GENERAL HISTORY

OF

MACON COUNTY

MISSOURI

CHICAGO
HENRY TAYLOR & COMPANY
1910

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FOREWORD

A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants.—
—*Macaulay.*

To perpetuate in a graphic and lively form somewhat of the present progressive and interesting epoch in the history of Macon county, Missouri, and exhibit to its people an impressive portraiture of the chief actors, events and items of interest therein; to show forth in vivid colors the earlier history of the county—the hurry and struggle, the unrest and the labors, the failures and successes, the pleasures and privations of its founders—in accounts of their activities given by themselves or by others who knew them; to display the present state of progress and prosperity, and the mighty achievements in industrial and commercial life which have followed in the wake of the pioneers, that race of veritable heroes; and to indicate in a measure the trend of action and the results to which it points, is the purpose of this work.

It contains biographical sketches of the progressive men of the county in earlier and later days—those who came hither when all was a wilderness and by their prowess and strength of character bade the opposing forces of Nature "stand ruled," and those who have since carried forward the work of development and improvement with such marvelous progress—and is illustrated with portraits of many of them. It indicates comprehensively the various industries and lines of productive energy which have distinguished the people of the county and poured into the world's treasure house wealth of almost every kind and great in its aggregate.

Macon county has at present nothing thrilling or spectacular in its daily history, yet its heroic age has not passed away—only the form of its heroism has changed. Its people are no longer called upon to defend themselves from savage fury of man or beast, or spend their strength in transforming the wilderness into systematic fertility and beauty. They are not now torn asunder by sectional strife or oppressed by relentless war. They have not even the waste from the iron heel of that bloody monster to repair. They have progressed to the higher duties of developing the material bounty around them and making it serviceable to mankind, and of augmenting, elevating and intensifying the moral, intellectual and spiritual agencies at work among them. That they are performing these duties the record contained in this volume will prove. They realize that "Today is a king in disguise," however commonplace and trivial it looks, and they are unmasking the king as he passes by making the most of their opportunities in building up their civil, educational, industrial and commercial institutions to the highest degree and widest expansion of usefulness.

The special thanks of the publishers are due to Mr. Edgar White for his excellent work in compiling and editing the general history of the county contained in the book, and the debt is cordially acknowledged. Without Mr. White's aid the success achieved in the character of the volume would have been impossible.

Grateful acknowledgments are also made to Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie for his valuable assistance in editing portions of the general history. Many other persons have given us valuable help whose names would be mentioned with pleasure but for the reason that they are so numerous. As a whole, the book must speak for itself, and stand or fall on its own intrinsic qualities.

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HISTORY OF MACON COUNTY

MACON AND BENTON.

"Citizens, Macon county was named for one of the most distinguished statesmen this country ever produced. You should be proud of that name!"

No need to tell the older residents of Macon county that Senator Thomas H. Benton's stentorian voice gave utterance to the words. The use of the term, "citizens," was peculiar to Benton. Those who knew him declared that he never said "fellow citizens." Some say his reason was that he refused to acknowledge the intimacy. In spite of that, from all accounts, Senator Benton was very courteous to the large crowd he addressed in the grove at Old Bloomington that day, in the year 1856, when he was making his campaign for governor, the last political fight of his life. Two years later the nation mourned at his bier.

That day, when Benton spoke to an audience largely hostile, belongs to the history of Macon county. He was the most forceful character the state of Missouri, the mother of many strong characters, ever produced. He had his fighting harness on. He knew his enemies were everywhere, sowing the seeds of discord. And the sword of the old gladiator was unsheathed. Benton was greatest when there was pronounced opposition. His eyes flashed, his great voice thundered. Bloomington was an important center. The shadows of a great Civil war were darkening the horizon. People came to the meetings there from far and near. Benton keenly appreciated the importance of that gathering. He knew what he said would be repeated for 100 miles or more. The populace fired questions at him; had he done this or that; "answer direct, sir!" And direct as a rifle shot came the answer. There was

no equivocation; no evasion. The statements of the veteran statesman were not buried amid a cloud of qualifying observations. If he did a thing, he said so, and told why. If he didn't, he denied it like the roar of a cannon. There was no mistaking where he stood on any proposition. If the people didn't like his position, it was their misfortune; he would not change to suit them. Primarily and essentially, Benton must be right. That was his trait for which his friends loved him and his enemies hated him. His absolute self-satisfaction; his belief in Benton.

Nathaniel Macon must have been a great man to receive that compliment from the lips of Benton. Had he not been a big man Benton would have said so, regardless of what the people of Macon county thought about it. It was his way.

"LAST OF THE ROMANS."

Scarcely less prominent than Benton was the great statesman after whom Macon county was named, the man whom President Jefferson spoke of as "The Last of the Romans," Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.

Twelve towns in the United States perpetuate the name of Macon. Macon, Georgia, is the largest and Macon, Missouri, comes next. Macon, North Carolina, is but a village, a fourth class office. The other states having a municipal monument to the eminent North Carolinian are: Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia.

Nathaniel Macon was born in Warren county, North Carolina, in 1757, and died on his plantation there June 29, 1837, the same year Macon county, Missouri, was organized within its present lines. His ancestors were from Virginia, people of a high respectability and more than ordinary wealth. He was educated at Princeton, New Jersey, and was there at the opening of the war of the revolution. In 1777 he left college, and served for a short time as a private in a company of volunteers. Returning at the expiration of this service to North Carolina, he entered upon the study of law, but soon enlisted again as a volunteer, and, though divers offices were urged on him, served as a common soldier under the command of his brother, John Macon. He continued in the army till the provisional treaty of peace in 1782, and was present at the fall of Charleston; the rout at Camden, and during the pursuit of Green across Carolina by Lord Cornwallis. For his military services he steadily refused any pay; nor, after that

provision had been made by the government, would he accept a pension. While yet in the army, in 1780, he was elected, in his 24th year, a member of the senate of North Carolina, in which post he continued to serve through 1785. Young as he was, he was employed on the most important committees of that body. The great questions then agitated arose from the financial difficulties of the state, and the depreciated value of the currency. It was characteristic of the man that he advocated the scheme of pledging the credit of state to redeem her paper issues at their depreciated rates, maintaining the injustice of allowing a set of speculators to gain what the soldiers, to whom the paper had been paid, must lose. But he held that the promise of the state must, at any rate, be redeemed. During this period he was married to Miss Hannah Plummer, and soon afterwards settled on a plantation which he owned on the bank of the Roanoke, in Warren county, and made this spot his home for the remainder of his life. Here his main occupation and enjoyment were in the cultivation of his farm, in which he displayed singular skill and met with great success. Both in private and public he showed much of the Stoic in temper, disregarding style and pleasure, studying strict economy, and holding fast his opinions, and carrying them into practice, to whatever odium or unkind remark they might expose him. When the constitution of the United States was first submitted to the vote of the people of North Carolina, he firmly opposed it as conferring too much power on the new government, as making it in effect independent of the states, and so of the people, and tendering to corruption. He retained this dislike to the end of his life, and in the times of "nullification" he boasted of the accuracy of his forebodings. He was elected a member of the United States house of representatives in 1791, and continued in that office by successive elections till 1815, and was the speaker of the house from 1801 to 1806, when he would not be a candidate for re-election. From the lower house he was transferred, in 1816, to the senate, where he served till 1828, being elected the president pro tem in 1825-7. Twice during Mr. Jefferson's administration he declined the postmaster-generalship. At the general election in 1824 the state of Virginia cast for him her twenty-four electoral votes for the vice-presidency of the United States. In 1828 he resigned his seat in the senate and all the other public offices which he held, as trustee of the University of North Carolina, justice of the peace, etc. At that time he had been a member of congress for thirty-seven successive years, a longer term of continuous service than has fallen to the lot of any other legislator in our country. It was then his purpose to withdraw finally from every

form of public function. Yet, in 1835, he presided over the convention that was called to revise the constitution of North Carolina, and rendered his last political service to the country as a member of the electoral college of that state in 1836.

Mr. Macon was always a firm and consistent Democrat. He had an unlimited confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. A favorite saying of his was that "If left alone, they will always do what is right." He was, therefore, what in later times has been called a strict constructionist. He was disposed to hold the federal government and all state authorities within the narrowest limits of the powers granted to them; and used to insist on a complete responsibility to the people by a frequent return of all trusts to them. He voted for the embargo, and for the declaration of war against Great Britain, but withstood many of the schemes of the administration for carrying it on. He held that the war should be defensive only, and so refused to enlarge the naval force beyond what was needed to guard the coasts, voted against the systems of fortifications, against privateering, etc. He also voted against all schemes of internal improvement to be undertaken by congress, spoke in 1795 against a grant to the Count De Grasse, and in 1824 against a grant of lands to General LaFayette for revolutionary services. In the convention of North Carolina he spoke against giving free negroes the right to vote; against a land qualification of voters; against the state engaging in any works of internal improvement; against all religious tests as a condition of holding office; in favor of annual, instead of biennial, sessions of the general assembly; and in favor of voting *vivâ voce* at all elections. As a speaker, while he was in no sense an orator few were really more effective. His longest speech occupied hardly more than half an hour. Few men in congress were listened to with more respectful attention. Two sentences were enough to express his thanks for an election to the chair of the house of representatives, and seven words to announce to his constituents that war had been declared against Great Britain. It is hardly to be wondered at that a character so self-reliant, and with so many salient points, should have retained the public confidence so long that Mr. Jefferson called him "the last of the Romans"; and that Mr. Randolph pronounced him "the wisest man he ever knew." He died after only a few hours' illness, but found time to give directions to a neighbor to make for him a plain coffin, to be paid for before his interment, selected for his burial a barren ridge, where the plough could never come, and ordered the spot marked only by a pile of stones from the field.

"Mr. Macon was a student of few books beside the Bible, and was a member of the Baptist church."

A representative southern newspaper thus described the great North Carolinian:

"Amid the shallowness and demagoguery of today, the simple greatness of this man stands, a striking specter. Rugged of nature; firm of conviction, though not infallible; true democrat in life, thought and loyalty; he is a type of the southerner produced by the momentous events of two merging centuries."

CHAPTER I.

"The State of Macon"—Sheriff Had Wide Jurisdiction—Troublesome Indians—Importation of Bluegrass from Kentucky—First Cotswold Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle—Organization of Macon County—Rivalry for County Seat—Log House for Court Rooms.

This term was formerly used in referring to Macon county because of its extensive area, as compared with most counties of Missouri. It takes a swift-running passenger train the greater part of an hour to cross Macon county in either direction. Until Adair and Schuyler counties were organized, the Macon county authorities had jurisdiction clear up to the Iowa line. The whole district was spoken of as "Macon county" or "The State of Macon." Its first sheriff, Jefferson Morrow, frequently had to serve process thirty or forty miles outside the legal border of his county. It was the same way with Randolph county, which was organized in 1829, eight years previous to Macon county's organization. There were many settlers here quite a while before the county was organized, and a number of subordinate officers acting under the jurisdiction of Randolph county. Taxes paid by the settlers went down to the Randolph county treasury. A while before Macon county was created an officer residing near Bloomington or old Winchester was sent out on a tax-collecting expedition clear up to the northern border of the state. Returning, he reported that he had succeeded in collecting every tax bill he presented, but explained that one "poor widow woman" didn't have her dollar—which was the amount of her tax—and to make his record clean, the ambitious tax-gatherer paid her dues out of his own fees.

Once the tide of immigration began land was entered very rapidly. The first obstacle was the Indians. Residents of Virginia still retained a wholesome dislike for the Red man, a prejudice handed down from their fathers. The Kentuckians who came here first became homesick over the absence of bluegrass, which was the pride of their state. The Indian spectre did not last long after the frontiersman got down his fowling piece and showed his markmanship. The exodus of the homesick Kentuckians was prevented by the strategy of the late Captain William Smith, who settled south of where the city of Macon is now, in

1839, only two years after county went on the map of Missouri. When a young man of twenty-two Captain Smith left Clark county, Kentucky, for Missouri. He had $1,200 in his pockets and was offered a large slice of the village of St. Louis for his money, but declined the bargain, and never regretted it. He took up land here, along with a number of other Kentuckians. There was nothing but tall, wild prairie grass in these parts then, and it didn't look cheerful to the men who had been raised among the bluegrass hills. They were discontented and talked seriously of returning. Captain Smith judged there were many other Kentuckians of the same mind in northern Missouri, so he hitched up his team and drove back to his old home for a load of bluegrass seed. This he distributed among his neighbors, and soon the country about here began to look very much like old Kentucky. The Kentuckians quit grumbling; they were satisfied. Captain Smith made other trips for Kentucky bluegrass and before many years the greater part of northern Missouri was carpeted with the development from his importation. Captain Smith also introduced to this section the first Cotswold sheep and Shorthorn cattle. In his latter days he spoke of these enterprises with pride, saying that much of the finest stock now found in this county were descendants from his herds. Captain Smith died at Macon, March 18, 1909, being but a few months short of ninety-two.

In the winter of 1836-7 the General Assembly at Jefferson City passed the act organizing Macon county, with boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township 56, range 13 west of the principal meridian; thence north, on the range line, to the northeast corner of township 59, in said range; thence three miles west on township line to the southeast corner of section 33, township 60; thence north on section line to the northeast corner of section 4, in said township 60; thence west on township line to the northwest corner of township 60, range 17; thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of township 57, in said range; thence east on township line to the northwest of section three, township 56, range 16; thence south on the section line to southwest corner of section 34, in same township; thence east on township line to the place of beginning," which gives an area of 830 square miles. Since then two Macon county townships were added to Adair county, reducing Macon county's area to 810 square miles.

The act appointed as commissioners to select the county seat Joseph Baker and Henry Lassiter. The villages of Winchester, Box Ancle (Bloomington) and Moccasinville were all considered as eligible

sites for the honor, and it is said the rivalry was pretty keen, each asserting some distinct advantage over the other. In the summer of 1837 the commissioners decided on Bloomington, in what was then called the Owenby settlement. That same year the civil government of the county was organized. A two-room log house served the purposes of the County and Circuit courts.

CHAPTER II.

THE PIONEERS—JAMES LOE—WILLIAM BLACKWELL—CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRIFFIN—CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH—SQUIRE HOLMAN—ATTACKED BY WOLVES—SAVED BY BLAST FROM A HORN—MAJOR JOSEPH D. BUTLER—LEVI COX—ABSENT FROM HOME TWENTY-ONE YEARS—R. L. SHACKLEFORD—BILL TO RUN STEAMBOATS UP CHARITON RIVER—CLEVER ELECTION RUSE—FREDERICK ROWLAND—ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS — WILLIAM MORROW — ROBERT GIPSON, OLDEST MAN IN UNITED STATES—MRS. POLLY BASKETT.

The section which afterwards became known as Macon county began settling up about ten years before the county was organized. Indians were yet numerous in these parts and there were frequently skirmishes between them and the whites.

The first white man to erect a cabin home in what is now Macon county was James Loe. Mr. Loe was a Kentuckian. He immigrated from that state in 1820 and came to Missouri, locating in Howard county. He remained there until 1827, when he moved northward and built his cabin south of the present town of Callao, in section 13, township 57, range 16. For a long while after the arrival of Mr. Loe's family they saw no human being save the Indians. During the hunting season the Sioux passed the cabin almost every day, and frequently camped on the Chariton river with a retinue.

William Blackwell, one of the most noted pioneers of Macon county, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 13, 1797, four years after the Reign of Terror in France. He came to Missouri at the same time Mr. Loe moved up into Macon county, in 1827, locating first in Boone county, and later moved to Howard county. Mr. Blackwell made a final move on April 12, 1831, when he came to Macon county and settled six miles north of where Macon is now. He was a vigorous, ambitious man and soon a little settlement clustered about him which became known as the "Blackwell Settlement." When he came here, Mr. Blackweli recalls the following as being residents of Macon county at that time: Major William J. Morrow, Joseph Morrow, Jeff Morrow, afterwards sheriff and collector of Macon county; John and Jesse Morrow, Archibald Chambers, Andrew Millsaps and the Loes, the real pioneers.

At that period the Randolph authorities were taking care of the state's business clear up to the Iowa line, which then extended further north than it does now.

Captain William Griffin was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, May 28, 1797, the same year Mr. Blackwell was born. He was married to Susan Buster in September, 1821, in Pulaski county, Kentucky. In 1828 he came to Missouri, settling in Ralls county near New London. A year later he moved to Marion county, close to Hannibal. At that time all the houses of Hannibal were of log. There was but one two-story structure in the place. That was the tavern of Joseph Brazier. Captain Griffin came to Macon county in 1839, two years after the county was organized, and located in Ten Mile township near La Porte. He says at that period the county was without roads, churches, schools, mills or blacksmith-shops.

Captain William Smith, referred to in a previous chapter, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, May 4, 1817, and came to Missouri in March, 1839. He was one of the most enthusiastic of the Kentuckians. Right from the start he had faith in this country and showed it by his earnest attempts to make his fellow Kentuckians feel at home. He died March 18, 1909, full of years and usefulness to his fellow-man.

Squire Holman was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 31, 1807, and with his father's family came to Missouri in 1817. They first settled near Franklin in Howard county, but in the following spring they moved to Silver Springs, Randolph county. Squire Holman, William Holman, Joseph Dysart and Joseph Holman were the first settlers of Randolph county. Long before Macon county was organized Mr. Holman went to the Loe settlement and raised hogs there, selecting the place because of the abundance of mast. Hog raising was then the principle industry of the pioneer and he was always on the lookout for timber sections where his product would thrive well. The early court cases abounded in trials of parties charged with hog stealing and with marking hogs. In those days the crime was regarded almost as serious as was horse-stealing on the frontier in later years.

Another danger to the owners of hog ranches was the wolves, which were very numerous. One night, while making a journey to look after his stock, Mr. Holman stopped at a deserted log cabin. He was almost instantly surrounded by a great herd of snarling, snapping wolves. He had no arms of any sort with him; nothing with which to build a fire and was practically defenseless. The wolves were kept at bay for a while by the barking of Mr. Holman's dog, but they were

hungry and getting bolder and bolder all the time. Then Mr. Holman thought of his hunter's horn which he carried about his girdle. He seized it and blew several sharp blasts, and was tremendously surprised as well as relieved to see his dangerous enemies take to their heels.

The state and county authorities offered premiums for wolf scalps, and they were legal tender in some counties for the payment of taxes.

Major Joseph D. Butler was born in Prince William county, Virginia, September 2, 1792. His father's family moved to Fayette county, Kentucky, when he was in his thirteenth year. Kentucky was in a fever of excitement during the war with Great Britain, in 1812. Mr. Butler promptly responded to the government's call for volunteers. He became a member of Captain John McKee's company, 4th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Robert Paine was commander. After a number of movements his regiment received orders to join General Winchester on the Maumee, but before reinforcements could arrive General Winchester was disastrously defeated at the River Raisin, and was captured, together with a large number of his soldiers. Many of these were inhumanly butchered by the Indians, the acknowledged allies of the British. This repulse caused great grief throughout Kentucky, as some of its best blood was in General Winchester's army. Mr. Butler's regiment was moved about to various forts and posts and finally disbanded at Lebanon, Ohio. For his services Mr. Butler received a land warrant giving him 160 acres. He was married to Ellenor Hayden in Nicholas county, Kentucky, January 18, 1818, and remained in that county until 1835, when he moved to Missouri and settled in Marion county, six miles north of Palmyra. In 1839 he came to Macon county and settled on a farm, where he long resided. He entered land at Fayette in 1836. While there entering his land, the polls being open, he voted for Van Buren for president.

Levi Cox was born with the nineteenth century in North Carolina, on March 22. His parents first moved to Kentucky and there Mr. Cox was married in 1828 to Miss Elizabeth Wade. Mrs. Cox died in 1835 and in 1838 Mr. Cox married Miss Lucy Wine. In 1842 Mr. Cox moved from Kentucky to Macon county. There were only one or two schools in the county then, and but few mills and churches. Here and there was a subscription school. The people depended on circuit riders for preaching and in pleasant weather services were held in groves. On April 16, 1850, Mr. Cox, Joseph Snodgrass, Oliver Stewart and a Mr. Gee took the overland trail for California in quest of gold. The journey was made in 120 days. Mr. Cox's luck was varied. Sometimes

he was a few thousand dollars ahead and he would think of returning home. Then his luck would change and his little horde of gold dust disappear. He kept at it this way for twenty-one years. His little family back in Missouri gave him up as dead. He had written home several times, but his mail seemed to have been miscarried. Nor did he receive the letters his wife wrote to him. Finally at the end of the twenty-one years Mr. Cox decided to come back. The journey out, which had required four months, was made back in eight days, the Pacific railroad having been constructed while he was in the far west. When Mr. Cox left Macon county it was yet in the primeval stage. The town of Macon was yet eight years in the future. Neither the Northern Missouri or the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad had been built. La Plata, Callao, Bevier, New Cambria and Atlanta were not even on the threshold of life. Naturally, when Mr. Cox returned twenty-one years later he found himself in a strange land; there were railroads, thriving towns and busy farms where he had only seen boundless prairies and forests. He felt more like a stranger than he did when he had arrived in California. He didn't know where to get off the train, and was carried by his old home place to Clarence. There he astonished a man by asking him where Levi Cox lived. Mrs. Cox was found in the same log cabin where he had left her. She had worked hard, and from the history of the first interview with the prodigal, didn't seem to be over excited, for she greeted him with these words:

"Well, you're back, are you? Come in. You'll find us all in the same old cabin you left here 21 years ago. How have you been getting on?"

Mr. Cox did not remember his children. They were small boys and girls when he left there and now they were grown up young men and women. It was soon noised about the neighborhood that the California miner had returned and quite a crowd gathered at his house that night. They had an old-fashioned house warming. It was good to be at home, and Mr. Cox's reunion with his family, he declared, was the happiest event of his life.

Roderick Lyne Shackleford who was destined to become one of Macon county's most famous characters, was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, June 13, 1805. He was married to Miss Mary Tilley of Bloomington, on September 21, 1843. A. L. Gilstrap, who at that time was justice of the peace and later on became an editor of Bloomington's first paper, performed the ceremony. Mr. Shackleford's marriage occurred two years after his coming to Bloomington. He had been sent there by his brothers to take charge of a store of goods. The brothers then resided at Hannibal. In 1844 Mr. Shackleford was elected to the

legislature on the Whig ticket by a majority of 15. The Democrats claimed the county by a majority running from 175 to 200. How Mr. Shackleford broke this majority is one of the most interesting features of early day politics. His opponents were Capt. William Griffin and Judge Frederick Rowland. The law provided a three days' election. The voting was done on the first day in the townships and on the other days in the court house at Bloomington. It was in Bloomington where the excitement developed. The race became so close that Captain Griffin withdrew on the second day so as not to embarras his friend Rowland. But even that did not save the Democratic candidate.

Before the election the opponent of Shackleford undertook to put him out of the race by stating that he was in favor of a Don Quixote scheme of making the Chariton river navigable for steamboats. It was thought that the idea would be so ridiculous to the people that they would laugh Shackleford out of the race. But it happened that there were a whole lot of folks over on the other side of the river who believed in steamboats and wanted them to come from St. Louis into Macon county. When he became aware of the trend of the sentiment of these people, Shackleford boldly admitted the charge and said if they sent him to the legislature he would certainly have something done along the Chariton river by the "government." Then Shackleford's main lieutenant, John Blankenship, put in execution a scheme which clinched the election for his man and won him the victory. The Chariton river was a raging flood; the people to the west could not get across to hear the candidates. Blankenship had a large black horse, an animal that could swim the worst flood that ever came down the valley. He tendered it to Shackleford in order to make a spectacular campaign play. Shackleford was game. Blankenship sent a man over on a raft to drum up the people to the water's edge, and when Shackleford and his fiery steed plunged into the river they were given an ovation by the voters on the other side. Enough votes were changed by this performance to give Shackleford the victory.

Mr. Rowland, Shackleford's main opponent in that race, came to Macon county in 1829 and located in the southern part of the county near Woodville. He was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, March 2, 1805. Mr. Rowland became famous as a hunter and a man of courage. The hunting grounds were almost without limit. In the very early days Missouri extended up to the Des Moines river and frequently the nimrods would go that far for their game. One night a gang of Indian brawlers came to Mr. Rowland's cabin, announcing the honor by a blood-curdling war-whoop. There were no doors to the cabin

and the only barrier to keep the red men out was Mr. Rowland, who stood in the doorway with a musket in one hand and a butcher knife in the other. His wife and children stood trembling behind. The Indians started in, and the leader felt the cold steel of the musket against his breast. He looked into the eyes of Mr. Rowland and saw that the pioneer meant death. The Indian decided he didn't want to die and instead of reaching for his tomahawk he held out his hand for a shake. He used some words in Indian lingo intended to convey the impression of himself and other members of his tribe that Mr. Rowland was a good warrior. The Indians on that occasion robbed every family in the neighborhood save that of Mr. Rowland's.

Mr. Rowland was elected justice of the peace in 1847. He was one of the county judges. In 1850 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly and was re-elected for one or two succeeeding terms. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1861, the first year of the Civil war, he was elected delegate to the state convention. Mr. Rowland's great strength and popularity lay in the fact that he was a fair minded, honorable and sensible man. Although defeated on one occasion by Mr. Shackleford, yet he always retained his influence in the county, and his opinion on politics and things in general was accepted with the authority of a court decision.

Among the leading settlers of Macon county was William Morrow. He came from Clay county, Kentucky, to Missouri in 1819, and located within a few miles of Glasgow, Howard county. Three years later he moved to Marion county, Tennessee, and stayed there six years. Then he returned to Missouri, settling in Randolph county. And a year later, in 1831, he came to Macon county and located on the southeast quarter of section 2, township 56, range 16, Chariton township.

Mr. Morrow put up the first grist mill in the county. And also established the pioneer blacksmith shop. His neighborhood became known as the Morrow Settlement. Maj. William J. Morrow and Jefferson Morrow, Sr., were his sons. Jefferson Morrow enjoyed the distinction of being Macon county's first sheriff. His name will be noted frequently in the early court records. He died March 17, 1900. Mr. Morrow would have been 87 years of age had he lived until the 13th of October of that year.

Jefferson Morrow served as sheriff of Macon county from 1837 to 1842. The first Circuit Court was held, as appears in another part of this history, in the home of Dabney C. Garth, with Judge Thomas Reynolds on the bench. The cases for trial were suits over debts and four state cases for gambling. Sheriff Morrow's fees for the first term of

court amounted to $9.00. Mr. Morrow was also tax collector and rode over the county on horseback, carrying his collections in his saddle bags. To him belongs the honor of naming the town of Bloomington, Macon county's first capital. Many a term of court, during the early days, was held under trees, the judge sitting on a box or a bench. Occasionally court would adjourn to enable the judge to help the landlord of the tavern get a mess of venison for supper, deer being plentiful then, and the Court was said to be a good hunter. Sheriff Morrow and his wife, who was Miss Minerva Summers, lived in one house for 62 years. They moved to that habitation in a sled drawn by one horse. Sheriff Morrow was best known during his later years as "Uncle Jeff," and he loved to relate incidents of early days. Every Macon county citizen who knew him speaks of him in the terms of highest respect.

The three important settlements of Macon county were known as "The Morrow Settlement," the "Blackwell Settlement," and the "Owenby Settlement." The Owenby Settlement afterwards became known as the town of Bloomington where the county seat was located by commissioners. Joseph Owenby, for whom the settlement was named, was one of the first members of the county court.

Robert Gipson, a noted Macon county pioneer, is claimed to have been the oldest man in the United States at the time of his death, a statement which seems to be borne out by the records. He died at his home in Chariton township at the age of 119, in 1884, having been born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 25, 1765.

Mr. Gipson, was the son of Stephen and Mollie Gipson. He grew to manhood in North Carolina, without the advantage of even a good school education. At that early day, anterior to the war of the Revolution, schools were few in number and far apart. When 30 years of age Mr. Gipson married Miss Gracie Smith. After the birth of his first two children, Mr. Gipson and his family moved to Wayne county, Kentucky, in company with his father's family. Here they lived until Mr. Gipson was 55 years of age, when he came to Randolph county, Missouri. He resided there a few years and then made his final change, coming to Macon county, and locating in the southwestern part near College Mound.

In the war of 1812 Mr. Gipson was mustered into the service, but as he was then beyond the age limit he did not remain long. His first wife died in 1844, and in 1851 Mr. Gipson married Mrs. Hester Howe of Macon county. There were sixteen children by the first wife. Mr. Gipson's last child was born to him when he was 71 years of age. He

had four great-great-grandchildren, 100 great-grandchildren and 104 grandchildren.

By occupation Mr. Gipson was a farmer, making a regular hand in the field until he was 108 years of age. He would perhaps have continued but for an accident. While riding on horseback one day he collided with the limb of a tree injuring his shoulder and leg.

This remarkable citizen was five feet four inches in height, had dark brown eyes and brown hair which later became as white as snow, and weighed only 125 pounds. He was very active during the first half century of his lifetime and in wrestling could throw any man in his regiment. He claimed he had never met a man who could best him in wrestling.

Mr. Gipson never smoked tobacco, but chewed for 50 years. Occasionally, following the custom of the pioneer, he would take a drink, but was never intoxicated and was of good and regular habits. He was a member of the Christian church for 60 years, and although he could not read or write he had delivered many sermons to the home-spun constituency about his place, taking the text from memory.

Prior to the Civil war Mr. Gipson was a Democrat, but ever after he voted with the Republicans at every election, except when Hancock was the nominee for president in 1880. A large number of Mr. Gipson's descendants are now settled in northern Missouri.

One of his sons, Smith Gipson, took a great deal after his father in many respects. He was a man of sturdy, rugged character, disregarding the red-tape of the courts and the folderol of the conventionalities. He made a will which excited attention throughout United States because of its peculiar features. The will was written in Smith Gipson's own hand, and was designed to convey his property in such a way that his heirs would never be bothered by the lawyers. He claimed for his will extreme lucidity, stating with pride that there was not a single "aforesaid" or "whereas" in it from beginning to end. A verbatim transcript of the will will be found in this history among the court records.

Next to Mr. Gipson in point of long life was Mrs. Polly Baskett of Callao, who was born May 27, 1800, and died May 28, 1901. As she neared the close of the century, Mrs. Baskett became intensely anxious to live out the hundred years, and she prayed to her Master that this might happen. Her prayer was granted and one year and a day added.

For some time previous to her death Mrs. Baskett had made all preparations. She seemed to take an innocent pleasure in arranging

the details. The hymns were selected, the preacher suggested and the inscription for the tomb-stone written before she died.

Mrs. Baskett was born in Madison county, Kentucky. The date is authenticated in a family Bible printed in 1700, which Mrs. Baskett had in her possession at the time of her death. Aside from its length, Mrs. Baskett's life was unusual in several respects. There devolved upon her during her young womanhood the care of an invalid mother, and later on the rearing of the younger sisters. She had many offers of marriage, it is said, but refused all of them until her sisters were settled in life. At the age of 54 she was married to Jesse Kingsbury of Howard county, Missouri. Ten years later she was left a widow. Her widowhood lasted thirteen years; then she was married to Robert Baskett, a veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. Baskett was then 87 years old. He died many years before his good wife passed away.

Every year, on the Sunday in May next her birthday, the Baptist minister of Callao preached a sermon upon Aunt Polly and her praiseworthy Christian life. Her birthday anniversary in Callao was something like Christmas, New Year's Day or the Fourth of July. Children in those parts were born and grew to maturity with the idea in their minds that Aunt Polly's birthday was a universal holiday. No business was transacted in the village on that day except matters of great urgency. The exercises generally consisted of songs, recitations, tableaux and the mayor or some other dignitary of the place would read a biographical sketch of Aunt Polly's life.

Mrs. Baskett was related to some of Missouri's most famous men. The late Col. F. W. Switzler of Columbia, the state's historian and a journalist of over 60 years' experience, was her nephew. Luthier T. Collier, a well-known lawyer of Kansas City, and M. C. Tracy, a literary man of Macon, were closely related to her.

Besides her name, the date of birth and of death, the following motto was selected by Mrs. Baskett for her tombstone:

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIANS—LAST BATTLE WITH THE WHITES—"CHIEF PUMPKINS"—RETREAT OF THE WHITES—A REAR GUARD ACTION—A SECOND EXPEDITION PLANNED—INDIANS DRIVEN BACK—A BURIED TREASURE—SANGUINARY BATTLE BETWEEN THE FOXES AND THE SACS—SEARCH FOR THE TREASURE—STONE TOMAHAWKS AND ARROWHEADS ON BATTLEFIELD—THE INDIANS' FISH TRAP—PIONEER WATER MILLS—CORN AS LEGAL TENDER—DEATH OF ANTHONY HAMMOCK, HEAD MILLER—THE MILL ON EAST FORK—YULE-TIDE IN A NEW COUNTRY.

When North Missouri was being settled the Indians were an important factor to be considered. The land was cheap and valuable if a man could work it unmolested. Some of the tribes seemed to have been but a little better than outlaw gangs. Others were peaceable and did not go on the war-path unless provoked. None of them, however, ever proved to be very good neighbors. Even those who were peaceable were troublesome in various ways and could not be depended upon. In the early days it was made a misdemeanor to trade with an Indian and there is a record on the Macon County Court docket for the December term, 1840, where James Glen was tried on an indictment charging that he had traded with an Indian, and was acquitted. James A. Clark was the judge.

The last battle between the whites and the red men occurred in July, 1829. Robert Myers, who lived in what became Macon county, rode down to Mr. Blackwell's house, in Howard county, and informed him that the Indians were on the war-path up north; were killing stock and threatening the lives of all the settlers on the Chariton river. James Myers, brother of Robert, sent word to his father to raise some men and rush to the scene. James Myers, Nathan Richards, Isaac Gross, Stephen Gross and Ruben Myrtle beat the bush and managed to raise a company of twenty-five for the start. This company increased as it advanced to the north. The first night out the camp elected Fields Trammel as captain and William Guess first lieutenant. On the 16th the pioneers were up with the dawn and reached the threatened settlement at night. Then a council was held. The Indians had left the neighborhood. The question debated was whether to pursue them or let them

alone. It was voted to prosecute the campaign and drive the hostiles out of the country. The pioneers decided there would never be any peace while the red men were within easy reach of the settlement.

Bright and early on the morning of the 17th the flint-lock musketeers were out on the trail of the Indians. After a ten-mile march they came to the red men's camp. The Indians seemed to be tremendously excited, riding about in apparent disorder. Captain Trammel courageously rode up and called for an interpreter. Two Indians, one known as "Chief Pumpkins," approached and shook hands with the Captain. The Captain asked what tribe they belonged to. The Indian said they were from Iowa. John Myers called upon the Indians to lay down their guns. This order was given because the tribesmen, about fifty strong, were loading and priming their weapons. The squaws started to scream and run for the woods. In his account of the affair Mr. Blackwell said he heard the report of a gun, when he instantly sprang for his horse and held him by the bridle.

By this time rifles were popping viciously from all sides. An Indian leveled a gun at Mr. Blackwell, who quickly shouldered his own weapon and pulled the trigger, but the gun failed to go off, a common failing of the early day weapon. He dodged about and tried another shot, but again the flint failed to strike fire. The Indian seemed to have been having pretty much the same luck with his gun, as a ball did not reach Mr. Blackwell. By that the whites began retreating and Mr. Blackwell followed, leading his horse, glancing back now and then to see what the enemy was doing. James Myers came along wounded, and Mr. Blackwell assisted him to the horse and then directed him to ride after the whites and to rally them; he tried to impress it on Myers that the whites could whip the Indians if they would only make a stand. James Myers shouted back that the Indians had killed his father. Mr. Blackwell said he thought Myers must be mistaken, but just at that instant four guns cracked right close to him and a mare on which Winn and Myrtle were mounted was shot and fell. There was tremendous confusion; nobody seemed to know what to do. Mr. Blackwell did his best to rally his comrades to put up a bold front, but it seemed that they had become panic-stricken by the fierceness of the Indians' attack and nothing could stop them. Winn cried out: "Boys, I am gone!" The retreat continued, with Mr. Blackwell bringing up the rear. The Indians did not attempt a very serious pursuit. Blackwell reached the white settlement, where he found John Myers and John Asbell, both of whom were wounded, Myers with a ball and Asbell with a flint-pointed arrow. Captain Trammel was also wounded, and

several other members of the company. As the little band retreated from the settlement they took the women and children with them back into Howard county. They were very much chagrined over the affair and in a few days another company was organized under Captain Sonce, which immediately marched to the battle-ground. In this second party was Mr. Blackwell. When they reached the scene of the fight they found Winn dead. The Indians had mutilated his body with fire. They also found Squire Myers dead where Mr. Blackwell had seen him last. Five shots had entered his body. As they proceeded they found the body of Powell Owenby and also those of two Indians. Next day General Owens came out with a strong force and found another dead Indian, so the result of the battle, as far as the dead were concerned, was pretty near equal. Some of the Indians engaged in the encounter were later on arrested and taken prisoners. They were tried at Huntsville, the county seat of Randolph county. Evidence was taken on both sides, and, according to an old history of the affair, it was proven that James Myers had fired the shot which brought on the battle and the Indians were released. This was the final trouble between the whites and the Indians in this section of Missouri, and everything was quiet until the Black Hawk war of 1832.

The Foxes were friendly Indians, and received an annuity from the government. In 1832 there was due them a sum of between $12,000 and $15,000, which was to be paid in gold. Three alert, active tribesmen were selected as the custodian of the money, which they received at St. Louis. At that period the Sacs were at war with the Foxes. They were receiving no annuity, but they determined that they were entitled to one as much as the Foxes were and that they would capture the gold for themselves. The Foxes were not hunting a fight; they were simply concerned about reaching their tribe in safety and delivering the money which they brought. They succeeded in doing this, but the Sacs surrounded the Foxes with an overwhelming body of warriors, near the old fish trap on the Chariton and the Foxes died like brave soldiers, fighting for their treasure. Before the battle, however, they had secreted their money and the Sacs were unable to find it, so their victory was fruitless.

Many ancient knives and arrow-heads have been found about the old battlefield. Captain John M. London, who resides not far from the place, said that he had seen three Indians hunting about the banks on either side of the fish trap, and that it was supposed they were descendants of the Foxes who had buried their treasure there. They spaded in numerous places, but if they ever discovered anything they

kept it to themselves. Soon after this visit of the Indians, white people made diligent search for the buried treasure, and it was reported that some boys had unearthed nearly $1,000 in gold pieces. This created quite a bit of excitement, and every man who owned land in these parts would steal out by himself, as opportunity offered, and try his luck, but no further discoveries were reported.

The old fish trap referred to above was a stone dam constructed by the Indians in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was used in fording the Chariton river. Later on a white man put up a cabin on the bank and constructed a trap in the center of the dam. This trap was used to catch fish for over fifty years, and the owner of it derived a large income from the proceeds of his invention.

The development of the West traveled arm-in-arm with the old water mills as it does today with steam, electricity and the oil motor. The "overshot" or the "undershot" wheel ground corn and wheat, sawed lumber and sharpened the blacksmith's tools. If there were not enough water in the stream to make the wheels go round, the miller sat down until a freshet came from up the country. Impatient customers could not blame him for the delay. It was not his business to furnish the water. So those living near the smaller streams would not start out with their grain until first ascertaining whether or not the creek was "running."

When steam came into general use most of the old water mills were changed to that power. Then, as the towns sprang up, the trade drifted from the streams to the mills in the towns, and the ancient miller was out of a job. Along all the water courses of Missouri are yet to be seen the remains of these old-time water mills, decayed and tenantless—the architectural corpses of a bygone age.

It was always the dream of the pioneers that their little rivulets would, with proper legislation, become navigable from the mills down to the Missouri or Mississippi rivers. Then their farm produce would bring five times the normal price in the back country, and their supplies from the cities would not be so expensive and hard to get. The reference to Roderick Shackleford shows how this was made an issue in an early political campaign.

The era of the water mill in Missouri followed close upon the moccasined heels of the retreating Red man. The mills were not very numerous at first, and each one had to serve a wide territory.

Perhaps one of the most noted water mills of Macon county was the one built on the Chariton river, seven miles due west of Bloomington, by Howell Rose in the early thirties. Later this mill passed into the

hands of Henderson McCully, father of W. E. McCully, former Railroad Commissioner. Thereafter, McCully's mill was known far and wide, and perhaps in its day had as great a patronage as any other grinding institution in Missouri.

"I can remember very well when the old mill was in operation," remarked W. E. McCully. "It was the event of the year when a farmer went to mill in those days. Some of father's patrons drove down from Iowa, one hundred miles or more. At times the offerings were so heavy that a farmer would have to wait two or three weeks for his turn. As soon as a new load arrived, its turn would be indicated by a red keel mark put on the sacks by the miller or his helper. Any dispute about whose turn came next was settled by the head miller. His word was the law of the river. It was even a part of his duty to referee bouts at fisticuffs and wrestling. The customers, as a rule, did not get impatient; they came prepared to make a long stay. They would bring with them plenty of provisions and fishing lines. I've seen 'em strung out for three miles up and down the river fishing, and they caught some big ones, too—for the river was full of fish then. As the old burrs would only grind two or three bushels of corn an hour, it was necessary to keep the mill going all day and all night to come anyways near handling the trade. There was a night miller who worked in the illumination of tallow candles. At midnight Saturday the water gate was shut until early Monday morning. The closing of the gate formed a trap for fish, and during the hours when work was suspended the catch this way was sometimes large. The Sunday catch was auctioned off the Saturday before to the highest bidder. If no fish happened to go into the trap, the successful bidder had to take his medicine, but generally the catch was worth the price.

"Nothing but shelled corn was handled by the water-mill man. He exacted one-sixth of the grain for grinding. The price was fixed by law. It would have amazed him had somebody offered cash. The miller fed his corn to hogs. That's where his money came from.

"Going to mill in those days was like going to a circus or a big political rally nowadays. It was the place to swap news and jackknives, engage in horse-shoe throwing, cock-fighting and all the sports of the period. You see, people didn't take sightseeing tours across the country then, and going to mill took the place of that diversion. The patrons were a great, brawny set of American farmers, full of grit and determination, and withal the kindliest folk I have ever seen. With all their cutting-up and yelling, they were never guilty of stealing or imposing on each other; their fights were fair, and they carried no bad

blood back home with them. It would be hard to get together now a more truly representative American gathering than those that assembled on the river banks during the water-mill epoch of Missouri."

The location of one well-known old water-mill was determined by a curious specimen of Indian architecture. This was a rock bridge the Red men had constructed to cross the river. It was used as a foundation for the dam the white successors made for what has long been known as Hammock's Mill. This old mill is yet standing on the Chariton River, in the southwest part of Macon county. Its latter-day distinction is as a superb place for fishing and camping. Anthony Hammock acquired the property in 1846, when it was a very primitive affair, and completely overhauled it. Its tremendous water-wheel drove machinery which made both meal and flour of a high-grade quality. The miller and a companion were drowned in the reservoir July 10, 1869. They were out in a small boat, taking some soundings, when the craft turned over and both men went down, to rise no more alive. For some time after the widow ran the mill; and then it passed into the hands of William Hammock, brother of the former owner. William Hammock, who is now president of a Salisbury (Mo.) bank and the owner of a thousand-acre farm on the Chariton, conducted the mill until some time in the eighties, when Dave Bundren acquired it and put in steam power.

The water-mill was the pioneer mechanical industry and the path-blazer regarded it almost as great a marvel as the old Washington hand press. Some of the old mills worked so slowly that one would think more might be obtained by pounding the corn with rocks. At one time Mose Taylor (whose mill was on the site of the East Fork reservoir which now supplies Macon with water) was perplexed at the stoppage of the meal, which he had been sacking in the celler. He looked outside and saw the old water-wheel faithfully churning. The machinery upstairs showed it was still attending to the job. He pulled the strap to see if the "shoe" had become clogged, but no meal came. Then he went up to investigate. There was a thief in the grinding room. An enormous turkey gobbler, poised safely on the bur railing, was reaching over and stealing each grain as it passed from the hopper into the "shoe." While his appetite lasted he was putting the mill, with its ponderous wheel, belts, rods and gear, entirely out of commission. The incident furnished material for neighborhood debate for a year: whether the farmer who owned the corn or the miller who was grinding it should suffer the loss for what the burglarious turkey had taken?

"Glory to God! The sounding skies
Loud with their anthems ring,
Peace to the earth, good will to men,
From Heaven's Eternal King!"

The generation of today need shed no tears for the lot of youth anterior to candled Christmas trees, realistic Santa Clauses and melody from great pipe-organs. He wouldn't have known what to do with that sort of a Christmas had it been within his reach. Yet Christmas meant a great deal to him—more than it does to the young of today, perhaps.

Major Thomas Moody, a Macon county citizen since the early forties, tells how young America planned and executed his campaign when the county was in the frontier stage.

"Christmas was a strenuous time with the moccasined boys of the new country," he said. "There were no flaming trees, no dolls for the girls, no silver smoking outfits for the boys; none of the many beautiful and costly things that follow in the wake of Santa Claus now.

"On Christmas eve the boys would gather at some prearranged meeting-place and lay out a route for the night. Every one had a rifle, hunting horn or fiddle. Some would be on horseback; others afoot. All were dressed sufficiently warm to stand an all-night campaign in the wind and snow. The cabins of the settlers were far apart, and in mapping out the line of march it was done with a view of striking as many hospitable homes as possible, and where the larders were best supplied. One of the crowd might remember that Bill Jones, over on the Chariton bottoms, had received a jug of something from Kentucky by way of Hannibal recently. Bill Jones was thereupon added to the pioneer 400 list. Another would suggest that he had seen Mrs. Tompkins and her daughter, Sallie, baking plum pies during the forenoon. The social status of the Tompkins family was immediately elevated to the honor of a call. And so on. The information thus collected from widely separated sections enabled the leaders to decide on a route that would be literally flowing with milk and honey. As twilight came on the Christmas crusaders set out, scores of hunting dogs in the lead and dodging around on the flanks of the 'army of invasion.' The celebrator worthy of the name was deemed a royal good-fellow in accordance with his capacity to make a noise. Guns cracked, horns tooted, dogs barked and the boys yelled. It was a Christmas carnival, a charivari and a bloodless insurrection all in one. There wasn't a policeman nearer than St. Louis, and the earth and the fullness thereof belonged to the young revelers. They didn't appreciate an easy capitulation when they

laid siege to a farm house. They enjoyed it most when the pioneer barricaded his doors and blew out the candles. Then they would circle around the habitation, with every instrument of attack in violent eruption. Sometimes the besieged would stuff cotton in their ears and try to stick it out. But as the night wore on and the hubbub increased instead of diminished, the monarch of the cabin would gracefully surrender and unbar the doors. Then the noisy crowd would stomp in and congratulate the host and his family for being 'the right sort.' The candles were relighted, big logs thrown on the wide fireplace and the 'old woman' and the girls would place pies, cornbread, venison, turkey, wild honey and prairie chicken on the board. Such a layout would be a feast for the gods now, but then it was such provender as every section of old Missouri abounded with. When the table was cleared, the 'old man' would wink at the leader, and the guests would follow him to a corner of the kitchen, where he had sacredly concealed a demijohn of some of the 'real thing, just up from Kentuck by last boat.'

"What a time there was! The girls in bright homespun garments, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, flitting around in obedience to this or that order of the father and the mother, stealing a second or two now and then to exchange a whispered conversation with some stalwart young pioneer rioter as they passed backward and forward to execute the commissions; everything was laughter and light and happiness. I've been there; I was one of those self-same boys; the God of the lonely frontiersman was over us as well as above the habitations of the kings on those memorable Christmas eves. And we wouldn't have swapped places.

"But the crowd must hurry on, else someone—many miles further through the forest—will be badly disappointed, for you could hardly tender a greater slight to these early settlers than to fail to visit them at Christmastide.

"After many hand-shakings, and possibly a sly kiss or two on the quiet, the gay crowd moved off amid the blare of horns and the popping of flintlocks. Nobody got tired; the best of humor prevailed and the wild escapade continued through the livelong night, when the round-up began. The cavaliers turned homeward, their ammunition gone, their horns flapping silently in their straps and their voices too hoarse to create a disturbance.

"Sometimes twenty or thirty miles would be covered in a night and as many as a dozen houses visited. It is an excellent testimonial to the carrying capacity of the pioneer youth to say that he rarely suffered any physical discomfort from his frequent appearances at the various

banquet boards. He never said 'No' to anything put before him. Indeed, it was considered as a direct aspersion on the hostess' ability as a cook to 'pass up' anything tendered. No greater disrespect could be shown. The visitor *had* to eat, or live afterwards under the suspicion that there was some feeling between him and the family visited.

"I'm glad I lived in those old days," said the white-haired old gentleman, and his eyes flashed with the recollection; "glad that I've felt in me the tingle of hot young blood as I faced the winter's chilling blasts, and laughed at them. It seems ages ago, but memory is keen as I live the wild scenes over again, and hear the sound of horn, the deep bay of the hounds and the joyful shouts of the young riders. I haven't run across anything down to this year of our Lord that can surpass it."

The Defarges and their fellow-patriots of Saint Antoine had no odder weapons than did a party of young Christmas rough riders, who set out one snowy night across the moors about the Chariton river, on their way to the hospitable cabin home of Settler Moore, just across the divide. There were fowling-pieces of the revolutionary era and disposition, blunderbusses, double-barreled pistols into which you could almost load a walnut, horns galore and a bass-drum. When all these things were popping off at the same time the Almighty's provision for hearing was entirely inadequate. Along the route to Moore's lived "Uncle" Phil Everhardt and his good wife., No harm was intended them, but it seems "Uncle Phil," who was a very devout gentleman, had been reading where "in the last days" there would be mighty sounds in the heavens and queer doings on earth. So when he heard that awful eruption of horns and things across the snow-decked bottoms he made up his mind that the sign had been given. No need to awake the wife and children.

"It's Gabriel's horn!" cried "Uncle Phil." "The judgment day is coming."

Nearer and nearer came the horsemen and louder and louder was the roar.

"Come on, folks, I'm going!"

Thus shouted "Uncle Phil" to his family, as he darted out the door, half dressed, and in his bare feet. He never stopped until he reached the home of his father-in-law, where his little family assembled about him, and the doors were safely barred against "Gabriel and his angels."

At one place, a log house in the heart of the present coal region of Macon county, the pioneer curtly refused to welcome the Christmas

party; said he wouldn't have anything to do with such "foolishness" and bade them go home and to bed.

There was a solemn council about the camp fire and it was decided that a man of that kind should be taught a lesson. So they built a pen of heavy rails around the door of his cabin, making it higher than the roof, and rolled big logs against it to hold the rails in place. Then they laid boughs and rocks across the old chimney so it would do all its smoking inside. When all things were thus snug they marched around the pioneer's habitation, entertaining him with enough racket to bring rain in a time of drought. It was worse than being besieged by the Indians. Finally the victim could stand it no longer, and he run up the white flag. The besieging party showed the absence of malice by eating and drinking everything there was in the cabin citadel, and on Christmas morning the settler had to go out and shoot some game before his wife had anything to cook for breakfast. It was a little rough, but it made him a member in good standing of the "Pioneer Santa Claus Association."

CHAPTER IV.

Early Courts and Records—First Indictment for Murder—Some Quaint Court Orders—Negro Sentenced to Terrible Punishment—The Mormon Trial at Moccasinville—Act of Legislature Repealed by County Court—Last Replevy of a Slave in Missouri.

In the developing stages of a new country the authorities were largely guided by individual judgment rather than precedent. They did not receive every morning a newspaper telling how other tribunals had done things, or how communities elsewhere had settled certain exigencies. They had to think and act for themselves. Sometimes their work seemed queer, or even harsh, but equal and exact justice was the stern aim of the pioneer, and, according to his lights, that was the law of the frontier community.

Small, worn and yellow are the queer old volumes in which Macon county's early history was recorded, but the draftsman did his work with a conscientious exactitude excelling many of the modern writers of county archives. During the youth of the nineteenth century penmanship was not a general accomplishment. Many of the ancestors of families now prominent and highly cultured signed with their mark. While the writing of the early scriveners was not beautiful, nor always easily deciphered by laymen, yet it fully met the requirements of the law, and many times, through excess of caution, went even beyond it. The pioneer official took his position seriously. The fact that he held court "in a grove" or "on a rail fence," as they sometimes say, did not at all detract from the solemnity of the work in hand. If a sheriff or a witness were absent the derelict was promptly fined. The records for the first two or three years of the Circuit Court contained many such entries, and there are hardly any instances where the fines were remitted. The sheriff had to be on hand when wanted and so did everybody else in anyway connected with the court.

The Macon County Court was organized and met at the residence of Joseph Owenby on Monday, May 1, 1837. There were present on that occasion John S. Morrow, Joseph Owenby and James Cochran, justices; Daniel C. Hubbard, clerk, and Jefferson Morrow, sheriff. The sheriff made a proclamation, formally opening the court. The first order

directed the laying off of Macon county into townships, providing a place of election at some pioneer's home in each township. In Middle Fork township the place of voting was at the residence of Thomas Gee, and the time the first Saturday in June, when the people would vote for three justices of the peace of that township. James P. Holly, Thomas Gee and John Coalter were appointed judges of the election.

A tax of 50 per cent on the amount of state tax was imposed on all licenses made taxable by law for state purposes for the year 1837.

At that first session of the country court William H. Rowland made application for a license to keep a grocery at his "stand in Macon county"; was granted upon his paying a state tax of $10, the county tax, "and beer allowed by law."

George W. Green was appointed treasurer of the county. He gave a bond of $5,000, with Willis E. Green and Andrew Millsaps as securities.

Jefferson Morrow, the sheriff, gave a bond of $1,000 for his faithful performance of his duties as sheriff and as ex-officio collector. His sureties were Johnson Summers, John S. Morrow, and Joseph J. Morrow.

This is the first order for a public road: "On motion of the petitioners, ordered by the court, that Aaron Gee, Robert Vanskike, George Reynolds, Joseph P. Holly and James Rowland, or any three of them, after being duly sworn, to proceed to view and mark out a way for a road, commencing at Jones' mill on the Middle Fork of Salt River, by Centerville, and thence to Frederick Rowland's, passing on the south of said Rowland's; thence by Daniel Crawley's, and to intersect the Bee road in the Grand Prairie, the nearest and best way, and as little as may be to the prejudice or injury of the several proprietors of land on said road as may be, and that they report to the court their proceedings at the next term, according to law."

The Bee road ran along the divide, through the heart of where the city of Macon is now. It was a landmark for the pioneer. It was up and down this road he would travel, following the bee trace in search of honey.

James Ratliff was appointed commissioner of the seat of justice of Macon county.

It was ordered that all elections in Chariton township be held in the house of Abraham Morris, the first election to be held the first Saturday in June to elect two justices of the peace for that township. Johnson Summers, Clayborn Wright and Richard Summers were appointed judges of the election.

In Liberty township it was ordered that "all elections be held at the seat of justice in said township."

It was directed by the court that an election be held the first Saturday in June to elect three justices of the peace of that township. William Sears, Jesse Gilstrap and Canaday Owenby were appointed judges of the election.

The court ordered that elections in Jackson township be held at the house of Nathan Richardson on the first Saturday of June next for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace. Nathan Richardson, Elvan Allen and John Walker were appointed judges.

The election in Independence township was held at the house of Bird Posey; one justice was elected. Abraham Dale, Charles Hatfield and Fisher Rice were appointed judges.

In the township of Pettis, the election was held in the house of Horton Partin. One justice was elected, Martin Partin, Robert Miller and Isaac Hargis were the judges. (Pettis township was afterwards added to Adair county.)

The judges for Gocean township were Samuel Eason, John Lesley and James Cochran. One justice was elected. (Gocean township was afterwards annexed to Adair county.)

The above entries of the first meeting of the county court were recorded "May 15 day, 1837," and signed by Daniel C. Hubbard as clerk.

The next term of Macon County Court was held July 3, at the residence of D. C. Garth, which was officially made the place for holding courts. There were present Justices John S. Morrow, James O. Cochran, and Joseph Owenby; Daniel C. Hubbard, the clerk, and Jefferson Morrow, sheriff. The first order directed the dividing of Middle Fork township for the purpose of forming another township, to be known as Narrows. It was ordered that all elections in Narrows township be held at the house of Simeon Cannon, and that there be an election held on the first Monday in August next for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace of that township. Frederick Rowland, John Morrows and Lloyd Coalter were appointed the judges.

It was ordered that William J. Morrow, Joseph J. Morrow and Richard Summers, or any two of them, after being duly sworn, shall mark and lay out a way from the county seat to intersect the county line dividing Macon and Randolph counties, the nearest and best way so as not to be too much to the prejudice of the people living on said route. The commissioners were ordered to report at the county seat the third Monday in July. Election judges in the township were appointed as

follows: Chariton—Abraham Morris, John Summers and Ninevah Summers; Liberty—William Garrett, Tyre Dabney and James Holloway; Jackson—John McNeeley, Felix Baker and Elvan Allen; Independence—William Smith, James Riley and Thomas Williams; Pettis—Hardin Hargis, Elisha Chambers and Robert Miller; Gocean—Samuel G. Eason, John Lesley and James Davis.

Recorded July 24 day, 1837. The order was signed by Joseph Owenby, Justice of the County Court, and Daniel C. Hubbard, County Clerk.

The Circuit Court was organized August 17, 1837. It is interesting to note that at that distant period the number of the judicial district is the same as it is now, the second, though in the interim it had been changed from the second to the eleventh and afterwards to the twenty-seventh.

The Honorable Thomas Reynolds was judge of the first Circuit Court ever held in Macon county. He was appointed by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, on the 27th day of January, 1837. Judge Reynolds took the oath of office before William Taylor, a justice of the peace of Howard county on "seventh day of February," the same year he was appointed.

Following is a roster of the first Grand Jury summoned into Judge Reynolds' court: James Wells, foreman; James Riley, Macajah Hull, Canaday Owenby, James A. Terrill, Nathaniel Richardson, Nathan Dabney, Jesse Gilstrap, Isaac Gross, Thomas J. Dabney, John F. Northup, Richard Calvert, William Smith, Birdrich Posey, Thomas Williams, Lewis Green, James T. Halley, James A. Griffith, Stephen Gipson and David Young.

Sheriff Morrow appointed as his deputy William Shane.

William H. Davis was appointed Circuit Attorney for the first term of court.

There was very little business for the first twelve months. Most of the indictments were for gambling and betting, for stealing hogs and for neglecting to take out a license to do business. There were seventeen civil and ten criminal cases called for trial. Running down the minutes a few years, however, it will be noticed that there was a constantly increasing business in the Circuit Court. During the April term, 1838, when court met in the house of Dabney C. Garth, Daniel Murley, was tried on an indictment charging him with "setting up a gambling device." After a solemn trial he was found guilty and sentenced to "pay a fine of one cent and be imprisoned one minute." The sheriff was ordered to take the unfortunate defendant into his custody

until he had met the full demand of the law. There was no jail in Macon county at that time, and it is stated that the sheriff let his prisoner serve out his sentence by taking him home to dinner with him.

James A. Clark was appointed Circuit Attorney for the August term of court. At that time a set of rules was adopted governing procedure in attachments, continuances, depositions, injunctions, motions, and "the practice at law."

It was ordered that the clerk keep a record of all the attorneys admitted to practice at this bar and it was made the rule when presenting motions that "attorneys shall have precedence, according to the time of their admission, beginning with the first admitted and proceeding to the end of the roll; the roll shall be called by the clerk on the morning of each day of the term."

Section 2. "The attorney-general or the circuit attorney shall have precedence in all cases in which the state is a party and shall be called first."

Judge Reynolds signed the proceedings for the August term, 1838. At the April term, 1839, Honorable Thomas C. Burch, produced his commission as judge of the Eleventh Judicial District (to which it had been changed), issued by Governor Boggs. Judge Burch took the oath before Austin A. King, judge of the Fifth Judicial District.

At this term of court James R. Abernathy, Samuel T. Glover and Clair Oxley were admitted to the bar.

James A. Clark produced his commission from the governor as circuit attorney. He took the oath of office before Judge Thomas C. Burch.

James R. Abernathy was appointed circuit attorney pro tem for that court, at the August term, 1839.

At the April term, 1840, several parties were found guilty of betting. In each case the court's entry of conviction concluded as follows:

"Whereupon the court doth assess his punishment at a fine of $3; it is therefore considered by the court that said state recover against the said defendant said sum of $3 as aforesaid assessed for the use of Macon county, to be rendered and she have execution and the said defendant in mercy, etc."

James Glen was tried at the December term, 1840, on an indictment charging him with "trading with Indians."

He was acquitted. It was against the law to trade with Indians because in some sections certain settlers would give the Indians whisky for blankets and beads and things, and the liquor would make the Indians troublesome.

A man who was found guilty of selling liquor on Sunday was fined $3.

At the August term, 1842, when James A. Clark was judge and B. F. Stringfellow circuit attorney, Nathan, a slave, was delivered into the custody of the court by his bondsman. The slave was the property of Rebecca Matthews. He was charged with a nameless crime. The defendant was tried, found guilty and the court ordered his mutilation on the 30th day of September following. There were several other moves in the case, but finally the sheriff was allowed $25 for expenses and, it is presumed, the severe order of the court was carried out. Something like this had happened a few months previous in Callaway county.

Reverting to the County Court record of June 17, 1839, a unique order will be found. The justices were Elvan Allen, Philip Dale and Lyn Dabney. They calmly proceeded to abrogate certain acts of the state legislature which did not appear to them to be in the interest of Macon county. The County Court's orders annulling the acts were as follows:

"Ordered, that the law passed by the legislature of 1838 and 1839 respecting groceries and dramshops be null and void in the county of Macon.

"Ordered, the law passed by the legislature on the 13th of February, 1839, respecting the pay of Grand Jurors is hereby rejected and that there shall not be any compensation allowed them for their services."

As far as can be ascertained the state of Missouri never raised any protest against the improvements suggested by the Macon county justices. Nothing much was thought of the order until recent years, when it was commented upon by some people who were overhauling the old records as a curiosity.

There were two other interesting orders entered at the same term of court:

"Ordered, that there be levied 100 per cent on the state tax for the county tax for the year 1839.

"John Halley and George Halley appeared in open court and chose William Smith, a resident of the state of Missouri, and Macon county, their true and lawful guardian to transact their certain business concerning a certain legacy which is belonging to them in the state of Kentucky.

Oliver Perry MaGee had the distinction of being the first man indicted for murder in Macon county. This occurred at the May Term

of Circuit Court, 1849. C. H. Hardin was the circuit attorney. The indictment was a little different from those in use nowadays. A portion of it reads as follows:

"Oliver Perry MaGee, late of the county of Macon aforesaid, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 10th day of December, 1848, with force and arms at the county of Macon aforesaid, in and upon one Thomas Jefferson White, in the peace of God then and there being, feloniously, wilfully of his malice aforethought by lying in wait, did make an assault, and that he, the said Oliver Perry MaGee, with a certain knife of the value of 10 cents, which he, the said Oliver Perry MaGee, in his right hand then and there had and held, the said Thomas Jefferson White, in and upon the left side of the body of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, and also in and upon the back near to the backbone of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, and also in and upon the left shoulder near to the point of said left shoulder of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, then and there feloniously, wilfully, of his malice aforethought, and by lying in wait, did strike, thrust, stab and penetrate . . . Giving to the said Thomas Jefferson White then and there with the knife aforesaid, two other mortal wounds, of which several mortal wounds, he, the said Thomas Jefferson White, then and there instantly died; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Oliver Perry MaGee, him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, of his malice aforethought, and by lying in wait, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state."

The first deed recorded in Macon county conveyed from John and Rachel Gross forty acres of land in township 58 to William Sears, for the sum of $125. The transaction was recorded January 21, 1837. One acre of that land is now worth nearly as much as the entire forty brought.

The following marriages were solemnized during the same year:

Joseph P. Owenby and Nancy Garrett, May 4; by William Sears.

Thomas J. Dabney and Cassannah Walker, May 24; by William Sears.

Alexander Shawner and Narcissa Kerby, May 13; by William H. Rowland, J. P.

Aaron Gee and Margaret Moore, July 23; by Frederick Rowland, J. P.

Joseph Stewart and Mary M. Haddon, August 3; by Hardin Hargis, J. P.

Thomas Clifton and Rebecca Lesley, September 19; by Nathaniel Floyd, J. P.

Allen Fletcher and City Ann Hatfield, August 17; by Abraham Dale, J. P.

Lloyd H. Coulter and Amelia Cannon, November 9; by Elvan Allen, J. P.

In June, 1838, the County Court ordered that "the county seat be called and known by the style of Bloomington." Previous to that the place had been called "Box Ancle." According to Wash Moody, who came from Wayne county, Kentucky, to Missouri, in 1842, the original name of the place was suggested by the people sitting on dry-goods boxes, there being no chairs at that period. "They would sit around on boxes," said Mr. Moody, "with their ankles bent so that their heels would be against the box and their toes on the floor. There was some connection between the box and the peculiarity of the ankle when sitting, and from this sprung the queer name."

At the August term, 1838, the County Court ordered a temporary court house to be built at Bloomington on Lot 1, Block 3, agreeable to the plan of Joseph Owenby, supervisor, to-wit:

Twenty feet wide and 30 feet long; one room 18x20; one room 12 feet square; one room 8x12 feet; the lower floor to be of good seasoned oak plank, with sufficient joint; four doors and three windows; one stack chimney where the walls separate each room.

The contract required the building to be put up in a workmanlike manner, with good shingles, chinked and plastered with a first-class quality of lime.

It was not much over a year, however, before the above building was inadequate and at the November term, 1839, the court ordered the construction of a brick house, 45 feet square and two stories in height. The cost was to be $3,000. Robert George was superintendent of the construction. That affair, which was quite elaborate for its day, was not completed until 1852.

The county seat was removed from Bloomington to Macon in 1863, by act of the Legislature. Following are the Circuit Court entries bordering the removal:

"January 16, 1863. Court adjourned pursuant to adjournment, Hon. George H. Burckhartt, judge, presiding. The Grand Jury having finished their business and there being no further business before

the court it was then ordered that the court adjourn until the fourth Monday in September next.'' Recorded at Bloomington.

The next order is made at Macon, and reads as follows:

''September, 1863. Be it remembered that at the regular term of the Macon County Circuit Court begun and held at the court house in the town of Macon, on the 28th day of September, 1863, Hon. G. H. Burckhartt, judge, presiding. W. T. Gilman, clerk, and William Holman, sheriff, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:''

The third court house of Macon county was erected at Macon in 1864-5, following the removal of the county seat from Bloomington to Macon. The cost of this last building was $30,000. It is made of brick and stands today, handsome and useful, though of a somewhat antiquated type. It is stated that its Circuit Court room has better acoustic properties than can be found in many of the latter day court houses of the state. An annex was built in 1895 at a cost of about $7,000. This was for the purpose of providing more room and greater safety for the records of tne Probate Court and the county records, which had grown to be voluminous. The new court house is fireproof. In its basement is the heating apparatus for both buildings.

The most sensational proceeding of an official nature in the early days was the trial of a party of Mormons who were passing through Missouri after the exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois. This exodus began in 1846, and followed some highly exciting proceedings in the Illinois town. The western states were much stirred up over the Mormons, and in many sections they were looked upon as outlaws. This party which came through Macon county comprised twelve men and four women. They camped at Moccasinville, where it was charged that they became very boisterous. They were constantly firing their guns and pistols, and proclaimed loudly what they had been doing and were going to do. Their captain, LaFollette, was an aggressive sort of a man, and seemed to defy the authorities. It was decided to arrest him. The constable of Liberty township, Samuel Parker, was commissioned to bring LaFollette before the court, which he did. William Blackwell was the justice. LaFollette pleaded not guilty. He secured as his counsel A. L. Gilstrap and another attorney of Bloomington. The formal charge was disturbing the peace and dignity of the state. Samuel Fox and J. N. Brown, of Bloomington, conducted the prosecution. During the trial there was a great deal of excitement lest the Mormons should attempt a rescue of their leader. Capt. W. C. Smith of Narrows township marched into Moccasinville one day at the head of a strong military company, and camped in town during the trial, so as to be on hand

in case of an emergency. The Mormon leader introduced by oral testimony some of the articles of his faith, which he said gave his people the right to discharge artillery or weapons of any sort that would make a noise at sunrise and sunset each day, except Sunday. He said that in doing so he and his men were simply performing a religious rite, a right guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States.

The jury in Justice Blackwell's court, however, was not in sympathy with such religious ceremonies and they fined the pugnacious Captain LaFollette $75, a tremendous penalty in those days. However, Judge Blackwell agreed to remit half the fine if Captain LaFollette and his noisy crew would take themselves out of the country in a hurry. This agreement was made and the Mormon pilgrims lost no time in obeying the order of the court.

The following entry in the minutes of Macon County Circuit Court, made on March 30, 1864, is said to be the final official order in Missouri recognizing the right of slaves:

"J. D. Vaughn, plaintiff, vs. Ewing Littrell, defendant. At this day comes the parties herein, by their attorneys and by mutual consent of the parties judgment is rendered against the defendant for the negro woman sued for, and the plaintiff pays costs of this suit, for which execution is ordered."

The controversy between Vaughn and Littrell over the possession of a woman slave arose during the winter of 1862. The slave's name was Mary. She escaped from Vaughn's plantation near College Mound and came to Macon. There she met and hired to Littrell as a domestic. Littrell was a strong abolitionist, and, feeling certain at that stage of the war, that the government would uphold him in his efforts to preserve the fugitive's freedom he decided to hold her at all hazards. A good negro was worth considerable money, and Vaughn felt like he couldn't afford to lose so much property. So he immediately set out on the hunt of his slave. It was not a hard matter to trace her to Littrell's house. When the owner of the negro arrived there, Littrell told him that Mary had decided to stay and he defied Vaughn to take her. Vaughn consulted Major B. R. Dysart, then a young attorney who had just moved from Bloomington to Macon along with the county seat. Vaughn insisted that the attorney should get out for him a writ of replevin for his slave. At that period President Lincoln had given his word that all negro slaves should be liberated, the Emancipation Act to go into effect January 1, 1863. Major Dysart knew that it would be treading on thin ice to do as his client demanded, and naturally he hesitated. For the purpose of carefully feeling his way he consulted

with Col. R. J. Ebberman, who was the provost marshal, and asked him if civil writs would be executed. Colonel Ebberman said that such were his instructions from Governor Gamble. He told Major Dysart to "go ahead and get your nigger."

On January 7, 1863, Major Dysart procured the following writ of replevin from the Macon Circuit Court, Hon. George H. Burckhartt, judge:

"No. 3039. Joseph D. Vaughn, plaintiff, vs. Ewing Littrell, defendant: Order of delivery. The state of Missouri to the sheriff of Macon county: You are hereby commanded to take the following slave, to-wit: Mary, age about thirty years, of the value of $500, from the possession of the defendant if same be not delivered you by him, and deliver her to the plaintiff upon his giving the bond required by law, and you will make return of this order before the Judge of our Circuit Court on the fourth Monday in March, 1863, certifying how you have executed the same. And you are further ordered to summon the defendant to appear on said day to answer the petition of the plaintiff for the unlawful detention of said property."

Littrell promptly heard of the issuance of the writ and began studying how to thwart it. There was a company of Iowa troops in Macon on their way southward. They were camped in the west part of the city. Littrell went out and had an interview with the commanding officer, and asked him if he wouldn't assist him in protecting Mary from falling back into the hands of a slave owner. The Union officer turned to his men and asked them what about it. They unanimously agreed to stand between Mary and slavery. Littrell was told to go home and rest content—that Mary should not be disturbed by any efforts her "Rebel" owner might make. Littrell sent word to the sheriff, William Holman, that he would not surrender Mary. Holman understood that his authority would be resisted by the Iowa soldiers. He went to Colonel Ebberman, the provost marshal, and asked his guidance. Colonel Ebberman said:

"That writ is issued under the authority of the laws of Missouri, under which you and I are acting. How many soldiers will you need to enforce it?"

Holman stated as near as he could the number of Iowa troops who had pledged themselves to support Mary. Colonel Ebberman detailed a like number from his own command to assist the sheriff. Holman was a Union man, but not an abolitionist. It is said that the job to retake Mary was entirely agreeable to him. He carefully selected his men from the provost marshal's guard, mounted his horse and led the way to

Littrell's house. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the approach cautiously made, as it was supposed a pitched battle would ensue with the Iowa troops. However, not a gun was in sight; not a soldier appeared to challenge the sheriff's posse. Holman knocked loudly on the door and Littrell came out. He was somewhat disappointed over the failure of his Iowa friends to redeem their promise, but thought maybe they had another plan and would rescue the negro later on. Mary was found hidden away in an old barn. She accompanied her captors without much fuss, merely expressing her opinion that as long as "Massa Linkum sot de niggahs free, Ah's gwine to run away 'gin de fust chanct Ah gits."

Mary was placed between two soldiers. The sheriff then turned and led the march up the road, passed the Iowa soldiers and on to the jail. With his posse was a drummer boy, who vociferously pounded all the way in order that the Iowa troops might be awake and make such objections as they cared to.

The parade attracted a good deal of attention as it passed through the city. Many people thought the slave was going to be publicly flogged and some prepared to get up a vigorous protest. When at last the sheriff directed the soldiers towards the jail a crowd of several hundred followed to learn what the trouble was. The sheriff placed Mary safely behind the bars, turned the key and then went out and made a speech to the crowd, in which he thanked the soldiers for their assistance in "upholding the law of the land," and admonished the spectators to be good citizens and not to take too much interest in things which did not concern them. The crowd apparently was with Holman, as they cheered him repeatedly.

Vaughn came to Macon and claimed his property after paying all the financial costs of procedure. It was not long after that, however, before Mary was given her freedom again under the general proclamation. She remained with her former master quite a while, receiving wages for her work.

CHAPTER V.

Official Weather Bureau at Macon—Hottest Day in Ten Years—The Great Drought of 1854—January 1, 1864, Coldest Day on Record—Ground Warmed to Dig Graves—Grasshopper Plague and Governor Hardin's Proclamation for Prayers—High Water in the Chariton Valley—Cyclone at Macon—The Drought of 1901—Water Sold at 10 Cents a Bucket—Reservoir Empty and City Supplied From Blees Academy Lakes—The Flood of 1909.

It is only within recent years that anything like a systematic attempt has been made in Macon county to keep track of the weather. In consequence there is more or less good-natured disputing among the older citizens as to the coldest and hottest days, and when it rained the hardest. It is only when something far out of the normal occurs that recollection agrees. At the ouset the compiler wishes to state that where some of the information here gleaned from an "oldest inhabitant" runs counter in any particular to the memory of some other "oldest inhabitant" the latter is entirely at liberty to blue-pencil his copy of the history in accordance with his own recollection.

In order to secure a landmark for comparisons it is necessary to set out first with the absolute official data of the Macon weather bureau, which was established by the government August 24, 1899. John Cook was placed in charge, and since that period has recorded his daily observations of heat, cold, rainfall, wind and clouds. He has approved instruments for securing all this data accurately. The hottest days in the ten years were July 12 and 24, 1901, when the thermometer registered 111. Instruments around town read as high as 116, but they were in places exposed to the reflection from the sun. That was known as "the dry year," which will be treated later. The coldest day was February 13, 1905, the reading being 27 below. The dry month in this section is August. August, 1909, was the driest month ever officially recorded here, though the summer of 1901 was much drier, generally, than the summer of 1909. Following is a table indicating the temperature and rainfall for August during the last ten years:

Date.	Days above 90°.	Rainfall.
August, 1900	26	1.68
August, 1901	23	.69
August, 1902	9	3.92
August, 1903	9	5.17
August, 1904	8	3.84
August, 1905	16	4.75
August, 1906	17	4.20
August, 1907	12	3.15
August, 1908	12	2.27
August, 1909	25	0

It may be that the weather gods, learning some one is keeping tab on them, are less inclined to indulge in freaks than they were in the old days. Certain it is that they introduced some marvelous performances, else our good friend, "the oldest inhabitant," is sadly mistaken.

The year 1854 is said to have been the hottest and driest ever experienced in Macon county. There was not only an almost total failure of crops, but all the streams became dry and it was a serious question in some localities whether life could be sustained. Many of the settlers became discouraged and sought to return to their native states. For a description of this dry year we are indebted to Joel H. Wright, president of the bank of Callao. In that year Mr. Wright was a young man of nineteen.

"Remarkable stories had been coming to Missouri concerning the extent and fertility of Texas," said Mr. Wright. "These incited a large party of us to journey there for the purpose of taking up claims. We left Macon county in April. On June 16 or 17, while in camp on Red river, near Preston, there was a heavy rainfall. This rainfall was general throughout the country, extending through Missouri, as well as other states to the north. I remember distinctly, because it was the last rain that fell that year. Up to that time the weather had been very favorable, and prospects for crops in Macon county were excellent.

"But as the summer went on without rain the exiles from Missouri began to get disheartened with the new land. We remembered old Macon county as being in bloom, and it never occurred to us that the blight extended there. So we started on the homeward track. There were seven families, each with a wagon to itself. As we plodded along day after day through the drought-stricken country the problem of the water supply became serious. We traveled one day through the Indian

Territory with only five gallons, which was less than a gallon to the family, to say nothing of the horses. The heat and dust became fearful, and as the afternoon wore on our thirst was intolerable. Instead of camping at nightfall, as had been our custom, we pressed on to a place where a splendid spring was said to exist. Some of the teamsters were in a very ugly mood; others were becoming delirious. My heart failed me as I thought what the consequences might be in the event that spring had played out. We reached it at ten at night, and there was a mighty yell from the thirsty pilgrims as they rushed towards the water. Strong men, women and children fought and struggled for places near the little stream, and it was necessary to form a guard of the cooler headed captains to keep the people from drinking themselves to death. I never knew until that time how sweet a thing a dipper of cool water was.

"All along our homeward route we read desolating stories of the unusual drought. There were fields of stubble. Trees without leaves and dust-white roads. There were no birds singing, and scarcely a sign of animal life in sky, tree or earth. This continued for 700 miles. We crossed the line into Missouri about the middle of August. As we advanced up the state we kept hoping that things would be different here, but they were not. It was the same distressing spectacle we had seen all along our journey. The corn which had looked so promising in the early summer was cut for fodder, and this is all that saved some of the stock. Truth is, that a great many horses and cattle died for want of water and food. There were no railroads in North Missouri then. It was impossible to get anything in the way of vegetables, flour or cereals. Corn meal cost $1.50 a bushel when brought from Glasgow or Hannibal into Macon county. We lived on bacon and corn bread. Coffee and molasses were purchased at the towns mentioned. A great many farmers moved their stock over to the Chariton river, which ran until late in the fall.

"There was nothing to be done on the farm, and people just sat around and looked at the blazing sky. Many of the settlers who had taken up claims in Macon county abandoned them under the impression that the drought was a regular summer event in Missouri.

"Towards the latter part of August mass meetings were held, one at Antioch church, and three ministers, who had come a long ways for the purpose, prayed to the Almighty to send us rain. It was on this occasion that Uncle Jimps Dysart made use of an expression which has since become famous. He said: 'Brethren, I tell you there ain't a bit of use praying for rain, because the wind is in the wrong direction.'

"I guess he was right, for the rain never came. At last winter

set in and it was hoped early snows would furnish water. One right good storm did come up, but the snow was so dry that it blew away with the dust, hardly dampening the earth.

"The dust on the highways was frightful on a windy day. You could hardly see a vehicle just ahead of you. The old Glasgow stage coach would roll through on its way to Bloomington with everything about it—horses, driver, passengers—nearly as white as snow. Sometimes travelers' throats would become so badly choked that they could not talk until they took a drink of water. It was the gloomiest year I ever experienced in Missouri.

"The spring of 1855, however, was very seasonable and crops sprang from the ground with fierce energy, as if to atone for the failure of the preceding year. What I remember most distinctly of that year was the way we enjoyed our first meal with home-grown vegetables. I don't think I ever tasted anything since that has seemed quite so good. That season was one of the most productive that has occurred from that day to this, and then we all knew that old Missouri was a good land to live in."

The coldest day in these parts, within the memory of those who were here before the Civil war, was January 1, 1864. It is stated that the mercury dropped to 28 degrees below zero. The blizzard came at the end of a mild December, and it was so sudden that suffering was very great. A military gentleman, who was with the Union forces in Macon at that time, says the soldiers were quartered in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, and that they were compelled to tear up the flooring and to burn the pews to keep from freezing.

There was but little fuel in town, the people being entirely unprepared. Old barns and outhouses were chopped into fire wood and fed to the hearths and stoves. The commander of the forces succeeded in getting in from Bevier a car of coal, for which the government had to pay 25 cents a bushel.

A citizen described New Year's day this way:

"You could not see an object ten feet away while the storm lasted. The snow, which really was small particles of ice, was carried by a gale from the northwest, running fifty miles an hour. It was like fine sand. At certain places in the county the snow was piled up over stake-and-rider fences, across which sleds were driven with ease, so tightly was the snow packed.

"The old Buffalo trails, many of which were ten feet deep in the center, and probably sixty or seventy feet wide, on the prairie, were

packed so tightly with the snow that teams were driven over the same as on level ground."

Hogs about Macon died by the hundreds. One man says that he saw 500 dead hogs waiting shipment to St. Louis, where they were used for some purpose, he did not know just what. Vast numbers of stock en transit on the railroads were frozen to death.

While the weather was at its severest a Mrs. Threlkeld died at Macon. The regular sexton said the ground was too hard to dig a grave, and two devoted citizens volunteered to do it. They began by building a huge fire over the spot and thawing the earth a little ways. Then they worked with pick and spade, getting down a few inches, after which they built another fire, and so proceeded until the grave was deep enough. It took them four days of continuous work to complete the grave. The weather was so severe that nobody attended the interment at the cemetery except those immediately connected with the work.

There was very little moving about. People just sat around their hearthstones and tried to keep warm. There was an immense amount of suffering throughout the county, and the sum total of the loss of stock was very large.

The cold spell seemed to be widespread, as it was reported here that soldiers had perished in their tents as far south as the Georgia line. Some claim that in February, 1905, the cold was just as severe, but the older inhabitants who went through the blizzard of 1864 will not admit that it has ever been approached in this latitude.

Up to the year 1909 the greatest flood on the Chariton valley occurred during the summer of 1875. A mile and a quarter of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway's track was washed away. Until the track was rebuilt trains were run to the water's edge. Passengers and baggage were ferried across on rafts and small boats. The greatest loss from this flood was by the sweeping away of bridges. It was estimated by a paper of that period that it would cost $5,000 to repair and rebuild the bridges of the county. An extra levy of 5 cents on the hundred dollars was ordered by the County Court for bridge purposes. The damage to grain and stock along the flooded districts was not great, as the farmers did not use the bottoms extensively then for agricultural purposes.

The year 1875 was known in several states of the west as the grasshopper year." Many states suffered a total loss of crops because of the visitation. Governor C. N. Hardin of Missouri proclaimed June 3 as a day of fasting and prayer that the Almighty might remove the

plague. The proclamation was generally observed. Several largely attended meetings were held in Macon county in conformity with the executive proclamation. Perry Rayder's History of Missouri chronicles this result of the governor's faith and of the people of the state: "About this time, in fact, on the very next day, heavy rains set in. Up to that time the long-continued drought had not been abated, though slight rains had fallen in the spring months. Following the proclamation they became heavy and frequent. It was the deliverance from the terrible pests. The grasshoppers began to move about June 11. A strong southwest wind drove them further into the interior of the state, but in a day or two the wind shifted to the east, and by the 15th the grasshoppers were entirely gone. The next year there was a bountiful harvest."

Governor Hardin's proclamation was as follows:

"Whereas, owing to failure and losses of crops, much suffering has been endured by many of our people during the past few months, and similar calamities are pending upon larger communities, and possibly may extend to the whole state, and if not abated will eventuate in sore distress and famine:

"Wherefore, Be it known that the 3d day of June, proximo, is hereby appointed and set apart as a day of fasting and prayer that Almighty God may be invoked to remove from our midst these impending calamities and to grant instead the blessings of abundance and plenty; and the people and all the officers of the state are hereby requested to desist during that day from their usual employments and to assemble at their places of worship for humble and devout prayer, and to otherwise observe the day as one for fasting and prayer.

"In testimony whereof I have herunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Missouri.

"Done at the City of Jefferson this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five.

"By the Governor,

"C. H. Hardin.

"Michael K. McGrath,

"Secretary of State."

A disastrous cyclone and hurricane went through the southern part of Macon on July 13, 1883. Nearly every house in its path was more or less damaged, and many buildings were totally wrecked. Four persons were instantly killed, Mrs. John Clarkson, Mrs. Elizabeth Banta, Charles Ross and Alonzo Harp. Quite a number were seriously injured.

It was Sunday afternoon, the storm beginning a little after three and continuing with ever-increasing violence for an hour. While at its height the sky was covered with a dense cloud, making it so dark that one could scarcely see to go about in a room. The rain fell in blinding sheets. The heaviest loss in the city was to St. James Academy, which was some distance north of the center of the storm. A large and imposing three-story wing was nearing completion. This was completely leveled by the storm. Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, now Bishop of Pennsylvania, was the rector of the St. James church here at the time and the president of the academy.

The Macon Times got out an extensive extra the morning following the storm. Many columns were devoted to the losses and personal injuries. Among the curious incidents the Times cites the following:

"Henry Bragg, a colored boy, was struck by a flying tree, picked up and carried a distance of seventy-five yards and landed in a yard, sustaining no injury but a few slight bruises on the face and about the ribs.

"A large barrel, half-filled with mortar, was blown up into the air a distance of 100 feet, striking edgewise on the roof of a house, cutting a hole in the house and knocking out the end of the barrel.

"The bedstead on which a Mr. James was lying was carried away, and he left on the ticking on the floor where the bedstead had been. Mr. James had been ill, but was not injured by the removal of the bed-stead from under him.

"A colored woman named Irving was hung up in a large oak sapling, where she remained for an hour, so badly frightened that she was unable to come down or help herself.

"An infant of five months belonging to a negro woman named McKenny was lifted by the wind, carried over 300 yards and dropped into Charlie Lawrence's field, where it was found next morning entirely uninjured, but thoroughly drenched.

"The remarkable fact was demonstrated by the cyclone of last Sunday, that wearing apparel, bed clothing and things of that character, with which the storm came in contact, were completely rotted, appearing to be nothing but a mass of ashes, but retaining their shape until handled. Although the articles looked sound to the eye, and did not have any marks of fire about them, yet they were as thoroughly destroyed by the terrific wind as if they had been burned. Another remarkable feature of the cyclone is that through the forests where it passed the leaves on the trees turned completely black, as though a heavy frost had fallen upon them. These two features, taken in connec-

tion, strengthen and go a long ways toward proving the electric theory of Professor Tice in regard to these phenomena to be correct.

"John Blankenship, who was seriously injured by the cyclone, was looking directly at the storm as it approached. When the torrent was within 300 yards of his house, a large ball of fire shot down to the ground, and at almost the same instant the house was riddled. Where the ball of fire struck the ground the earth is packed very hard, as though it had been beaten down with a maul.

"Elijah Banta, whose buildings were swept away and whose wife was killed by the cyclone Sunday evening, says the shock sounded like the discharge of a single cannon at a distance, and that for a moment after the shock he knew nothing except that a great torrent of mud and trash poured upon him. He could not see a particle, and when he attempted to rise it seemed he was submerged in steam from a boiling kettle."

The Times makes acknowledgment to "the noble sons of Bevier" and people from other towns who came to Macon to render their assistance to those who had suffered by the storm.

In summing up its story of the disaster, the Times says:

"The scene of the wreck is a distressing one. Men with resolute faces are working faithfully, silently, to gather about them all that is left for them to gather, women and children, some weeping, others more courageous, are helping their husbands and friends to erect a place of shelter from the rain of another night. The work is a terrible work, but it is done."

No footings were made of the aggregate losses by the storm, though the individual damage runs all the way from $100 to $3,000.

The summer of 1901 was the driest since 1875. Scarcely any rain fell during the summer and fall. The supply of water at East Fork gave out, and the town of Macon was supplied by the lakes at Blees Military Academy, where a small upright engine was installed and pumped water into the mains. An immense construction work was going on at the time on the Burlington railroad, which was reducing its grade through the city. A large force of men was employed with steam shovels, scrapers and other apparatus, building retaining walls and making embankments. For all this work water was supplied by the Academy lakes.

In July it began to dawn upon the people that the situation was becoming serious and a communication was sent from Macon by the Rev. Geo. W. Sharp to Governor A. M. Dockery, requesting that he fix an early day for "fasting, humiliation and prayer," requesting every-

body to meet at some place of worship "and join in prayer services for rain that the calamity of further drought may be averted."

The Rev. Sharp in his letter described the deplorable condition of crops, the scarcity of water and the great losses that would likely ensue if deliverance did not come soon. The ministers of Macon churches generally endorsed the letter of Mr. Sharp to Governor Dockery.

Mr. Sharp, in discussing the matter at the time, referred to the grasshopper plague of 1875, which has already been treated in this chapter. He said that the moving cause for Governor Hardin's proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer was a discourse delivered here by the Rev. Matthew Patton. A copy of this sermon was sent to Governor Hardin and also printed in the Missouri Republican of St. Louis. It is said that while the Reverend Patton was delivering this sermon the air was thick with flying grasshoppers, and great crowds of people thronged about the windows of the church, unable to get inside, enduring patiently the discomforts of the burning sun for over an hour, listening to the invocation of the earnest man of God that "the plague might be withdrawn from this fair land."

At the time when Mr. Sharp sent the petition for a public prayer to Governor Dockery the conditions in Missouri were very serious. All hope for a corn crop had been abandoned and stock-raisers were shipping their cattle to other states for food and water. Farmers kept their wells locked for fear that travelers stopping at night might stealthily help themselves to some of the precious fluid. At some of the normal schools in the state experiments were made in the hopes of bringing rain, but nothing of consequence followed. The thermometer averaged from 100 to 108, a height which it maintained almost continuously throughout the month.

A number of newspapers earnestly endorsed the suggestion to pray for rain and the Governor proclaimed Sunday, July 21, as a day for fasting and prayer. The proclamation was as follows:

"Whereas, the prevailing drought is widespread and disaster threatens our commonwealth, and,

"Whereas, many earnest Christian people have petitioned that a day of fasting and prayer be appointed;

"Wherefore, be it known, that Sunday, July 21, be, and the same is hereby set apart as, a day of fasting and prayer that the threatened disasters may be averted, and to this end the people are requested to assemble at their usual places of worship to invoke the blessings of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to

be affixed the great seal of the state of Missouri. Done at the city of Jefferson this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and One. By the governor.

"Sam B. Cook, "A. M. Dockery.

"Secretary of State."

It was an intensely hot day in Macon, but an immense crowd turned out to the Presbyterian church, where the general prayer services were held, under the auspices of the Ministers' Alliance. Rev. R. T. Caldwell, J. D. Murphy, W. S. Lockhart, F. Marvin, H. E. Truex and S. D. Kendall spoke upon the subject of God's answer to prayer. Within a few days following the governor's proclamation there was a heavy downpour of rain in Macon county, and also rains were reported from other sections. The good people looked upon it as a direct answer to their prayers, but as the summer wore on and no further rains came it excited a suspicion in the minds of some that there was a screw loose somewhere in the governor's proclamation. Harry Turner, a Mexico newspaper man, explained it by stating that the governor had appointed the wrong day for fasting and prayer. Mr. Turner insisted that the Almighty did not answer prayers of that character unless accompanied by sacrifice. The people must be willing to lose a day's work in order to show proper humility of expression and faith. If the governor had selected any other day but Sunday, Mr. Turner said that he was confident the Missouri people's prayers for rain would have been answered.

The following statistics of the "dry year" were compiled by the local weather observer at Macon, John Cook:

Beginning June 11, 1901, to the present (July 26), the temperature has been above 90 degrees with one exception, June 19, when it was 84 degrees. Twenty-four days of this time it has gone above one hundred degrees. July 12 and 24 it reached 111 degrees. Since June 11th 1.09 inches of rain has fallen. During the same period last year 7.38 fell and 95¾ degrees was the highest temperature reached; 102 degrees was the hottest day in 1900—August 12.

RAINFALL.

	1900.	1901.
April	3.30	1.45
May	3.92	.45
June	6.43	1.66
July	3.18	.08
	16.83	3.64

In July, 1909, the Chariton Valley was visited by a tremendous flood from the north, which did immense damage up and down its entire length. There are divergent opinions as to whether the flood of 1875 or the flood of 1909 rose to the greatest height, but there is no difference as to which flood did the greatest damage. In 1909 the valley was used extensively for farming. Thousands of acres were under cultivation and large herds of cattle roamed the bottoms. While a great deal had been done in the way of drainage ditches, yet the system had not been far enough advanced to carry off the great body of water that came rushing down between the foothills. In the flood of 1909 the Burlington tracks were not washed away, but that was because the roadbed had been built much higher and stronger than in 1875. In the latter flood the water reached clear up to the tracks, and thousands of visitors from the towns about viewed the wide "sea" from the railroad embankment.

The town of Kern, formerly called Chariton, was entirely submerged, and people had to go about from place to place in small boats. When farmers drove up to purchase supplies the merchant at Kern would send a skiff out to bring them to the store. Many Macon county farmers lost from $1,000 to $5,000 on wheat, which was swept down in the flood. It was estimated at the time that the farmers of Adair county had lost a total of $150,000 on their grain, and as farming operations were carried on much more extensively in the Macon county bottoms of the Chariton river the figures here, as to total losses, were placed at $200,000.

A curious feature of the flood of 1909 was the large number of snakes, insects and small animals of every description that were found along the Burlington embankment. The trees were alive with snakes coiling about and looking like branches in motion. Boys with target rifles went along the railroad shooting them. Workmen who were sent out to guard the tracks and to strengthen the embankment were greatly annoyed by the immense black spiders and other insects crawling up their legs.

There was no loss of life, because as soon as the water became threatening rescue parties were sent out in all directions to warn and to assist the families on the bottoms. Some thirty families were picked up by small boats and rafts and transported to the railroad embankment at Kern, from which place they were furnished transportation to the towns until the water subsided.

It was stated by parties living at Kern that the gauge there showed the water in 1909 was an inch or two higher than it was in 1875.

A great amount of damage was done to the Iowa and St. Louis

Railroad, which runs along the Chariton valley from Iowa down to Elmer in Macon county. Nearly all of its bridges were washed out and for a week or ten days the line was entirely out of commission.

When the floods went down the farmers began pushing their drainage ditches with renewed vigor. These ditches are intended to be of such capacity as to carry off the water before it will have time to destroy growing crops. This enterprise has caused Chariton bottom land to rise in value from almost nothing to $100 and $125 per acre. The floods which come down the valley deposit a sediment which acts as a fertilizer and makes this the most productive land in the county.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY STATE ROADS IN MISSOURI—ERA OF THE STAGE COACH—PONY RIDER IN MACON COUNTY—WHEN BLOOMINGTON WAS A STAGE DIVISION—A RAILROAD CONVENTION—QUEER OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS—"BOB" STEWART—GEORGE H. DAVIS—I. N. WILBER—W. C. BROWN—P. H. HOULAHAN—A FAST MAIL RUN—THE PONY EXPRESS—RAILROADING IN WAR TIME—FIRST GREAT DISASTER ON THE "JOE"—BLOCK HOUSES—ENGINEER JIM MCINTOSH—THE NORTH MISSOURI ROAD—THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE—A BIG SUIT OVER HARDPAN—GREAT IDEA OF TWO YOUNG RAILROAD MEN.

In the spring of 1849 an ox train left Hannibal for California, making the journey in ten months and four days. A recent newspaper sketch tells of railway service from New York to the Pacific coast, the schedule being twenty-five minutes less than four days.

These comparisons illustrate the remarkable development of transportation in the west within the life of men who made the trip to the far west in '49. First, the ox team, then the stage coach, next the Pony Express, and, finally, the modern passenger train, luxuriously fitted, averaging a speed of forty miles an hour.

Macon county has been the highway for all these different methods of transportation service. In the days of remote settlements the routes of travel were along the ridges, which were high and dry, and generally smooth. County courts of later years have advocated the laying out of new roads along ridges for the same reasons given by the pioneers, and Macon county yet has many of such roads in commission, smooth and hard as a pike.

Before the days of bridges across the streams the method was to grade the roads down to the bank, seeking a shallow place to cross. Frequently, fords were constructed of rock. At the Chariton there were rope ferries, where a tariff of 5 cents per man was charged, or 25 cents for team, wagon and driver. Stock was 5 cents a head. Sometimes the cattle man would risk his stock making the swim rather than pay the tariff. A drover was removing 800 head of cattle from Livingston to Macon county, and on reaching William Sear's ferry, west of Bloomington on the Chariton river, stopped to dicker with the ferryman. Before

they came to terms the impatient cattle dashed into the stream, and the whole herd reached the opposite bank safely, saving the owner expense of ferryage.

One of these primitive ferry boats was in operation in Macon county, at Peggy's Ford, near Mercyville, as late as 1886-7, and was frequently used by the engineers and surveyors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, then under construction through Macon county.

A pony rider transported the mail from Hannibal, through Bloomington to Milan. He ran on no schedule, just getting over the road the best he could. The only way of sending money then was to enclose the bill. No receipt was given the sender. A Virginia man, knowing there was no guarantee that the mail man was honest, made a $50 remittance to a western correspondent by slicing the bill in half. One part of the bill went out on one mail and the other was held several days. It happened this particular pony rider was dishonest. The first half of the bill went through safely, but the mail carrier detected the second half, and held it to await the coming of the balance of the bill. The man who received the first half of the bill, knowing the other section was due soon, waited a while and then started an investigation that resulted in the conviction of the dishonest carrier. Such occurrences, however, were extremely rare in the service.

The earliest state road was authorized in Missouri in 1808. It was from St. Louis to St. Genevieve and New Madrid. Later, a state road was established from Glasgow to Huntsville, and when Bloomington came on the map was extended to that place. There was also a state road from Hannibal to St. Joe, by way of Shelbyville, Shelby county; Bloomington, Macon county, and Linneus, Linn county.

Before the railroads came the stage coach handled the passengers and mail, superseding the pony rider for the latter service. The coaches were run daily where the traffic was heavy, and semi- or tri-weekly in less thickly settled communities. From two to four horses were used. The lines operated on a schedule would run day and night, with frequent relays of horses. Ben Holliday, famous as the operator of the overland stage coach system from the Missouri river to California, was a native of Missouri.

A well-appointed stage line had stations at regular intervals, in charge of agents. Fresh horses were always at the station in readiness for the arriving coach.

In speaking of the stage coach days in Missouri, the late William D. Love, of Macon county, said:

"The coaches would arrive at Bloomington from St. Joseph, Han-

nibal, Kirksville, Paris and Glasgow in the afternoon. People within a radius of twenty miles would gather at the county seat to get their mail, which was delivered on payment of the postage. Bad roads would often delay the arrival of the coaches until long after nightfall, but those expecting letters would patiently wait.

"When all the coaches on the various lines were in, the old town was quite lively with the travelers, drivers and bustling hostlers. You see, the coaches didn't arrive every day then. They only came in twice a week from Hannibal and St. Joseph, and from the other places once or three times a week. John Lear operated the line across the state, and drove one of the coaches himself. The fare from Bloomington to Hannibal, about 75 miles, was, as I recollect, $5.

"The coaches would all be assembled on the square Wednesday morning, each headed towards its respective destination, the lordly driver walking about, gloved and grand, critically inspecting his team, and occasionally favoring some townsman with an observation, which would make him happy all day long. About the entire town would turn out as the hour of departure drew near. There were hurried talks and hundreds of messages entrusted to those happy mortals who were going to travel, joking backward and forward among the coach crews and the hostlers and a general air of animation and good-nature.

"Old Bloomington saw its rise and fall with the stage coach. When it was a division point for the various lines, the county seat and most advanced town in the county, it looked like nothing could stop it from becoming an important city. In the stage coach days congressmen, senators, governors, and everybody knew Bloomington. But a few years after the railroads shied off from it the star of the old town fell, and it had nothing left but a splendid history."

In its issue of November 6, 1846, the St. Joseph Gazette sounded the note that announced the dawn of the railroad era in Northern Missouri:

"Our country is destined to suffer much and is now suffering, from the difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri river shall be as low as it now is. The chances are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means, the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

"We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi—either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For

ourselves, we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer to the eastern cities, and make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transportation facilities in the absence of such an enterprise."

The writer of the above was a prophet. The agitation thus begun bore early fruit. Prominent men were interested all the way across the state and "An Act to Incorporate the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company" was approved by the General Assembly February 16, 1847. The stockholders named were Joseph Robidoux, John Corby and Robert J. Boyd, of St. Joseph; Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffett, of Hannibal; Alexander McMurty, Shelby county; George A. Shortridge and Thomas Sharp, Macon county; Wesley Halliburton, Linn county; John Graves, Livingston county; Robert Wilson, Daviess county, and George W. Smith, Caldwell county.

The capital stock was $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each.

A railroad convention was held at Chillicothe on June 2, 1847, attended by delegates from all the counties through which the Hannibal and St. Joseph road was to pass. The delegates from Macon county were George A. Shortridge, A. L. Gilstrap and Benjamin Sharp.

The main subject for discussion was the procurement of means to build the road. A committee consisting of one member from each county was appointed to draft a plan. A. L. Gilstrap was the committeeman from Macon county.

The committee reported the following method for finding the wherewithal:

"1. A liberal subscription by the citizens of the state to the capital stock of said company.

"2. That Congress be petitioned for a grant of alternate sections of all vacant lands ten miles on each side of said road, when located.

"3. That the company procure a subscription to the stock by eastern capitalists, and, should the foregoing means prove inadequate, we then recommend that the Legislature pass an act authorizing the company to issue bonds, to be indorsed by the governor or secretary of state for the residue; the company to give a mortgage on the whole work to the state for the liquidation of the bonds."

When the convention reassembled the next day Judge King, of Ray county, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That whereas this convention has adopted a resolution authorizing a memorial to Congress for donation of alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of the contemplated railroad, also authorizing a memorial to the Legislature for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other portions of the state; therefore, we, the delegates, pledge ourselves to support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to the support of the proposition aforesaid, nor will we support any man for governor, lieutenant-governor or member of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to give such aid in the construction of the said railroad as may be consistent with the rights of other portions of the state as contemplated by the resolution aforesaid."

It appears the convention was not very sanguine of an early operation of the railroad, as the following resolution relative to a stage route, offered by Mr. Sharp, of Macon, was adopted:

"Whereas, It is not only extremely important to the agricultural and commercial interests of the immediate country that a good wagon road be opened from St. Joseph to Hannibal, but the United States mail stages cannot be put in motion on said route until said road shall be opened; and

"Whereas, It is of the utmost importance, as well to the whole intermediate country as to the two extremes, that mail facilities be speedily obtained in stages through said country; therefore

"Resolved by this convention, That it be recommended to each county through which said road may pass, immediately to open, bridge, and put in good repair the said road, in order that mail stages may be immediately started, according to the act of Congress establishing said route."

An amendment to the section relative to the grant from Congress, offered by Mr. Tarr, was adopted, as follows:

"Also to petition Congress that, should any of the alternate sections on the road or within six miles on either side thereof be sold at any time subsequent to the 16th day of February, 1847, and before the action of Congress in relation to these lands, other lands be granted as nearly contiguous as possible in lieu thereof."

Committees were appointed to address the people of northern Missouri in the interest of the project.

There was an energetic campaign in all the counties, and, looking at it from this era, it seems strange that opposition was encountered on the ground that a railroad through this country would be unwise and impractical. It is stated that in Linn county a member of the Legis-

lature took the stump against the railroad because it would be an inducement for negro slaves to desert. Others asserted that it would be impossible to make a roadbed that would stand in rainy weather; that ox and mule teams were the surer power, and there was no danger of them blowing up and killing a lot of people. Many of the residents in the sections campaigned had never seen a railroad train, and could not understand the utility of such a method. What the country needed, they said, was good highways for stages and freight wagons to the river, where the boats would take care of the traffic.

Robert M. Stewart, who afterwards became governor of the state, was the leading promoter of the enterprise. The road's charter was obtained mainly through his efforts, and he never ceased his labors until the road was completed from river to river, and in successful operation.

From the date of the Chillicothe convention the men at the head of the enterprise never suffered the interest to flag. Stewart, accompanied by an enthusiastic retinue of energetic men, traveled backwards and forwards, making speeches and friends everywhere.

The campaign continuel until 1852, when material aid was secured. By this time the people were pretty well educated on the subject of railroads, and were eager to have one in their vicinity. Through the efforts of Congressman Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on public lands, a bill was passed granting 600,000 acres of land to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, and this immense concession swept away all initial troubles, and put the enterprise solidly on its feet.

The construction work was started on the east end in 1856. In the spring of 1857 they began building out of St. Joseph. The road was completed February 13, 1859, connection being made with the rails from the east and west on that day near Chillicothe.

Because of his eternal optimism for the road, there are many who think that "Mark Twain" took his character of "Colonel Sellers" from "Bob Stewart." It is stated, but without any particular authority, that a railroad enthusiast of the fifties started an ox team at Hannibal and plowed a furrow clear across the state, and that Stewart, who assisted in the survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, followed this primitive survey almost exactly. For fifty years following the road's construction the inhabitants of northern Missouri have spoken of this ox team survey and its wonderful practicability. Truth is, it was originally intended to run the road through Shelbyville, Bloomington and Linneus, and Bloomington made a large donation on the strength of an agreement to strike that town. Afterwards the line was moved southward and Bloomington's money was refunded.

Robert Morris Stewart, to whose untiring energy and faith the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road is ascribed, was born at Truxton, Courtland county, New York, March 12, 1815, and died at St. Joseph, Mo., September 21, 1871, a poor man. He was never married. His remains rested in an unmarked grave in Mt. Mora Cemetery until 1908, when the state had erected a handsome and imposing monument to his memory.

In his early life Stewart taught school and studied law in his native state. He came to Missouri in 1839 and located at St. Joseph. Stewart served as prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county and two terms in the Legislature, once in each branch. In 1848 he was appointed registrar of the land office at Savannah, which position he resigned in order to engage in the preliminary survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He superintended the entire work, in spite of the fact that a part of the time he was compelled to go about on crutches as a result of an injury. His earnest and indomitable energy overcame all the embarrassing obstacles confronting the enterprise. Shortly after the completion of the survey Stewart went to the National Capital and secured the land grant referred to in the report of the Chillicothe convention.

Stewart served as president of the road after its completion, and labored incessantly to make it a popular means of travel. It is related that a baby was disturbing the sleep of the passengers one night. The weary mother was unable to quiet the little one. Finally, President Stewart, who was on the coach, took in the situation. He walked over to the mother and remarked:

"Madame, my name is Stewart. I'm president of this road and it's my duty to look after the comfort of our patrons. Hand that baby to me."

Not knowing whether he was going to throw the child out of the window or otherwise murder it, yet fearing to disobey the "president of the road," the frightened mother handed her infant over. Stewart, who never had a child of his own, clumsily took the little passenger in his arms and walked as steadily as he could up and down the swaying aisle. The compound motion seemed to be just what the youngster wanted and it fell asleep in the president's arms. Then it was handed back to the mother, with the admonition to send for the president if it kicked up any more fuss.

Stewart aided in the construction of the St. Joseph and Denver railroad and projected the St. Louis and St. Joseph road. He was the author of the "Omnibus Bill," under which the railroad system of the

state was built up. To every enterprise or measure calculated to help the state he was an earnest friend and worker.

In politics Stewart was always actively interested. This campaign is characteristic of the man: Trusten Polk (Democrat), of St. Louis, was elected governor at the election in 1856. Soon after his inauguration Polk was elected United States senator to succeed Henry S. Geyer, deceased. He accepted the senatorship and resigned as governor. A special election was held in August to fill the gubernatorial vacancy. Stewart became the anti-Benton Democratic candidate. James S. Rollins, known as "the father of the State University," was the Whig nominee.

An exciting contest followed the lining-up of the rival candidates. Rollins was well known as a campaign orator of power. He was alert, quick to see a point and take advantage of it, and of attractive personality.

Stewart, less skilled in oratory, had considerable ability. The rivals met in joint debate several times. On such occasions there were large and tumultuous crowds. The dynamic subject of slavery was up, with all its direful portent. State enterprises, various internal improvements, etc., were the less sinister issues trailing along with that of the black man. The battle waged fierce. After a meeting some said Rollins had the better of it; others insisted Stewart had flattened his opponent out. At times bloodshed between the heated partisans was narrowly averted. At Gallatin a personal encounter occurred between Rollins and Stewart on the platform. This came near precipitating a riot among the shouting multitudes, but quiet was finally restored, and nobody was carried home on a stretcher.

The contest was marked by biting sarcasm, withering denunciation and dramatic defiance. Whenever the candidates were billed to appear it was no trouble to get out a crowd. An edict of the mayor wouldn't have kept the people at home.

Rollins was beaten by 334 votes in a total of 96,640. Stewart was inaugurated in January, 1858. His first official act was to pardon William Langston out of the penitentiary, where he had been sent for complicity in a brutal murder. Langston had at one time nursed Stewart through a long and serious illness. Stewart was never the man to forget anyone who had done him a kindness.

Not long after he became governor of Missouri, Rollins went to Jefferson City and registered at the Madison House. Governor Stewart met his old antagonist, extended a friendly hand and invited him to be his guest at the executive mansion while in town. Rollins accepted,

and all the animosities of the campaign were wiped out at the governor's hospitable board.

In the fall of 1858 Governor Stewart issued the first Missouri proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer in recognition of the Divine blessings to the state and its people.

When the Civil war came on Governor Stewart lined up with the Union side, and was a member of the Gamble constitutional convention of 1861.

Following are some of the first officers of the Hannibal and St. Joe road:

J. K. Hayward, general superintendent; George H. Nettleton, auditor and chief engineer; John L. Lathrop, treasurer; H. H. Courtright, general freight agent; Peter B. Groat, general ticket agent; G. O. Bishop, superintendent bridges; ——— Farley, master mechanic; Thomas D. Price, paymaster; James Carr, general attorney; Josiah Hunt, general land commissioner; Henry Starring, general baggage master.

George H. Davis of Quincy, Illinois, is the only man now connected with the road who was with it during the construction period. Beginning as a workman on construction, he was appointed roadmaster of of the western division when they started operating trains and served in that capacity during the troublous times of the Civil war. He is now claim agent, fairly strong and active, and still intensely interested in railroading. Mr. Davis was born in New Hampshire seventy-six years ago. He has been in the railroad business since he was eighteen.

Another notable personage connected with the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, and who served it for fifty years thereafter is Isaac N. Wilber, now a resident of Brookfield, the Missouri division headquarters. Mr. Wilber was born in Dutchess county, New York, February 24, 1836. He came to Missouri December 1, 1857, and entered the service of the road, named as a chopper, at a point in Kansas near St. Joseph. From that time on he served as tie chopper, carpenter, night watchman, brakeman, conductor, fireman, engineer, machinist, roundhouse foreman, general foreman, division master mechanic and, finally, master mechanic of the great railroad shops at Hannibal. He resigned January 1, 1908, at the completion of fifty years' service with the road. On that occasion Mr. Wilber received from the successor to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road officials the following pleasant recognition of his long and efficient service:

"The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad receives with regrets the resignation of I. N. Wilber and takes this method of expressing

its appreciation of his loyal and devoted service through an unbroken period of fifty years and its sincere hope for his continued happiness and prosperity."

The compiler of this history is indebted to Mr. Wilber for the following interesting paragraphs concerning the initial years of the "Joe."

"The first locomotives. In the early days the locomotives were named instead of numbered, and were as well known as the cities and prominent people of that day. The residents along the line all had some one engine they considered their favorite and great were the discussions around the stations and country taverns as to the speed, qualifications, etc., of the respective engines. The following is a list of the locomotives identified with the early history of the road and the development of Missouri. In 1857 there were thirteen engines—wood burners, with 16-inch cylinders. They carried the following names: Missouri, Albany, R. M. Stewart, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Gov. Polk, Marion, Shelby, Macon Linn, Livingston, Caldwell and Buchanan. In 1859 fifteen more were purchased and named for the Indian tribes: Cherokee, Chippewa, Mohegan, Ottawa, Chickasaw, Oneida, Comanche, Seneca, Miami, Apache, Omaha, Ontario, etc.; then, later, six more were purchased and named for territories: the Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Utah.

"'Gov. Polk' changed to Gen. Lyon.' Soon after the battle of Wilson's creek, in August, 1861, the Gov. Polk was changed to the Gen. Lyon, as a compliment to the dead hero and a rebuke to Gov. Polk for his position on the slavery question. (The management of the road at the time was strongly in sympathy with the north.)

"In 1863 I was given my first engine to run, and continued in such a capacity during the war. Those were trying times for railroad men in Missouri. Many of the locomotives had cabs constructed of boiler steel to protect the enginemen from the bullets of the much-feared bushwhackers.

"Col. U. S. Grant at Salt River. I was pulling a west-bound passenger train in the summer of '63 or '64—I am not sure as to the year—and when we reached Salt river in Shelby county we found the confederates had burned the bridge (Bill Anderson's gang, I think) and I saw for the first time Col. U. S. Grant and his regiment transferring their wagons and munitions of war across the river.

"Soldier and Engineer. During the war we railroad boys performed double service. When we came in off the road at the end of our trip we were placed on guard duty or drilled by Captain Loomis, our

assistant superintendent, and our work as soldiers consisted largely of guarding company property. The only active service we had was when we were sent to Shrinkey to capture Tom Harris and his band, who were terrorizing the community, but after being locked up in the old seminary at Monroe for two days, and nearly being captured ourselves by the redoubtable Tom, we got back to work, and I, for one, thought I was more of a success as a railroad man than as a soldier.

"I was paid for my work from 1857 to 1865 as follows:

"One dollar a day for chopping ties, $1.25 a day as a brakeman, $1.50 a day as a fireman and $2.50 a day as an engineer.

"Coal ticket as a train order. In the early sixties we were on a westbound train and had an order to meet an eastbound train at Bevier, the great coal town of Macon county, and likewise of the state. At midnight, on reaching the station, we found the train had not arrived. It was a beautiful summer night and my fireman and I got on top of the cab and laid down to take a nap in the moonlight. It appeared the conductor and brakeman were also taking a rest on top of the way car (caboose). At daybreak the conductor woke up and came over to the engine to wake up the sleepy crew. When we all got stretched out and thoroughly awake we decided to proceed. But one thing bothered us—had we met our train. Bevier was not a telegraph office in those days. In our quandary we walked over to the coal shed and made a search through the coal tickets. As we found one bearing the name of the engine we were to meet we decided it was safe to proceed. We reached the division at Brookfield four hours late. We were asked no questions and had no statements to give out, and I don't suppose the superintendent or the dispatcher on duty ever discovered it, for every fellow worked out his own salvation in those days the best he could."

One of the younger generation of railroad men prominently connected with the operation of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road for a long time was P. H. Houlahan, now general manager of the Chicago & Alton and the "Clover Leaf" roads, with headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. Houlahan was born at Ottawa, Illinois, March 13, 1855. He entered the railroad service in 1867 as water boy and track hand on the construction of the Ottawa and Fox railway, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. From 1870 to 1875 he was track hand, check clerk, station baggage man and ticket agent. From 1875 to 1880 he was brakeman and conductor on the Fox river branch, Burlington system. In July, 1884, he was appointed trainmaster of the St. Louis division, same system; in 1886 he was made master of transportation of the Missouri and Kansas division of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas

railroad; from November, 1886, to April, 1890, he was trainmaster of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road; in 1890 he was appointed assistant superintendent, and in June, 1892, was honored with the superintendency of the entire western division.

It was while Mr. Houlahan was trainmaster that the fast service between Chicago and Kansas City was inaugurated. He saw to it that the line between Kansas City and Quincy held up its end of the schedule, and to determine how the locomotives and their crews stood the strain he went over his entire division and back in the engine cabs. Following is the schedule of this first run of the regular fast service:

EASTBOUND.

Left Kansas City..... 6:30 p. m., December 18, 1887
Arrived Macon.....11:32 p. m., December 18, 1887
Arrived Quincy..... 1:45 a. m., December 19, 1887

WESTBOUND.

Left Quincy.....2:06 a. m., December 19, 1887
Arrived Macon.....4:13 a. m., December 19, 1887
Arrived Kansas City.....9:15 a. m., December 19, 1887

The fast Chicago-Kansas City train became known to the general public as the "Eli." On the time card the eastbound train is designated as No. 56 and the westbound as No. 55. From the date of its commission in 1887 until the publication of this volume it has held its own as the "crackerjack" train of the Missouri system.

During Mr. Houlahan's connection with the western division of the Burlington he laid down this philosophy for successful railroading:

"I believe in men more than in machines. It is the human judgment that averts the crisis, not the safety appliance. Use all the appliances of proven practicability, but first of all get men—men who think clearly and rightly.

"The personnel of a railroad system is built up by the same gradual process it requires to raise an army to its highest degree of efficiency.

"The method of instilling a feeling of personal responsibility into each man is to form a nucleus of cool-headed spirits, with judgment, like a military staff, and these men coming in daily contact with every department of the service will instinctively impress upon every employe something of their own high code of executive ability.

"I am not one of those who believe that men should be retired from active service when they have left forty or forty-five behind," Mr. Houlahan went on. "It requires from thirty-five to forty years to ripen those intellects to perfect judgment. The man of forty has generally been tried by fire, and thereafter he avoids the flame. Like the veteran general on the battlefield, he knows what's best to do."

Mr. Houlahan's views were quoted with approval by leading railway journals, and practical results followed the system on the "Joe."

William C. Brown, now president of the New York Central system, is another of the "Joe" boys. Mr. Brown came from the farm, and refers with pride to his knowledge of agriculture by actual contact with the soil. He was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1853. A saw and ax were the primary tools used by Mr. Brown in acquiring his railroad education. Engineers on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, when they stopped at Brown's woodpile, would jeer him and ask how he liked being a "railroader."

From wood chopper Mr. Brown climbed to section man and then foreman. While in that labor he studied telegraphy at night. One day an operator didn't show up and young Brown was given the vacant key. At 19 he was appointed train dispatcher on the Illinois Central, and never lost an hour's time or made a blunder.

In 1881, when he was chief train dispatcher of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Mr. Brown was promoted to trainmaster, and by 1890 had climbed to the position of superintendent.

During the six years following 1890 Mr. Brown was general manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs lines of the Burlington system, and he managed, somehow, to find time to fill the office of general manager of a couple of other lines.

In 1902 he became vice-president of the New York Central, and his wonderful energy in reorganizing and rehabilitating the system resulted in his being made president of New York's greatest railroad.

There was a spectacular event in connection with the early operation of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. On April 3, 1860, a fast mail run was made from Hannibal to St. Joseph, 206 miles, to connect with the Pony Express at the latter town. The officials of the road were tremendously interested in the test run. Add Clark, a capable engineer, was honored with this order from headquarters:

"You are to make a record that will stand fifty years."

The road was not seasoned. Light rails, from forty to fifty pounds, were used. The rails of trunk lines today are twice as heavy. An

engine, "The Missouri," the best on the road, tender and a mail car produced in the Hannibal shops, constituted the fast mail train. In the car were Joshua Gentry, who was then president; Superintendent J. T. K. Hayward, Assistant Superintendent O. N. Cutler, Trainmaster G. H. Davis, Conductor Jack Harris and the precious mail destined for the far west.

L. L. Coleman, local fuel agent at Macon, thus relates what he knew of the fast run:

"In those days all engines were wood burners. On that day I was at Macon with my wood-sawing outfit. There were about 2,000 cords of wood piled four ranks deep and eight feet high on the railroad bank opposite Weed street, and also opposite Joe Jaeger's small tin and repair shop, and Captain Barnes' general store. The late Ed. F. Bennett handed me a telegram from the general fuel agent to wood the tender in the quickest possible time. I at once erected a platform the height of the tender. I then secured all the help that could stand on the platform and when the train came in sight every man loaded his arms as full of selected wood as he could hold. As the train slowed up in front of the platform, each man dropped his load of wood into the tender, and the train pulled out without the loss of 15 seconds. I had barely time to look into the car and see the occupants clutching the seats with both hands to keep from being tossed all around the car. The engine was the 'Missouri,' Addison Clark, engineer. Attached was one coach, the finest then on the road. It would not be used for a smoker today. The president of the road, Joshua Gentry, was 'elegantly' attired in a home-made suit of blue jeans, trimmed with velvet cuffs and collar.

"I thought that the train would surely be ditched before reaching St. Joseph, but it kept the track, and the small mail pouch was delivered in four minutes on the west bank of the Missouri river to William Cody (Buffalo Bill) and from him to others, and was carried across the plains and mountains to San Francisco, the ponies being driven hard under whip and spur all the way."

The train reached St. Joseph ahead of the schedule and the mail was handed to the Pony Rider at 7:15 p. m.

Engineer Clark, in an interview in the Springfield (Mass.) Register, says his train averaged forty-three miles an hour that day, making the 206 miles in four hours and fifty minutes.

That was dangerous railroading, considering the state of the track at that period, but the men of the "Joe" seemed to think that no dis-

aster could have been worse that day than a failure to make the time, and they were willing to share the risk they required of the train crew.

At each town through which the little train swept were immense crowds assembled. They cheered, and the men in the mail car responded by waving their hats and fluttering handkerchiefs. The sweating men in the cab had no time to notice things outside the slender lines ahead. As a precaution to insure the safety of the train, Trainmaster Davis directed that all switches be spiked from end to end of the run, and no other train be allowed on the main line within an hour of the fast mail.

This brings us to the Pony Express, the flesh and blood connection with the far west. If the men of the railroad were wrought up over their part of the venture, what must have been the anxiety of William H. Russell and his associates as they waited tidings of the long and hazardous fiight through the mountain wilderness and across the sands, every mile of which presented a new problem to horse and rider!

The Pony Express was put in operation to meet the insistent call of the western miner for better mail service from back home. Hitherto his letters had traveled in sailing vessels around by way of the Isthmus, or on the overland stage, which took twenty-one days to make the 2,000-mile journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento.

It was a revolutionary epoch. The Atlantic cable had but recently been laid by Cyrus W. Field, and the people of the United States were calling Europeans their neighbors. The great west was being peopled by a steady flood of immigration, men of brawn and brain, who were dreaming dreams of the greatest country on the earth, and were working out those dreams. In January, 1860, a Wall street syndicate made a proposition to transport the United States mail from New York to San Francisco for $5,000,000 per year and to exceed any time that had ever been made with the mail sack across the continent. William H. Russell, a freighter of the plains and of the mountains, staggered the government with a proposition to handle the mail by Pony Express from St. Joseph to Sacramento—*1950 miles—in eight days by the watch!* Russell, it is said, had the support of Secretary of War Floyd. A bond of $200,000 was put up to guarantee the performance of something which was regarded by many as impossible.

A clause in the contract required that the letters be written on the thinnest of tissue paper. The tariff on each letter was $5. Tuesday, April 3, 1860, at 7:15 p. m., the first Pony Rider started out from St. Joseph on the trail to the west. The journey was covered in less than the schedule time and Russell's firm was awarded the contract to carry

the mail with the Pony Express. But it was a hard contract. A defect in any of the links along the bleak stretch of desert and mountain would threaten the bond and mean a tremendous financial loss to the men who had put their all in the enterprise.

To insure the faithful performance of his duty the Pony Rider was required to take the following oath:

"I, ————, do hereby swear, before the Great and Living God, that during my engagement and while I am in the employ of Russell, Majors & Waddle, I will, under no circumstances, use profane language, that I will drink no intoxicating liquors, that I will not quarrel or fight with any other employe of the firm, and that in every respect I will conduct myself honestly, be faithful to my duties and so direct all my actions as to win the confidence of all my employers. So help me, God."

In " Roughing It," the book which made him famous, "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens), gives a graphic picture of the Pony Rider, as good a piece of descriptive work as can be found in any of his large number of books:

"In a little while all interest was taken up in stretching our necks and watching for the Pony Rider—the fleet messenger who sped across the continent from St. Joseph to Sacramento, carrying letters 1,900 miles in eight days. Think of that for perishable horse and human flesh and blood to do! No matter what time of the day or night his watch came on, and no matter whether it was winter or summer, raining, snowing, hailing or sleeting, or whether his beat was a level straight road, or a crazy trail over mountain crags and precipices, or whether it led through peaceful regions or regions that swarmed with hostile Indians, he must be always ready to leap into the saddle and be off like the wind! There was no idling time for a Pony Rider on duty. He rode fifty miles without stopping, by daylight, moonlight, starlight, or through the blackness of darkness—just as it happened.

"He rode a splendid horse that was born for a racer and fed and lodged like a gentleman; kept him at his utmost speed for ten miles, and then, as he came crashing up to the station where stood two men holding fast a fresh, impatient steed, the transfer or rider and mail bags was made in the twinkling of an eye, and away flew the eager pair and were out of sight before the spectator could hardly get the ghost of a look.

"There were about eighty Pony Riders in the saddle all the time, night and day, stretching in a long, scattering procession from Missouri to California, forty flying eastward, and forty westward, and among

them making 400 gallant horses earn a stirring livelihood and see a deal of scenery every single day of the year.

"We had a consuming desire, from the beginning, to see a Pony Rider, but somehow or other all that passed us and all that met us managed to streak by in the night and so we heard only a whiz and a hail, and the swift phantom of the desert was gone before we could get our heads out of the window. But now we were expecting one along every moment, and would see him in broad daylight. Presently the driver exclaims:

" 'Here he comes.'

"Every neck is stretched further, and every eye strained wider. Away across the endless dead level of the prairie a black speck appears against the sky, and it is plain that it moves. Well, I should think so! In a second or two it becomes a horse and rider, rising and falling, rising and falling—sweeping toward us nearer and nearer—growing more and more distinct, more and more sharply defined—nearer and still nearer, and the flutter of the hoofs comes faintly to our ear—another instant a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of the rider's hand, but no reply and man and horse burst past our excited faces, and go winging away like a belated fragment of a storm!"

The Pony Express' life was short but busy. When the Pacific railroad was completed to California, in the early years of the Civil war, it put the Pony Rider out of a job. There is now a large claim in the hands of Macon attorneys (R. S. Matthews & Sons), brought by the heirs of Russell against the government for a large amount of property of the Pony Rider service, taken as a military necessity.

In the first year or two of its existence the Hannibal and St. Joe made enough history to fill a big book. The war came on and developed that wild and picturesque character that became so widely known and dreaded—the "bushwhacker." He looked at the railroad as his legitimate prey, and it was rarely that a train journeyed across the state without carrying into the terminal marks of his attention. His work was especially in evidence at the big bridges. The worst disaster that ever occurred on the road was a result of his handiwork. A train loaded with people was wrecked on Platte River bridge, September 3, 1861, killing sixteen and injuring over sixty. The New York Herald of September 7 contained this account of the occurrence:

"Terrible Road Catastrophe—Diabolical Outrage on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Seventeen lives lost and a large number wounded," etc. It recites through correspondence with St. Louis papers, the wrecking of a passenger train, bound west, September 3.

The timber of the Little Platte river bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph, had been burned nearly through, and the entire train went down. Bushwhackers are blamed for the outrage.

Abe Hager, baggage-master of the railroad, furnished a graphic story of the wreck. The passenger cars were completely smashed, and he was the only one to escape unhurt. He came to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians and necessities for the wounded, hurrying back to the scene of the wreck. He is quoted as saying: "The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage."

An additional account says that the train carried from eighty-five to one hundred passengers. The fire had been extinguished before entirely destroying the bridge, which was a substantial work of 100 feet span, leaving it a mere shell. But three persons, J. W. Parker, superintendent of the United States express, Mail Agent Mars and Hager, were able to afford assistance, the others who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless.

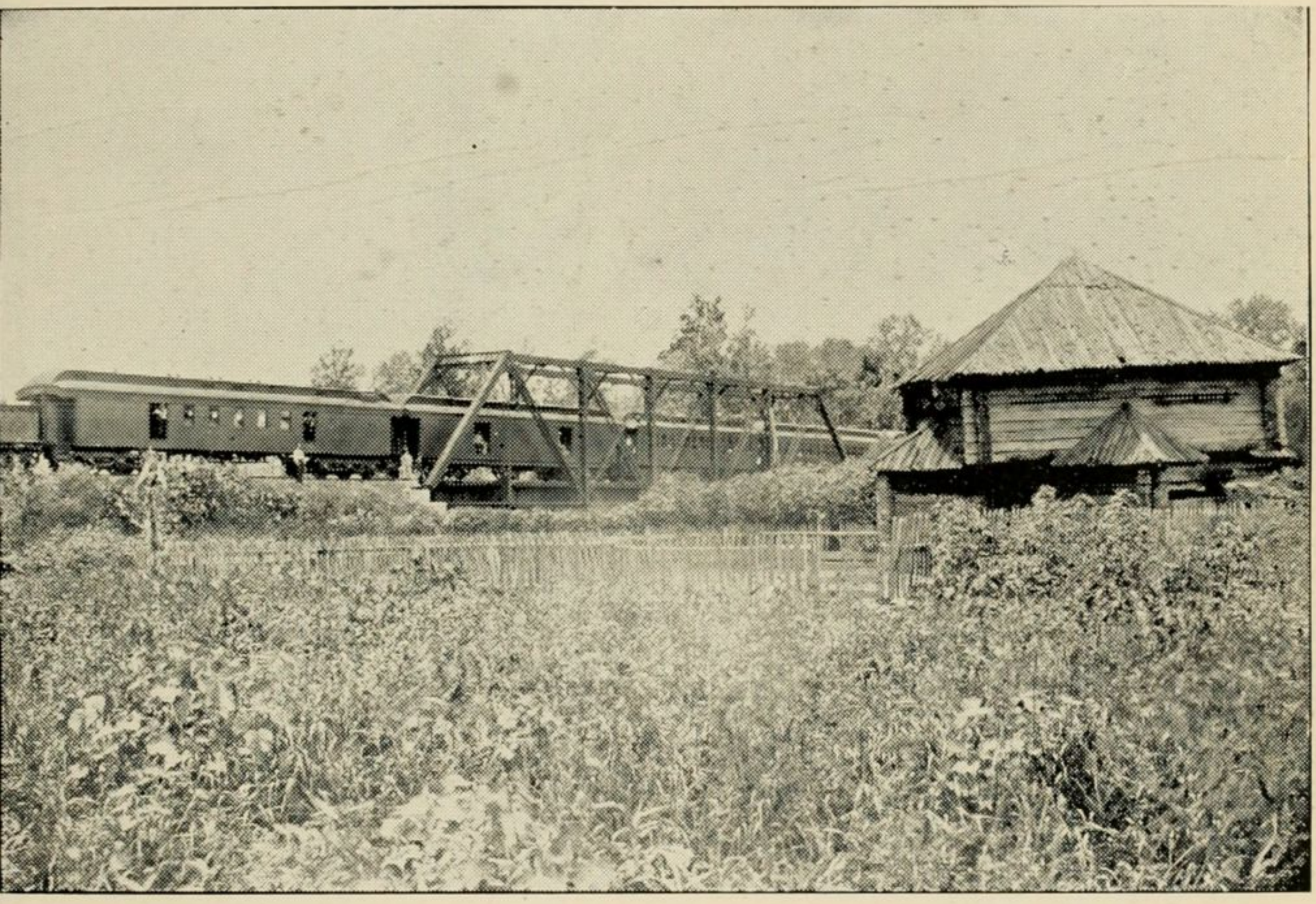
Hager walked five miles out of the way back to St. Joseph, making the remainder of the trip on a handcar. He found a heavy oak tie bound across the track 200 yards from the bridge, and two miles further on he found the trestle work over a small stream was on fire.

Though the wreck occurred on September 3, and the story was printed four days later, there is no complete list of the killed or injured. The names of several victims are given, but there seems to have been great difficulty in getting the details of the wreck.

Trainmaster George H. Davis immediately organized a wrecking crew and surgeons' staff, and took charge of the train going to the relief of the victims. Some of the men who had caused the disaster were still standing about, viewing their deadly work. They recognized Mr. Davis as the leader of the rescue party and told him they would get him next time. Mr. Davis said to them:

"Well, I'll be there when you do it. I'm not afraid of men who would do such a cowardly thing as this."

Directly following the disaster the government, which depended largely on the road to transport men and supplies, established a system of block houses at all the large bridges across the state. There were thirteen of these altogether. These were garrisoned by Federal troops. Time has obliterated all these curious houseforts, the one on the Chariton river, in Macon county, being the last to go. Having long outlived its usefulness as a war expedient, not much attention was paid to it, and one day a spark from a passing engine set fire to the roof and soon the



CHARITON BLOCK HOUSE

historic old structure was in ashes. There were several notable encounters here, and some lives were lost.

In an interesting little volume, entitled "Missions in Missouri," by the Rev. Bishop Hogan, is found a description of the Hannibal and St. Joseph block houses, and some of the exciting episodes that occurred near them during the Civil war. The Rev. Mr. Hogan, it seems, was engaged along in the fifties in establishing mission posts between Shelbina and Kansas City.

In the volume referred to is the following description of the military structure on the Chariton river.

"The subject of our sketch is the only one left of a half-dozen of the old landmarks which were built as a means of defense to the government's interest and the protection of her loyal citizens.

"There is, however, an old schoolhouse near Macon City, which, at one time, was used by the Union soldiers as a fort, and today there remains a hole shot into it by a cannon ball more than a third of a century ago.

"There were several block houses built along the line of road at the various bridges, but the one at the Chariton is the only one which remains standing, a third of a century after the close of the war.

"About the earliest reliable information was furnished us by Capt. Chas. P. Brown, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who, with his company D, 3d Iowa Infantry, was ordered into northern Missouri. Captain Brown says:

" 'At about 10 a. m., July 12, 1861, we reached the Chariton bridge and Company F was detached to guard it. An incident had occurred here just before our arrival, not a little exciting.

" 'A detachment of a dozen men from the 21st Iowa Infantry had come from the west to guard the bridge, arriving early in the morning, they went to a log cabin near by to get breakfast, when a guerilla party suddenly appeared and prepared to burn the bridge. The boys sprang to their guns and attacked the guerillas, scattering them in all directions. The leader, who was a young man teaching school in the vicinity, hid in the tall grass near by, but being about to be discovered held up his hands. Unfortunately for him, they were covered with the tar used in setting fire to the bridge.. This evidence of guilt so exasperated one of the soldiers, that in the heat of the moment he shot the young man through the head, killing him instantly. The dead school teacher was buried by the company and a few days later some Union people from Callao came and removed the body, placing it in the hands of friends.

" 'At this time there was no block house, but we built of log and

sawdust a small square work around an old steam mill and it was called Fort Brown, after Lieutenant Brown of Company F, who planned it.'

"G. H. Davis, who was twice appointed captain of a railroad military company, for the purpose of protecting the line of road, which has now passed into the hands of the government so far as operations were concerned, tells of a block house being built in North river, Medicine creek and Platte river. The old relics of war times have long since been destroyed. The Chariton block house still stands in a fairly good state of preservation.

"Concerning this old landmark, Boone Baldwin, of Macon county, who was about twenty years of age at the time, relates this:

" 'The first attempt at burning the bridge took place in the spring of 1861. A neighbor called at our house and reported that the guerillas were about to burn the bridge. I walked from my place to Lingo to apprise Section Foreman Reynolds, who telegraphed to Macon for help. Recruits came towards evening, and the spies finding the bridge guarded passed quietly by and applied the torch at Brush creek. Later on this bridge was the scene of the hanging of a man by guerrillas, who left their victim swinging to the bridge.

" 'The following morning the soldiers returned to Macon, and a few soldiers came down from Callao and were preparing breakfast when they noticed black smoke curling skyward from the bridge, and rushing out saw the "rebels" fleeing in all directions.

" 'The soldiers opened fire on them and killed one of the crowd, a young man by the name of Malone, living near old Bloomington. A report says that later on a man by the name of Fox was captured and shot for being implicated in the plot to burn the bridge. After the killing of Malone the soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the fire and saving the bridge.

" 'A second plan was formed near the close of 1862 to burn the bridge. In the dead hour of night, when all was in peaceful repose, the torch was applied and the bridge destroyed. This greatly embarrassed the government in the transportation of soldiers, supplies and munitions of war to the west.'

"With the opening of 1863 the bridge was rebuilt and a man by the name of Turner, in charge of a company of negroes, was sent there to guard the bridge and to erect the block house for its protection. The summer was spent in hewing the logs and shaping the structure. Many of the citizens now living in Macon county can testify as to the services afforded by the block house in protecting the road from the raiders.

"Mr. Baldwin relates a circumstance in this connection. When

Jackson was returning from one of his famous raids through southern Iowa Mr. Baldwin's mother caught sight of the Jackson crowd coming over a hill and notified her sons. The young men slipped out of the back door and crawled through the brush, making their way to a place of safety, just as the guerrillas rode up on the other side of the house. The rough riders of Jackson fed their horses and ordered supper for the gang, which consisted of thirteen men. Mrs. Baldwin, gratified at the escape of her sons, went about and prepared a good meal for her unwelcome guests."

Captain James G. McIntosh, long a resident of Macon, adds an interesting chapter to the early railroad days from the standpoint of a practical engineer. Captain McIntosh was one of the first men who entered a cab on the Hannibal & St. Joseph. That was in 1859, the year the road was completed. The approaching war was in the atmosphere and excitement was high. The qualifications of an engineer, as indicated by Mr. Wilber, were varied. He not only had to handle his engine well, but he had to exercise considerable judgment in order to keep the train out of trouble by bushwhackers and roving bands. Captain McIntosh tells of his road experience up to the time he joined the army "to secure peace and quiet."

"Most of the engines were wood burners, using the old bonnet stack," said Mr. McIntosh, "but ours used coal as an experiment on economy. I was the fireman and 'Deacon' Manly, a seven-foot Yankee from Vermont, was my engineer. He was a hard taskmaster. Not content with attending to his own important duties, he exercised a guardianship over mine to the smallest detail. Every shovelful of coal had to be nicely spread out on the 'deck' at the mouth of the furnace before my chief would permit me to toss it into the fire. He would examine it like a man searching for gold. Now and then he would pick out a lump containing sulphur and toss it out on the right-of-way. Not only did the 'Deacon' assume the responsibility for my professional duties, but he would take me to task regarding my spiritual obligations as well. He gravely told me that liars and blasphemers could never hope to pass the pearly gates, and said that if I didn't quit tobacco and swearing I would one day reach a much hotter fire than was my duty daily to keep up on his engine.

"I grew to cordially dislike the old man and longed to get away from his dominion. I thought his puritanical teachings indicated weakness and dotage. An incident taught me that I did him a great injustice.

"There was no fencing along the right-of-way and stock strayed on at its own sweet will. One dismal black night we ran into a flock of

sheep, the mortal dread of an engineman. I saw what was ahead of us and jumped off the cab. But the 'Deacon' held on to the levers, a sort of a second Jim Bludso, and went with the engine into the ditch. His loyalty saved the train from a fearful wreck, because if he hadn't hung on and tried to stop, the cars would have been smashed into kindling wood. I pulled him out of the cab. He was bruised up considerably, but still alive. He said he was sorry for the sheep!

"The engines at that period had a pump which only worked while the drive-wheels were in motion. When a long wait on a siding caused the water to run low in the boilers, you would have to uncouple your engine and run up and down the main track to replenish the boiler. There were no inspirators, injectors, or glass gauges. The valves of the steam chest were oiled by hand from the running board.

"In the fall of 1861 I was given command of the 'Chickasaw,' as engineer. The 'Chickasaw' was one of the best machines on the road. The 'General Lyon' was another good engine which later on made a war record. Engines were all named just like steam-boats and the passengers had favorites among them. It was common to hear them say: 'We'll get in on time today because the "Chickasaw" is pulling us.'

"There were no through trains except the specials. We stopped at every station. If we were informed in time that parties were anxious to get away on the train but hadn't quite got their trunks packed, why, we would wait for them. It was the duty of the employees to be obliging.

"Fate didn't permit me to enjoy my career as boss of the 'Chickasaw' very long. The incident which caused me to abandon railroading occurred in Buchanan county in 1862. The 'Chickasaw' was pulling a special containing officers of the road into St. Joseph. Much trouble had occurred of late through the activity of bushwhackers and we were keeping a sharp lookout. The 'Chickasaw,' with safety valve popping off, was rolling smoothly along, making good time, when we came in sight of the Platte river bridge. An instant later I saw a man step on the bridge and signal us to stop. About the same time we noticed great-volumes of smoke rolling up from the bridge. There were two guesses as to the motive of the man who was waving his hands at us. He might be a section hand warning us against danger or he might be a bandit intending to hold us up. I adopted the latter view of the dilemma and pulled the throttle wide open. The conductor, who had been looking out from the cars, took issue with me and signaled for me to stop. I felt a bit like a mutineer on the high seas, but as I knew the conductor's object as well as mine was to get the train through safely, I put my

judgment against his. As we swept on to the bridge a gang of long-haired fellows rose up out of the brush and fired into us. The conductor, in the meanwhile, had crossed the tender and come into the cab, laid flat on the deck with us and the train thundered safely across the bridge. The fire had been started too late to weaken the timbers. The only damage done was the shattering of glass in the car windows. There was considerable money on the train, and doubtless the bandits had learned of this. After getting a safe distance we slowed up and looked back. The bridge was entirely in flames.

"When we pulled into St. Joseph, Master Mechanic H. A. Rowley came up and congratulated us for the nerve he thought we had displayed in pulling the train out of danger. I told him for my part that I was much obliged, but I resigned my job as engineer right then and there, and soon afterwards joined the 9th Missouri Cavalry, under Colonel Odin Guitar. I slept easy of nights after that."

The North Missouri Railroad Company was organized in 1853-4. Its construction was effected by city, county and private subscriptions, aided by bonds loaned by the state, amounting to about $6,000,000. St. Louis, by a vote, took a large amount of stock, and all the counties on the line, except Macon, took stock. According to the charter, the location was to be "along the ridge dividing the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, or as near as may be."

When the road was completed to Mexico, strong efforts were made to have Macon county subscribe stock. Randolph county took $175,000 worth of stock, Adair also voted for stock and it was confidently supposed that Macon would follow suit.

Public meetings were held in the eastern and southeastern portions of the county in favor of submitting the matter to a vote. Major James T. Rollins of Boone county and Isaac Sturgeon of St. Louis addressed the citizens of Macon county at Bloomington, urging upon them the immense advantages the road would be to them. At a public meeting held at Bloomington, Dr. A. L. Knight of Macon was chosen chairman and J. M. Love secretary. The meeting passed a resolution requesting the County Court to submit a proposition subscribing $100,000 to secure the location and construction of the road through Macon county.

The resolution was presented to the County Court, and the court ordered an election. There were several propositions, mostly conditional. One was that the line should be located through Bloomington. The condition of the charter, "on the dividing ridge, or as near as may be," satisfied many that it could not legally be located through Bloomington, and the proposition was voted down at the election.

For some time after this the managers of the road talked of running it through Shelby and Monroe counties, leaving Macon out in the cold. Perhaps this would have been done but for the mandate conveyed in the words of the charter. The road was finished to Macon in February, 1859. It curved up to the Hannibal and St. Joseph track and for some years there was a Union depot at Macon to serve both roads. Macon was the northern terminal. Later on the line was extended to Kansas City, the western division starting out at Moberly. The northern division was continued on to Des Moines, Iowa.

In the course of a few years the road was acquired by the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad system and its name changed to the Wabash.

The construction of the North Missouri railroad to Macon gave that town, perhaps, the greatest boom it ever had. An auction sale of lots occurred in the presence of several thousand people. The bidding was lively and good prices realized for the property. This feature of Macon is treated in another chapter.

What was called the Alexandria and Bloomington road was surveyed from the Mississippi river to Bloomington in 1862. The purpose was to build another road across the state. The project was abandoned because of the war.

The last trunk line to go through Macon county was the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. This was constructed in 1887, by the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway Company of Iowa. Construction contracts were let in December, 1886, and the first train was run over the road on the first day of January, 1888. The work was pushed very rapidly, because the engineers of the system were in a hurry to get a through line into Chicago. The road runs twenty-six miles through the western and northern portions of Macon county. During the first construction the permanent work on the roadbed was planned so as to admit of a double track, an improvement which has recently been made. The Santa Fe is the only double track system passing through Macon county. Following the building of this road many important towns sprang up in the north and west part of the county, and the large town of La Plata was given a decided commercial impetus.

One of the largest contractors' suits ever before a Missouri court developed out of the construction of the Santa Fe railroad in this section. After the work approached its completion it became evident that the engineers for the railroad and those employed by the contractors, Benezette, Williams & Co., of Chicago, would never agree on the amount

due on the final estimates. The section in dispute started at the Grand river in Chariton county, and ran a short ways northeast of Ethel in Macon county, a distance of forty miles. The main contention was as to the character of the earth, which the contractors insisted was hard-pan, and should be classified as such. The method of classifying the material, allowances made for hauling and the alleged arbitrary change of grade at the Wabash road and also a change in the line, were among the points in dispute.

The plaintiffs claimed a balance due them on final estimates of $188,311.74. The railway engineers figured the balance due the contractors was only $30,399.06.

The litigation was filed in the Macon Circuit Court about the time the road began operating trains.

The parties appeared in court for the first time in September, 1889. The road introduced in evidence the contract signed by all the parties, according to which the measurements made by the railway engineers were to govern. The plaintiffs contended that while they had signed the contract in good faith, yet they had a right to set it aside if they could show fraud or capriciousness on the part of the railway engineers. Judge Ellison sustained the contract, refused to pass on the *quantum meruit* and the contractors appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri. The Supreme Court reversed the case and remanded it for a hearing on the *quantum meruit*. This meant an inquiry into all the matters raised by the contractors.

F. L. Schofield, a distinguished attorney of Hannibal, was agreed upon as referee. The taking of testimony was begun in the United States court room at Hannibal in February, 1894. The plaintiffs were represented by John E. McKeighan of St. Louis and George A. Mahan of Hannibal. Gardiner Lathrop, of Kansas City, and Ben Eli Guthrie, of Macon, appeared for the railroad company.

The evidence was voluminous. The witnesses went over the road by foot and then down into the earth. At one time there was an adjournment to take the evidence of B. F. Booker, then living at Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico. Booker had been assistant chief engineer for the railway company during the construction period. At the time the court adjourned to Mexico to take his deposition, Booker was dying with consumption. He passed away soon afterwards. The Santa Fe road furnished a special car for the court, lawyers, stenographers and interested parties to make the entire trip. Another journey was made to New Orleans to take the deposition of E. E. Earl, who was the division engineer on the western end of the construction. One of the witnesses

came all the way from Palestine, the Holy Land, to testify on the part of the plaintiffs.

The record consisted of about 10,000 typewritten pages. It was prepared by Mrs. E. L. Treat of Hannibal and Edgar White, of Macon, who attended as official stenographers.

The case was argued before the referee in February, 1895. The referee devoted nearly all of his time to his report. It was an immense task to go through such a large amount of evidence, to examine the books, profiles and various paraphernalia connected with railroad construction. He found a balance due the contractors of $83,505.77 over the amount allowed them by the final estimates of the engineers. The defendant railroad, as a matter of course, filed exceptions to this report of the referee. There was an argument on the exceptions before Judge Ellison, which lasted two weeks. Judge Ellison handed down a written opinion in April, 1896.

He disallowed every item which the referee had credited to the plaintiffs. He found that the evidence had shown no fraud or misconstruction of the contract by the railway engineers.

The main ground for each allowance by the referee was on hardpan. That amount allowance he figured at $50,000. Judge Ellison held that the claim for hardpan having been called to the attention of the engineers during the construction, and they having passed upon the material, had decided that it was not hardpan, and the decision could not now be set aside "and substitute therefor a shadowy memory and recollection of eight years ago."

"The result seems conclusive to my mind that defendant's engineers fairly passed upon all material and determined this was not hardpan, with just the same emphasis that a verdict for the plaintiff means that it is against the defendant. I therefore set aside the referee's report and finding as to hardpan and disallow the increase of $50,350.41."

The defendant railway's exceptions to the referee's report were all sustained by Judge Ellison, except as to the lien and interest, which were overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiffs for $36,785.92.

The tender of the railroad in the first place had been $30,399.06. The contractors appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the finding of Judge Ellison in 1900. That terminated the case.

The Iowa & St. Louis is the latest railroad to enter Macon county. It starts at Sedan, where it connects with the Keokuk & Western, and extends through the heart of the Chariton valley southward into Macon county, terminating at Elmer. Most of the right-of-way has been

secured on to Macon, to which place the road has been chartered. All along it has been the strong hope of the people of Macon county that the road would soon be completed to the main line at Macon, thus affording an important outlet for passenger and freight traffic. The road now has an excellent bed, and its rolling stock is first class. It has regular daily passenger and freight service, except on Sunday. The road is operated by the management of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City line, an important line of the Burlington system.

The early history of the Iowa & St. Louis road is interesting.

In the early part of May, 1901, W. S. McCaull, then claim agent for the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City railroad, while sitting in a country hotel in Adair county, overheard a conversation between a railroad official, now high in the Hawley syndicate, and a coal operator and promoter. They were discussing the practicability of the building of a railroad from Centerville, Iowa, down the Chariton river for the purpose of developing the rich coal fields of the Chariton valley and its immense agricultural resources.

Mr. McCaull was thoroughly familiar with the region the two men were discussing. Being a railroad man of experience, he was quick to see the importance of the idea, and rapidly formed a plan to build the railroad himself, with the aid of some friends. Next day he consulted with H. F. Reddig, then chief clerk to the general manager of the Q., O. & K. C., and H. H. Kendrick, auditor for the same company.

Articles of incorporation for the Iowa & St. Louis Railway Company were executed on the 11th day of May, 1901, within less than a week after McCaull overheard the conversation referred to. On the 18th of May, articles were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City. The Iowa & St. Louis Railway Company had a corporate existence.

The authorized capital stock was $50,000. The company was organized to build a railroad five miles in length in "a generally northern direction" along the bottoms of the Chariton river from a point on the Q., O. & K. C. R. R., at or near the town of Novinger, to a place near Shibley's Point. There was a clause in the articles of incorporation expressing an intention of the company, some time in the future, when its capital stock should have been increased sufficiently, to construct and maintain a standard gauge railroad in "a generally northern direction" to a point at or near the town of Centerville, Iowa.

With the incorporation, H. F. Reddig was elected president; W. S. McCaull, vice-president and general attorney, and H. H. Kendrick, secretary and auditor. At that time the three hopeful railroad men

could not, by combining all their assets and credit, have secured money enough to build a mile of the right-of-way. But that didn't worry them a bit. They set to work with energy, procuring mining leases upon several thousand acres of good coal land, opened up prospect holes which showed coal in fair quantities, and in some way, unknown even to themselves, they built between four and five miles of track, forming connections with the Kansas City Midland Coal Company's spur, which connected with the Q., O. & K. C., near Novinger.

The development of coal land gave the young railroad syndicate an asset which they carried to the market. Before the first year of the road's life the Gates-Lambert-Keefe syndicate (barbed wire men), of Chicago, became interested in the coal project and bought the stock of the railroad company. Their first move was to reorganize the latter. They retained Reddig as president and Kendrick as secretary and auditor; McCaull, the originator of the enterprise, was let out.

Plans were immediately formed for building from Des Moines, Iowa, to Macon, Missouri, under the name of the Iowa & St. Louis Railway Company. A charter was also obtained for building from Macon to St. Louis, under the name of the Iowa & Missouri Railway Company. Construction on the Iowa & St. Louis Railway Company was begun at Centerville, Iowa, southward and northward from Connellsville, a coal town just north of Novinger. The Iowa & St. Louis tracks were cheaply laid, the bridges were fragile and the spring floods along the river easily washed them away, together with many miles of the roadbed. The periodical flood of the valley seems to have been a problem which had not entered into the heads of the early promoters. To make the roadbed safe from the waters it required an immense amount of money for embankments and bridges. It is probable that the idea had been to start a railroad and then to sell out at a large figure to some system already operating in the territory. It is reported that the Iowa & St. Louis people finally made a deal which gave them a large profit on their investments. There was another rumor to the effect that they were glad to make a sale which let them out even. At any rate, on March 23, 1903, the road passed into the control of the Q., O. & K. C., the stock of which company had been bought by the Burlington.

Although some trains had been run from Novinger to Centerville, the new owners did not deem it wise to operate the road regularly until the roadbed had been put in better condition. All trains were withdrawn and the work of rebuilding and strengthening the roadbed and bridges was pushed rapidly. About June, 1903, regular service was installed from Sedan, Iowa, to Novinger, Missouri. Later, the seven

miles of the road from Centerville to Sedan were abandoned.

During 1903 the track was extended to Elmer, which is yet the southern terminal of the road. Since the Burlington acquired the control, the improvement work was constant until the road was put in as good condition as any of the trunk lines now operating through the state.

The managing offices are at Kansas City. Division headquarters are at Novinger. The shops, where the rolling stock is repaired, are at Milan, about thirty miles west of Novinger. The completion of the Iowa & St. Louis would make a most important business asset for Macon. The road runs through the heart of the most productive agricultural regions in northern Missouri. There are numerous enterprising towns on the line, and it is a fine territory for wholesale trade. With its completion to Macon wholesale houses, factories, and other enterprises would certainly spring up in that town. It would also be of immense benefit in the north and west, enabling people to reach the county seat and return the same day. The ditching enterprises now being rapidly pushed in the valley will greatly relieve the road from the embarrassment of floods.

Mr. McCaull, although squeezed out as one of the officials of the road he projected, is now its claim agent, with headquarters at Kansas City. He also acts as claim agent for the Q., O. & K. C. road. J. G. Trimble, of Kansas City, is the general attorney for both roads.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRINTING PRESS—SALUTATORY OF FIRST MACON COUNTY PAPER—REMINISCENCES OF CAPTAIN LACY, MACON'S FIRST EDITOR—THE MULLIGAN GUARDS—SOME OF THE PIONEER PAPERS—MAJOR FRANK M. DAULTON—MACON PAPER AWARDED MEDAL FOR SUPERIOR TYPOGRAPHY—THE MAN WHO SUBSCRIBED FOR 500 PAPERS—I. JEFF BUSTER, WHO INTRODUCED COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE—EUGENE FIELD'S OWL CLUB—IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTRY JOURNALISM—"STORIES OF A COUNTRY DOCTOR," BY WILLIS P. KING, M. D.—"LOVE VS. LAW," BY MARY ANDERSON MATTHEWS—A CIRCUIT RIDER'S QUAINT BOOK—OLDEST BIBLE IN STATE OWNED BY MACON COUNTY MAN.

Until December 26, 1848, the official publications of Macon county had to made either in the old Missouri Republican, founded in 1808, or "The Missouri Intelligencer and Boone's Lick Advertiser," because it had no paper of its own.

The paper with the long name was the first one issued in Missouri west of St. Louis. Its first number came out April 23, 1819. The publication was at Franklin, which at that period was the most thriving town west of St. Louis. There was a land office there and the first land sales west of the Mississippi river were made at that point. The paper was published weekly, the subscription price being $3 a year in advance, or $4 if paid at the expiration of the year.

The Intelligencer was the official newspaper for a large scope of country, and was published at Franklin until 1823, in which year it was moved to Fayette, the county seat of Howard. In 1834 the plant was taken to Columbia by Mr. Nathaniel Patton, who started a publication called "The Patriot." In 1843 this paper was succeeded by "The Missouri Statesman," Colonel William F. Switzler and John B. Williams, editors.

The press on which the paper was printed was a small concern, with a wooden frame, iron bed, joints and platen. It was known to the printers' craft of the period as "the Ramage press." After its days of usefulness were long past, Colonel Switzler presented the old Ramage to the Mercantile Library Association.

J. M. Love and A. L. Gilstrap were the pioneers of Macon county

journalism. They got together a plant and started the Bloomington Gazette in December, 1848. The first issue bears the date, December 26, and contains the following salutatory:

"With this issue we begin the publication of the Bloomington Gazette, the first newspaper venture ever atempted in Macon county. Today, with many misgivings, we launch our little newspaper boat on the broad, tempestuous sea of journalism, with a courge, neverthe-less, born of an honest purpose and lofty ambition, to so conduct our paper as to be most helpful to our little new town and community, morally, materially, socially and intellectually. While we disclaim any purpose to make our paper a 'party organ,' in any sense of that term—while we shall use our utmost endeavors to give our subscribers a clean, newsy, independent paper, we will advocate at all times such measures and support such men for public positions as, in our judgment, will best subserve the general good of our town and county, regardless of party advocacy or party affiliation. We will always be found advocating every good and worthy enterprise; whether of a moral or material character, calculating to help our struggling town.

"We will be glad to have a reliable correspondent in every neighborhood in the county, and will be glad to have our friends call at our office and give us any items of news calculated to make the Gazette interesting to its readers. Our terms are $1.50, invariably in advance. Advertising and job printing rates made known on application.

"Respectfully,

"J. M. Love,
"A. L. Gilstrap."

The prospectus of the Gazette was printed in Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Love stated that they had great difficulty in getting out the first number of the Gazette. The type was purchased at St. Louis, and through some oversight of the shipping clerk the lower case g's were not included, so the Gazette printers had to use the figure 9 as a substitute for the lower case g. The Gazette started out with a subscription list of about 500. For many years after its birth the Gazette office was a very interesting place to the country people who came to old Bloomington to get their mail and do their trading. They would always drop in to see the editor and listen to him explain that wonderful art called typography.

Soon after the town of Macon was established Captain Alexander H. Lacy, a printer of Hannibal, came over and started the "Macon Herald," which afterwards became "The Republican." While in Macon,

within recent years, Captain Lacy related his experience with the Herald as follows:

"I had been working for Orion Clemens, 'Mark Twain's' brother, who published 'The Union.' Hudson and Macon were rival towns here, and we were constantly hearing great stories about how they were booming. So I came over here and started the Herald, first at Hudson and later moved it to Macon. The first publication was got out in the freight depot; it was a modest affair, but I saw millions ahead and was willing to put up with a little discomfort while waiting for them.

"Coal had but recently been discovered at Bevier and the very atmosphere breathed prosperity and ducats. I got in on the ground floor with my paper. I recall a few business men. Jim Bagwell ran a store here; Dave McCord, who afterwards got into trouble with the law, operated a saloon; Sam Kem was in the tobacco business. Tobacco raising was the great industry of the period. Every farmer raised it, and there were any number of large buildings here called factories, where the leaf was handled and sold.

"George Bebee and Al Horton were the lawyers. Bob Bevier, afterwards the colonel of a Confederate regiment, and for whom the town of Bevier was named, was our representative in the Legislature. There were five saloons, but I don't recall any churches. Business was good. I daresay that we obtained in those days as much job printing as the offices here are now getting.

"In looking over Macon now I can hardly realize it is the same village where I started my little 2x4 newspaper. You have improved it until it resembles a regular city."

Captain Lacy sold the Herald to Colonel Abner Gilstrap, and afterwards ran papers in various parts of the state, finally returning to Hannibal about the beginning of the war. He served three years in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and while out recruiting came over to Macon and swore in a detachment of the Mulligan Brigade, which he found here, and which was christened "The Hell-Roaring Guards." They were all Irishmen, and a brave lot when there was any trouble on. After completing his time with the army, Captain Lacy entered the railway postal service on the run between Quincy and St. Joseph.

Captain Lacy's latest work was the publication of the "Wet Mountain Tribune," at West Cliff, Colorado. He died there a few years ago.

Among the other early papers of Macon county were the following:

The Bloomington Register, established in 1852, by Thomas B. Howe and Francis M. Daulton. It was Whig in politics. Mr. Daulton is yet

living, running a country paper in Arkansas. He set type on the Hannibal Union with Sam Clemens.

Major Daulton was born in Ralls county, Missouri, May 27, 1832. He describes his Macon county experience as follows:

"After leaving the Hannibal Union in 1852 I went to Macon, and from there to old Bloomington, which was a thriving town then. There was a court house and four stage coach lines running to the town. Business was very lively; traffic on the stage lines was heavy. James Love was running the Gazette, the first paper printed in Macon county. Abner Gilstrap started a paper, and I took employment with him as head printer at $12 a week. After working a while I went over to Quincy and was married. When I returned to Bloomington Mr. Gilstrap cut my wages to $10 a week, on the theory, as he explained it, that two could live cheaper than one. I couldn't demonstrate the success of his arithmetic, and so I left Mr. Gilstrap, and Tom Howe and I bought out the Gazette. The circulation of the Gazette was only 200, but we got $2 a year for it, taking the pay in anything from tombstones to cradles.

"The editor and the printer in the country newspaper office at that time were about the same. The editor always set up most of his own copy, because, as some looked at it, it was safer to do that than to trust such important matter in the hands of a printer who might make mistakes. Even today (1909) I follow the old habit of gathering news around town and then going to the type case and setting it up 'out of my head.'"

After leaving Macon county Major Daulton went to Illinois and in 1856 reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates for the Quincy Herald. He became well acquainted with the two great statesmen. Major Daulton said a peculiarity of Lincoln and Douglas was that they rarely discussed politics except when they were on the platform. They traveled together, told funny stories and were, apparently, the best of friends.

In 1854 Rufus C. White launched the Messenger, a Democratic paper, at Bloomington. Thomas B. Howe and James E. Sharp commenced the publication of the Bloomington Journal (Democratic), in 1855.

James M. Love and Harry Howard established the Macon Legion (Democratic), in 1859. The Legion was the last paper published in Bloomington.

D. E. H. Johnson published "The Register" at Macon in 1861. The First Iowa Infantry arrived at Macon in June, and took possession of the printing office. Johnson, whose sympathies were with the South,

left town. C. L. Fowler, a member of the Iowa troops, was appointed editor, and the soldiers published one issue of "Our Whole Union," dated June 15, 1861. It was the first paper of the Civil war published by soldiers at the front. Following is a descriptive story taken from the paper:

"It is not often that one enters a printing office conducted under precisely the circumstances of the one in which 'Our Whole Union' is now being issued. Men in uniform stand at the cases, a row of gleaming muskets are stacked before the door, with a sentinel on guard. The editor's table is ornamented with a revolver, two bottles of—well—something to sustain a drooping spirit; in short, the only resemblance to a printing office is the click of the type and the music of the press."

The price of "Our Whole Union" was $1.50 a copy, paid in advance. Advertising rates were $1 a square, or $60 per column per year.

This is taken from the leading editorial:

"Johnson, wherever you are—whether lurking in the dim woods, hunting your cow, or a fugitive on the open plain, goodbye! We never saw you, never expect to, never want to, but for all that, old fellow, we won't be proud. So, Johnson, goodbye. We drank some poor whiskey out of your bottle. You won't forget us, Johnson, will you?"

C. L. Fowler, who edited "Our Whole Union," is now staying at the National Military Home, Kansas. He was so pleased with his newspaper experience at Macon that he went into the business after the war and became quite noted as an editorial writer and publisher.

As far as known, there are now but two copies of "Our Whole Union" in existence. One is in a glass case in the State House at Des Moines. Another is the valued war relic of a soldier in Muscatine, Iowa.

In 1865 Colonel Clark H. Green, a man of considerable newspaper experience, established the Macon Times, and continued the publication up until his death, in the fall of 1871. The paper was then sold to W. C. B. Gillespie, Hez Purdom and John N. Howe, who published the paper until 1872, when Gillespie purchased Purdom's interest.

Gillespie & Howe ran the paper a few months. In the winter of 1872-73, T. A. H. Smith associated himself with Mr. Howe, and they purchased the interest of Mr. Gillespie. After operating a short while, the Times was consolidated with the Macon Democrat and called the Democratic Times, and passed into the hands of James M. Love and Edward C. Shain, who published it until the fall of 1874. In that year it was sold at trustee's sale to B. F. Stone and Walter Brown. Not long afterwards Mr. Stone purchased Brown's interest. In August, 1875, there was a wholesale consolidation of the Macon newspapers.

The Democratic Times, the Macon Daily Pilot, by Baxton & Greene, and the Macon Journal, by John M. London, were amalgamated into one concern, and the Examiner Printing Company organized, with a capital stock of $10,000. In this combination Mr. Stone held the controlling interest, and a written contract that the paper should be continued as a Democratic journal. For a while a daily and weekly were published, but later the daily was discontinued. The Examiner was an early advocate of the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for president on the Democratic ticket. When Tilden was nominated the paper was so active in his support that the county gave a Democratic majority of over 1,000 for the ticket. Before the close of the campaign the entire stock of the paper passed into Mr. Stone's hands. In the summer of 1877 Mr. Stone sold the establishment to Purdom & J. A. Hudson. In February, 1878, Mr. Hudson sold his interest to I. J. Buster, one of the first country correspondents in Missouri. Purdom & Buster published the Examiner until the office was sold in the spring of 1879. Afterwards, the business, good will, and what was saved of material, were sold to W. C. B. Gillespie & C. H. Steele. The name of the paper was changed to the North Missouri Register. Gillespie & Steele sold to J. A. Hudson on the 1st of February, 1883. Mr. Hudson reorganized the office, putting in steam presses, and restored the original name of the paper, the Macon Times.

Mr. Hudson was one of the most energetic newspaper men the county ever had. He was an important figure in all the press associations and in politics. Being a practical printer, and knowing the business from the ground up, he brought the Macon Times up to a standard which resulted in its being awarded a fine gold medal for being the best printed paper in Missouri. It is a fair assertion that the Macon Times acquired greater circulation and influence under the management of Mr. Hudson than it ever had before. When the campaign of 1896 came on the Macon Times was non-committal on the gold standard issue until its editor had thoroughly digested the problem. He spent almost all of his time in searching through St. Louis libraries and everywhere he could find information on the subject of the two metals, gold and silver. The party in the west was clamoring for free silver. Mr. Hudson, as a result of his long and painstaking investigations, came to the conclusion that his party was wrong on the issue; that the gold standard was right, in order to maintain the prosperity of the country. He succeeded in bringing quite a number of prominent Democrats around to his views, but the vast majority of his constituents favored William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president, and free

silver. Mr. Hudson could not support an issue which he considered wrong, and he disposed of his paper to a company. For some time it was operated by Joseph Heifner, Ben White, Ben Eli Guthrie and R. A. Guthrie, the editorship being vested more or less in each of the gentlemen named. Mr. Hudson removed to Columbia, Missouri, and purchased the telephone system there, which he greatly developed and still operates.

In August, 1901, there was another consolidation of the Macon newspapers. The Macon Times and the Democrat were acquired by a company and consolidated under the name of the Times-Democrat, with Joseph J. Heifner as editor-in-chief. At the same time the Macon Republican acquired the Macon Citizen, leaving only two papers in the town. In 1909 the paper was purchased by W. E. McCully, Fred H. Tedford and others, and is now being operated under the name of the Macon Publishing Company, with Mr. Tedford as editor and general manager.

The Macon Republican was established on March 2, 1871, by General F. A. Jones and Major S. G. Brock. General Jones died January 7, 1882, and the paper continued under the management of Major Brock until its sale to Mr. Philip Gansz on January 1, 1890.

Under the management of Mr. Gansz the Macon Republican has been developed into a great newspaper and its printing department does work for large concerns in various parts of the state. While it is Republican in politics, yet its fair, conservative policy has won to its support numerous Democratic friends. The paper's aim has been to print all the local news in a non-partisan manner, and this has been one of the strong features in extending its circulation.

Both of the Macon papers are models of country journals. They are well-printed, contain a larger amount of reading matter than the usual country publication and are all-home print.

The Messenger of Peace, a primitive Baptist publication, was founded at Macon by Elder J. E. Goodson, Sr., on November 15, 1874, and soon became one of the leading publications of its denomination in the United States. For some years it was printed in a local printing office, and afterwards the contract to publish it was given to the North Missouri Register. Not long after starting the paper Elder Goodson's son, J. E., Jr., became associated with him in the enterprise. Both men were ordained preachers and did a great deal of traveling among the Primitive Baptists, who subscribed freely for the paper. During its existence in Macon, the Messenger of Peace had a wider and larger circulation than any other paper in the town. It was made up mostly of the experiences of those who had been "called." Elder Goodson,

Jr., died August 19, 1890, and Elder Walter Cash, a Primitive Baptist minister, became associated with Elder Goodson, Sr., in the publication. Two years after his son's death Elder Goodson answered the summons, leaving Elder Cash in sole control of the paper.

Elder Cash continued the Messenger of Peace at Macon for a short while, and then moved the publication office to Marceline. Later he removed it to St. Joseph, and still continues the publication with success.

The Messenger of Peace enjoyed the distinction of receiving at one time the largest amount of subscription money ever paid to a Missouri publication, having had $500 bequeathed to it by a wealthy Montana man. The entire sum was to be used in sending the paper to those who were too poor to pay for it.

I. Jeff Buster, who claims to have been the originator of the system of country correspondence, lived in Morrow township when Colonel Clark Green was running the Macon Times. One night a literary was held at the district school, and Mr. Buster read a humorous paper, reciting the doings of the neighborhood. It took well with the crowd and several persons urged him to send it to one of the papers over at the county seat. Mr. Buster sent it to the Times, which paper promptly turned it down. A few weeks later Mr. Buster was in Macon and he called upon Editor Green.

"We got your stuff, all right, Mr. Buster," said Colonel Green, "but it was too inconsequential. You had a whole lot of tommy-rot in it about George Jones painting his barn, and the Smith girls visiting down by Hammock's Mill, and a play party over at the Widow Fitzgerald's. This is kind o' childish, you know. What the people want is good editorial writing, and the news from Jefferson City and the National Capital. They don't care about that little neighborhood gossip."

"How many subscriptions have you got over in Morrow township?" asked Mr. Buster.

"Oh, I don't know—some ten or twelve, I guess," replied the editor.

"Well," returned Mr. Buster, "if you'll print this letter from me every week containing this stuff you call tommy-rot I guarantee that at least half of the township will take your paper, and perhaps before long I can make it unanimous."

"Shucks!"

"Are you game to wager a new hat that I can't do it?" said Buster, with some heat.

"See here, Jeff," returned the editor, "you and I are good friends, and I don't want to hurt your feelings. I am willing to try that stuff awhile, but, remember, you must let me print your name to it. I don't

want people to think that we are getting out such gruel up here. I'll take your bet.''

Mr. Buster went back home and told some of his friends of the curious wager he had made with the editor over at Macon. They became very much interested in the matter and lent a willing hand in getting up the news and also soliciting subscribers. Inside of a month the Macon Times had nearly every man in Morrow township on its subscription list; and its editor was writing to people in other townships trying to induce them to do in their locality what Mr. Buster had done in his. From that time on the country correspondence has been reckoned as a most valuable asset by every enterprising country newspaper in the land. It happened on one occasion that a sensational murder occurred right near Mr. Buster's home, and his description of that affair was as accurate and interesting as anything that ever appeared in a newspaper. Mr. Buster continued to act as correspondent for the Times as long as he lived in Macon county.

In the early 70s the Missouri Press Association met in annual session at the old Wabash hotel, in Macon. Eugene Field was a prominent member and he made lots of fun for the editors. Other prominent men attending the association were Joseph B. McCullough, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Colonel William F. Switzler, of Columbia; Judge John W. Henry, then on the Circuit Bench of this district, but later of the Supreme Bench of the state; Colonel John F. Williams; Major W. C. B. Gillespie and many others. All of the men mentioned are now dead.

It was during the meeting here that Field organized the Owl Club, which afterwards was established as a ''musical'' institution at Columbia, with branches in all the towns where Field visited or stayed long enough to organize one.

The Owl Club sang the old-fashioned songs. The only qualification for membership was an excellent set of lungs, and a thorough willingness to use them on any and all occasions. After Field had the youngsters pretty well drilled he started them out in town singing at the top of their voices. Then he slipped through an alley, hunted up a policeman and told him to arrest the crowd for disorderly conduct. In vain the young editors told the vigilant watchman that the mayor had given them the keys to the city, with full liberty to use them. The watchman reported that the mayor had used the term figuratively; that he had seen no keys and that his oath of office required him to lock people up when they made too much noise. So he took them around to the cooler and put them in. There they discovered that Field was

missing. They told the arresting officer that if he would hunt up Field he would explain who they were and make the matter all right. Finally the guardsman consented to look up Field, and, of course, he didn't have much difficulty in locating him, as the future great newspaper man was found standing on a corner shaking his sides with laughter. Field accompanied the officer to the prison, was let in and peered through the bars as if he were studying some curious specimen of wild animals. The prisons clamored loudly for Field to explain the situation and get them out. After a careful scrutiny, his face as composed as marble, Field turned to the officer.

"What did you want with me?" he asked.

"Why," returned the guard; "these guys say they are friends of your'n."

"Never saw them in my life before," said Field, emphatically.

This satisfied the officer and he paid no more attention to the importunities of the crowd to be let out.

As he passed out of the jail Field complimented the officer upon his faithful attention to duty and said he did not doubt but that if he would look up his list of crooks for whom rewards were offered he would likely find two or three in the crowd.

Before the night was over, however, Field relented. He returned to the hotel, notified the older editors there about the menagerie down in jail and led them down to take a look. Of course explanations were made and the prisoners released. The mayor was profuse in his apologies, but Field kept out of sight the balance of the meeting.

While he was president of the Missouri Press Association, Mr. Philip Gansz, editor of the Macon Republican, spoke concerning the improvements in country journalism as follows:

"Those who have witnessed and taken part in the development of Missouri during the past quarter of a century should catalogue among the state's expanding enterprises, the country newspaper. The change for the better in country journalism is as marked as that of any other important enterprise.

"Within the easy memory of most of us the belligerent editor flourished. It seemed to be his idea that the fiercer he was the greater was his influence. He believed his readers rated his editorial ability according to the strength of the vitriol he poured on his disesteemed contemporary down street. Every issue was, to use a phrase of the street, 'a red-hot number.' Sometimes the intensity of the language provoked a personal encounter, but more frequently it was passed by as 'newspaper talk.'

"That class of writing nowadays would excite more than a sensation. Even the crossroads' papers do not indulge in it. I think the change was largely brought about by the readers, who became tired of so much warlike talk, without any funerals. They demanded of the editors more sincerity and less fussing and scolding. The editors were keen to scent the change. In fact, the better class of them welcomed it gladly. Newspapers became more dignified and their statements were made with a greater degree of care.

"What stands out most prominent in a comparison of the Missouri journals of today with those of twenty-five years back is the intelligent acceptance of responsibility, a broader and more tolerant spirit and higher ideal as to the mission of the press. The editor would no sooner tolerate vulgarisms in his columns than he would in his home. It is true that he aspires to give advice on most every subject within the domain of reasoning, and he generally gets up some pretty good reading on any subject, whether he knows anything about it or not. Nothing is too big for him. He is supposed to have views on all subjects, and he has them. His very audacity along such lines is developing him. Like the discerning lawyer suddenly called into a big case, he feels his way, and takes advantage of the educational features along the route.

"A strong element entering into the efficiency of rural journalism of today is the editor's thorough acquaintance with the public men and with the character and resources of his state. He generally knows intimately the United States senators, and always the various congressmen in his part of the state.

"He can give you from memory the majorities for congress in his district for ten years back, without referring to the record. Without consulting a report of any kind he can accurately describe the main features of production in over half the counties of the state.

"He acquires this sort of information naturally in the course of business, and retains it without effort. About once a month, or perhaps oftener, he makes a journey to one of the larger cities of the state to select new machinery or supplies of some kind. These trips are generally gauged to occur simultaneously with the advent of some important convention or meeting. Or perhaps during the engagement of a great actor. In consequence, when writing of the city life he is able to speak with greater authority than some metropolitan editors do about the corn raising districts, which they rarely condescend to visit.

"With the almost complete obliteration of personalities among journals of importance comes a more fraternal spirit, and even rival edi-

tors are found working together nowadays upon any enterprise promising good to the town, county and state. This millenial condition is mainly due to the growth of culture and intelligence among the people of the country. They demand of their editors a higher grade of dignity and discernment than was thought sufficient in many of the embryonic towns a couple of decades back.

"The country press is loyally appreciating its responsibility in developing the state. It watches closely each turn of the industrial wheel, which may add to the prestige of Missoûri. This loyalty is shown today in the general support given to all enterprises, no matter in what part of the state they are instituted. Northern Missouri papers, far from the river, advocate appropriations for the benefit of navigation. The river papers speak in terms of praise of those sections more dependent upon the railroads. And so it goes; the press is broadening out and talking more and more for a great nation, a great state and a great people. And it is best that this is so. No community which lives for itself alone ever becomes important. The press is one of the strongest means of keeping up fraternal relations with our neighbors, and its work is having a mighty influence in the uplift of the nation."

"Stories of a Country Doctor," a well-bound and highly interesting little volume, which has had a general circulation in Missouri, is the work of Dr. Willis P. King, a native of Macon county. Dr. King was born here December 21, 1839, and lived the life of an ordinary country lad until the age of fourteen, when he ran away from home to get an education. He died in Kansas City, in 1909. In his exciting little book, Dr. King presented a great many rural incidents, the material for which he gathered in this county.

"Love vs. Law," is a novel by Mrs. Mary Anderson Matthews, wife of Otho Matthews, an attorney of Macon. The book is an interesting love story, the main character being a young woman who is ambitious to rise in the legal profession. Having entered upon her career, she becomes an earnest exponent of woman's rights, and makes a very capable presentation of her case to Congress. After winning all the laurels possible for her, the young woman yields her ambition for the sake of her love, and becomes a dutiful and affectionate wife. The book was printed by an eastern publishing company and has been run through two or three editions. The author is a legally enrolled attorney, having served as city attorney of Palmyra previous to her marriage.

Elder J. W. Cook of Elmer has recently published a little book of peculiar interest, entitled "Forty-five Years a Minister." This work was reviewed by a writer for the New York Sun and the Post-Dispatch

because of the curious incidents related. The author does not pretend to be a man of great learning, but in his forty-five years of clerical labor he has seen much of life, and he tells it just as he saw it. While engaged in his chosen profession Elder Cook earned his livelihood by plowing, chopping wood and hauling. Sometimes he would hire out to a neighbor as a common laborer for fifty cents a day. During his long services as a circuit rider, or country pastor, Elder Cook says that his yearly income for all his pastoral duties combined didn't average $20 a year. Sometimes he would travel long distances through snow and ice and his only compensation would be his meals. At other times he would be given a pair of gloves or some socks. Had anybody presented him with a $5 bill he would have been wonderfully surprised. The elder kept a record of his work, which he presented in his book as follows:

Sermons preached, 5,784; miles traveled, 35,840; weddings performed, 780; miles traveled to officiate at weddings, 15,600—all on horseback or on foot. Funerals preached, 936; miles traveled for funerals, 18,720.

Perhaps the most interesting literary relic in Macon county is a Welsh bible owned by Squire W. D. Roberts of New Cambria. This work was printed in 1588, and is the oldest book of any sort in this state. It was the first printed translation of the bible into Welsh, but a translation of the New Testament had been printed a few years previous. On the flyleaf are these words written in Welsh:

"John Foulk is the true owner of this book, 1867, July 21. Blessed is the man that walks not in the way of the wicked."

The old volume looks its age on the outside, but the printing is clear and the paper well preserved. There are elaborate scroll marks at the beginning and ending of the book. One of the backs is gone, but the other pine board, covered with leather and held in place by stout rawhide, yet remains. Squire Roberts is unable to name the original owner of the ancient volume. It fell into his great grand-father's hands in the eighteenth century, and passed down to Squire Roberts through the succeeding generations.

The history of the Macon Republican and the Macon Times-Democrat appears above. The other Macon county publications are as follows:

The Macon Crusader, by Bunce and Davidson; Temperance; established 1909.

The La Plata Home Press, by the Home Press Publishing Company; J. L. Baity, editor; Democratic; established in 1876.

The La Plata Republican, by J. F. Weaver; Republican; established July 1, 1892.

The Bevier Appeal, by F. D. Jones; Independent; September 20, 1889.

The Callao Journal, by W. D. Franklin; Independent; established April 1, 1908.

The Ethel Courier, by W. E. Windle; Democratic; established July, 1894.

The Elmer Journal, by L. B. Osborne; Republican; established in 1906.

The Atlanta Express, by A. C. Howlett, and the Gifford Gazette, by the Gazette Printing Company are among the newcomers to Macon county journalism and both are lusty and enterprising newspapers.

The Church Herald; edited by J. F. Watkins and J. A. King; "Organ of the People designated as the Church of God," commonly called the Holiness people; was established at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1890 and was moved to College Mound, Macon county, in 1904.

Believing an association for the cultivation of literary tastes, the acquisition of knowledge and the general improvement of its members to be in the highest degree beneficial, fifteen ladies of Macon met at the home of Mrs. J. F. Williams, in the month of November, 1885, and organized the Anti-Rust Club.

At this first meeting the following officers were unanimously elected: Mrs. Williams, president; Mrs. L. A. Smith, first vice-president; Mrs. John Scovern, second vice-president, and Mrs. A. C. Longden, secretary.

Two committees were appointed; one to formulate a constitution and bylaws, the other to select the course of study. In December these committees made their reports to the fifteen charter members, who were Mrs. J. F. Williams, Mrs. Louisa A. Smith, Mrs. John Scovern, Mrs. A. C. Longden, Mrs. Julia H. Clements, Mrs. E. Talbot, Mrs. E. B. Clements, Mrs. Joe Patton, Mrs. M. H. Hubbs, Mrs. F. Baird, Mrs. F. Williams, Miss M. F. Thomas, Miss S. A. Moulton, Miss Evelyn Smith (Mrs. J. P. Kem), Miss Emma Smith (Mrs. Emma Kennan).

The limit of membership was placed at twenty. The rather unusual name the club selected originated in the motto adopted, "Better to wear out than to rust out."

The first meeting for active work took place in January, 1886, the course of work being of an historical nature. This club being composed of busy home-makers, the first meetings were literally held in fear and trembling, but the timid ones gradually grew accustomed to the sound

of their own voices, and much enthusiasm for the work prevailed.

During 1892-1894 Mrs. L. A. Smith served the organization as president. The club was adjourned for a period of four years, and resumed its meetings in 1898, since which time it has met continuously. From the period when the work was resumed until 1904 the club had the good fortune to have Mrs. Williams as president. Upon her departure for St. Louis to live, she was made honorary life president, and a worthy successor was chosen, Mrs. Kem, who still serves as the club's president.

During the twenty-five years this club has been organized the educational results of its systematic and regular study have been incalculable. Whatever subjects have been chosen the club has considered it worth their best efforts.

Their punctuality, faithfulness, and willingness to undertake whatever duty was assigned, have been good examples for the community. Year-book programs have been prepared by much painstaking study. The members have always been chosen with the view of their being loyal, not afraid to work, and not willing to waste their time on trivial subjects. The study of the classics has been the club's ideal. The meetings have been characterized by a spirit of enthusiasm and looked forward to with pleasant anticipations.

Not only has the club been a real benefit for the sake of its influence, but also for the lectures and lecture-courses brought here through its efforts.

The literary club and woman's club movement have been called the "People's University." It is not a meaningless phrase nor an overclassification. They aspire to an intellectual paradise along the lines of serious and earnest thinking, and results will surely follow. "It is not what stays in our memories, but what has passed into our character that is the possession of our lives!"

CHAPTER VIII.

MINES AND MINING—THE PILGRIMAGE TO CALIFORNIA—PHIL ARMOUR AND NED CROARKIN—A MINER'S DREAM—DISCOVERY OF COAL IN MACON COUNTY—ALEXANDER RECTOR—THOMAS WARDELL—STRIKES, PANICS AND THEN PROSPERITY—"SHOOTING OFF THE SOLID"—RIOTS OF 1899—A MINE DISASTER—A JOURNEY THROUGH GLOOMY AVENUES—A MINING TOWN THAT DIED—MINERS ARE LONG-LIVED—STATISTICS FROM STATE MINING REPORT—EARLY GOLD EXCITEMENT IN CHARITON VALLEY—DEVELOPMENT OF VALUABLE ORE AT NEW CAMBRIA.

Macon county was a lusty child of eleven when the workmen at Colonel Sutter's sawmill at Coloma, California, in January, 1848, struck some curious stuff in the channel which turned out to be gold. Sutter and his men kept quiet about the discovery until their mill was completed, when a lot of the ore was sent to Sacramento to be tested. The amazing result of the test soon reached San Francisco, and from there the news was spread over the world, adding richer color as it traveled. It was the main topic of conversation in this nation. Men supposed the hills and valleys of California were literally underlaid with gold, awaiting the scratching of the ground. The further east they were the stronger was this belief. There was warrant for it in all the slow-traveling letters from the far west, each one freighted with intelligence of new discoveries. The nation held its breath until the spring of '49, when the mightiest pilgrimage ever seen on this continent began. From morn till night the highways were dotted with great white wagons, moving slowly behind one, two and three yoke of oxen—"California or bust," many said, laughing with hope.

Macon county sent many of her best sons on the long trek across the deserts and the mountains. They turned from her broad acres, pleading for her husbandman's touch, to the alluring call of the sunset, a sunset brilliant with promise. They smiled at the stories of fierce Indian warriors, of burning sands, of dangerous mountain passes. It was a sort of epidemic—this vast pilgrimage to the coast. It invaded the blood like the summons to war. Strong young men felt they just had to go; it was the right thing to do; they would return, their lumbering craft of the plains loaded with gold—some day. Then they planned

great things for their villages on their home-coming. They would first pay off the mortgage and give the old folks a bank account that would keep them in ease the balance of their days. Next they would build a new church and increase the pastor's salary. Then would come a town library, a city hall, new public school building and a few other small things. These attended to, they would travel and see the old world —England, France, Germany, the Holy Land—go everywhere.

People smile now, but it was very real then. The writer has the above, almost word for word, from a Macon county citizen who was a part of that great army of hopefuls in the year '49, and he said it was those thoughts which caused he and his comrades to endure uncomplainingly the bitter hardships of the long overland journey.

One stormy evening a prairie schooner and oxen, an outfit exactly like hundreds that had been passing through the early spring, stopped on the public square of Bloomington. Four weary-looking young men climbed out and slowly attended to their oxen, and then went into the little tavern, where they put up for the night. In the early morning, before the travelers were up, someone painted these words on the canvas of their wagon:

"Success to these brave young men."

Later the wayfarers came out, proceeded to hitch up their oxen and resumed their journey to the west. Nothing much was thought of the incident at the time, but many years later B. M. Clark, then living in Shelby county, wrote the story of his trip to California in '49, and stated that he and his companion had become heartsick of their enterprise when they reached Bloomington, and had decided to start next day from whence they came. But when they got up in the morning and read the blessing from their unknown friend at Bloomington—a stranger who had pronounced them "brave"—they unanimously resolved to make themselves worthy of his confidence. They had not found much gold in California, Mr. Clark wrote, but they had kept on until they had passed all obstacles on the way, and had reached the point at which they were aiming. The lesson was such that each of those young men had made it his life's philosophy, "once his hands were put to the plow, never to turn back until the end of the furrow was reached."

A few years ago a St. Louis newspaper beat the bush about Missouri, to scare up the remnants of the famous army that had treked across the desert and mountains in '49 in quest of gold. The result was much interesting lore of adventure and quaint incident. A writer who had traveled much, both in the gold and later days, said:

"We sometimes think it an unfortunate thing that so much more money was invested by the Argonauts than they ever realized out of California; that $10 shouid be spent for teams, provisions and general layout, to every one that came back in gold dust. But it was not the purpose of the Almighty to make the nation rich when he tucked gold among the hills; it was to make men go over there and develop that country; to hew down the timber, bridge the canyons, tunnel the mountains and make this nation great from ocean to ocean. That was the rich reward for the pilgrimage of 1849 and those of later years.

In the Macon county roundup but six men responded to the roll call.

James M. Green cleaned up $20,000 in gold dust and arrived safely back in Macon county with it. On the advice of friends, he invested nearly all this money in negro slaves. Soon after, the war came on and the slaves were made free. Mr. Green died janitor of the Bevier public school, an honest, hardworking citizen.

Ned Croarkin went out with Phil D. Armour, who later became the packing king of Chicago. They were congenial spirits, working side by side with pan and sluice-box many days. Saturday night they would divide their pile by drawing a case knife through the center of it. Later, when Armour became rich, he educated one of "Uncle Ned's" boys in a law school. "Uncle Ned" made frequent journeys from Macon to Chicago to see his old comrade of the gold days, and Armour was never so glad as when "Uncle Ned" was his guest. It is doubtful whether the great pork packer ever had a warmer friend or one who was more congenial to him than Mr. Croarkin.

Dave Nickell, after whom the town of Nickellton, Macon county was named, went to California in '49 with a crowd of gold hunters, journeying across with ox teams. Mr. Nickell met with moderate success, returned to Macon county and resumed his vocation as a farmer. One night he had a dream. He saw a rich gold ledge near where he had worked and became so strongly impressed that he hitched up the old ox team and drove back to California along the trail he had followed the first trip. He found the ledge of his dream all right, but it was as barren of gold as those bricks which are sold to the unsophisticated. Mr. Nickell returned home for the second time and remained here for good. He amassed a large fortune and died, leaving behind, as a greater heritage to his children, an honored name.

Jefferson Morrow, the first sheriff of Macon county, was also a part of that great pilgrimage to California. Among the others were Mike Hornback, J. B. Clarkson, John J. Jones, Dr. Al Ray, Daniel Cornelius, Jeptha Banta, S. S. Lingo, M. M. Turner, Aleck Nichols, Levi Cox, J. J.

West, Col. Thomas Pool, Matt Halley, R. S. Halley, Lewis Cox, Hardin Butner, Hugh McCann, John Murphy, James and Carter Landrum, James Banning, D. D. Fowler, J. B. Hutchinson, Burrell and Enoch Griffin, John Tilley, John Fisher, Nathaniel Brogles, William Gates, William Stanfield, William Balmear, John Melone, John Midley, James M. Stone, Thomas Hale, Daniel C. Hubbard, the first county clerk; Wilson Fletcher, Lewis Smith, Carter Wilkin, Thomas Bourk, Joseph Bourk, A. and S. Mendenhall, Washington and Benton Surber and George W. Anderson.

In presenting the history of the discovery of coal in Macon county and its development, the publishers of this work are indebted to the intelligent and painstaking research of the late Elder F. Theo Mayhew, Dr. W. P. Rowland, Frank D. Jones, editor of the Bevier Appeal; R. S. Thomas, former state coal mine inspector, and to Robert Richards, the present efficient inspector of the mines.

The first discovery of coal in Macon county was made east of Macon by Hopkin Evans, just about the time the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad began operating its trains. The place was known as Carbon, and for a while it looked like quite a town would spring up about the coal works. The coal produced by Evans was very hard and of an excellent quality. The vein was operated for only a short while, however, because of the instability of the roof, and the works there had to be abandoned. Mr. Evans afterwards went to Bevier and became a well-to-do citizen there as a result of his industry and investments.

In 1860 Alex Rector, then a young man of twenty, was employed by William Hughes to work on his farm, a mile and a half west of Bevier, between two streams known as Middle Fork and Garrett Branch. Rector's salary was $13 a month.

Rector's first work for Mr. Hughes was to sink a well for the purpose of striking water. The excavation was begun near the edge of a large hill. When he was down about twelve feet the digger struck two feet of slate and farther on a thick bed of coal. Later investigations discovered that this was a six-foot vein.

Rector thought he was unlucky; he had failed to get water. And even if he had struck it, that black material in his well would have destroyed the usefulness. Discouraged at his lost labor, he hunted up another place where he hoped to have better luck. Of course, he talked in a casual way about the stuff he had struck in Hughes' well, attaching no particular consequence to it, however.

Two railroad men, Thomas and Halleck, soon heard of Rector's discovery and established a shaft where Rector had dug for water.

They employed Rector and his father and Cleve Stacy to chop hickory logs and wall the shaft. This was the first work of that character done in the mining district which was destined to become the greatest in the state. The logs walling the mine were placed a little ways apart, so as to form a sort of ladder for the workmen to climb up and down.

The parties operating this first shaft called the place New Castle, naming it after a famous coal town of England, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The pioneer company did not operate long before it sold its coal rights to Mr. Hinton, of Hannibal, who installed a horse-gin, and hoisted from two to three cars of coal per day. The average weight of a car of coal then was from eight to ten tons.

By this time the excitement of the coal discovery about Bevier became intense. People were awakening to the fact that they had within arms' reach a mighty industry, one which promised to revolutionize trade conditions in that section. The Hannibal & St. Joseph locomotives all burned wood at that period, using great bonnet stacks, which looked like balloons. Fuel stations were scattered at frequent intervals along the line, and large forces of men were constantly at work in the forests chopping down valuable timber to be burned in the engines. This waste was even then discussed by the railroad officials, and they were tremendously interested in the discovery of coal about Bevier.

Colonel Robeau, who owned the farm just east of Mr. Hughes, employed David Reese to excavate a tunnel for coal on his farm near the railroad. Miners call a horizontal excavation a slope. This was the first slope mine in the district. Colonel Robeau named the scene of his operations Hazleton.

This brings us to 1861, when the great coal man of the Bevier district came to Macon county. Thomas Wardell was born and reared in England, in the heart of the great coal producing section. He came to America to seek his fortune and was at Kewanee, Illinois, when he picked up a Macon county newspaper and read a discourse on the embryonic coal operations here. He took the next train to Macon county and managed to secure the lease of the Hazleton from Colonel Robeau. Wardell's main capital was energy, courage and thorough self-confidence. In later years he was the leader, and was even then, to some extent, of the coal operators. He was a man of sharp, decisive action, a thorough business man, and those who knew him longest and best maintain that he was always fair.

Wardell immediately inaugurated improvements in the Hazleton mines; secured contracts with the railroad for taking his coal, and

inspired the confidence of the men about Bevier to back him in all his earlier enterprises.

East of Hazleton John Cross and John Clifton sunk a shaft, calling it Oakwood. That was in 1862.

W. S. Watson, a brother-in-law of Wardell, came from Knoxville, Iowa, and put down a shaft on the George Parker farm, calling the scene of his operations Centerville. It will be noted that in the early days of the industry the various coal mines were designated by names instead of by numbers as they are now.

In 1862-3 the railroad company took a hand in the coal mining operations about Bevier and sunk a shaft near the depot, where the first steam engine in the district was used to hoist coal. This shaft would load from eight to twelve cars a day. All the other plants were then depending upon horsepower to get their product to the surface.

The mines discovered above were all west of the Bevier depot.

In 1866-7 the Centerville Coal & Mining Company was organized, including all the mines then in operation at Bevier.

Five mines east of Bevier were sunk during the seventies.

Eleven mines altogether were working out along the railroad track and the various operators were forced to follow the production southward, where new mining towns were established. Within recent years the Central Coal & Coke Company has constructed a road extending sixteen miles southward to Ardmore. This road, which is put up in modern style and is equipped with high class rolling stock, handles general freight and passenger traffic along its line and takes care of the coal produced by the Northwestern Coal & Mining Company just south of Bevier. The division headquarters of the road are at Bevier.

The following figures are furnished by Elder Mayhew in the course of his sketch concerning Mr. Rector and the coal industry.

"The largest output of coal in one day for 1904 was 175 cars; total number of cars sent out during the year 1904, 47,764. The average tonnage per car was from forty to fifty."

Rector died at the age of seventy, having devoted all his working years to mine labor. He was contented with his lot, made good wages and had plenty to eat and wear. The end came to Mr. Wardell, the man who made such energetic use of Rector's discovery, in 1888. The lives of the two men are interesting in comparison. When Wardell reached Bevier he and Rector were on the same footing as regards worldly goods. Wardell went into the mines with pick and shovel as a laborer, but his active brain soon furnished wider avenues for his endeavors. He died one of the most successful and one of the wealthiest

coal operators in the west. Rector lived longer than Wardell, and at his death was worth about the same as he was when his pick struck coal on the Hughes farm in 1860.

The land which now constitutes Bevier was entered by Lewis Gilstrap. When the railroad was located Mr. Gilstrap sold out to Mr. Bevier for whose son, Col. R. S. Bevier, a lawyer employed by the railroad company, the town was named.

The next proprietors were Duff & Co., a Boston firm. In 1858 this company laid out the future city, extending, as originally platted, from the railroad on the south to Livingston street on the north, and from Carroll street on the west to Adair street on the east.

In 1859 the railroad was extended through Bevier and it at once became a distributing point for supplies to College Mound to the south, and Bloomington, then the county seat, to the north.

In 1861 a slope called No. 6 was put down on what is at present the Black Diamond farm, then owned by Lewis Robeau, near the railroad and a little east of the first trestle west of town. This was named Hazleton, but it also was abandoned on account of too much water. In the same year came No. 4, known as Oakwood, which was located on land now owned by Lew Lewis, one mile west of Bevier. This proved to be a pocket and was soon worked out.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put down during the winter of 1861-2. The site of No. 3, one-half mile west of town, owned by W. S. Watson, was known as Centerville. A store building now occupied by Lewis L. Williams was the nucleus for the new town. Streets were laid out and are still found on the township maps.

At mine No. 2, owned by Hopkin Evans, just at western limits of the city, apparently no effort was made to establish a town. Mine No. 1, located at the west end of the depot platform, put down by the railroad company under the direction of C. O. Godfrey, with Thomas Wardell as superintendent, and the location of a large company store on what is now known as the Watson Block site, with the precedence of an established depot, settled the matter in favor of building a permanent town on the present site of Bevier. For some five years or more, until 1867, there was not a great deal of centralizing of dwellings, though the independent small storekeepers all opened in Bevier.

In 1864, on account of war conditions and the depreciation of paper currency, and in order, too, to hold men there, the companies informed the men that they would pay them one per cent per bushel more than they had been paying. A meeting was called to accept this generous offer, when it was thought only fair to ask for another cent—the miner

was not to be outdone in generosity. The request was promptly granted.

In 1865 the operators refused to recognize the union any longer and a strike was called, resulting in the union's defeat.

In 1867 an effort was again made to organize a union and a strike was on. In this strike, for the first and last time, women were called to the front and with tongues, tinpans and stale eggs they succeeded in a fair way to humiliate the "black legs," as those taking the places of the men were at that time termed. But on one rainy Saturday, when the women had the blacklegs corralled in the engine house of mine No. 1, afraid to venture out, the sheriff of the county, with twenty-nine deputies, swooped down on the crowd and corralled the women. They were all taken to Macon, retained over Sunday and then allowed to come home. This broke the strike, the union losing out.

About this time—1867—the three mines, 1, 2, and 3 were consolidated into a joint stock company known as the Central Coal & Mining Company. From this time Bevier grew rapidly. The first settlers were Welsh and English, with a scattering of Irish and Scotch, and an occasional American to leaven the mass. The independent merchants, who, with one exception, had gone to the wall, again took heart. One-story frame store buildings sprang up on front street and two and three-room frame dwellings were soon ornamenting numberless lots of the platted town. The First Congregational church was the first building erected for purposes of worship, and as there was no schoolhouse nearer than the Miners' Hall, one mile west of town, it was used also for school purposes. The Welsh Congregational church, built immediately after, was a close second.

In 1870 the schoolhouse, consisting of two large rooms, was completed and occupied. From 1867 to 1873 was a period of unbroken prosperity. Everybody had money and paid his bills, and with what was left over enjoyed life as best he could.

Bevier was a regular western boom town these days. The saloons were wide open and the ducats flowed into them steadily. The rural enthusiast, booted and spurred, the "best man in sixteen counties, sir!" charged into town on Saturday afternoons, filled his long-necked bottles with more ginger, and then tried his lungs. He rode hard up and down the streets, proclaiming his constitutional rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and defying any one-gallus galoot in the bailiwick to debate the matter with him. There was usually a "round-up" the Saturday following pay-day, furnishing enough western color to stock a magazine writer the balance of his days. That, however, has been the universal characteristic of young mining towns of the west, and at

all times there were in Bevier a solid, substantial citizenship, working quietly and steadily for law and order, for the observance of Sunday and the better things of life, and to this constantly growing element is due the splendid position Bevier occupies today as a city of churches, of good morals and a thorough respect for the law.

In 1873 the panic following the Civil war affected Bevier as it did all the other sections of the country. An effort on the part of the coal companies to reduce the price of mining from 6 cents to 5 cents a bushel caused another strike, which dragged along for months, when the union again lost and one of the concerns, the Central Coal & Mining Company, went into bankruptcy. This was the darkest period of Bevier's history. For five or six years there was but little work in winter and practically idle summers, and nowhere to go to better conditions, for a succession of crop failures over the country generally and grasshopper plagues in Kansas added to the money panic, and made it impossible to recuperate. But after this depression the town went forward, keeping pace with the rest of the world. Loomis & Snively bought up the remains of the Central Coal & Mining Company, with the exception of mine No. 2 which had fallen into the hands of Mr. Atwill, of St. Joseph. They proceeded to open up mine No. 4, one-fourth of a mile east of the depot, and W. S. Watson about the same time opened up his mine No. 1 a little further east. These added to mine No. 3 still further east, opened up by Thomas Wardell, in addition to the Summit mines, which he had purchased, placed Bevier again on the prosperous way, and so it continued until 1885, when the coal companies decided to fight the union. Negroes were for the first time brought to work in the mines, and after a bitter and protracted struggle they became established as a permanent part of the population. For a few years peace again reigned, when under an effort to reduce the wages, which was resisted by the men, the companies in 1888 brought in Swedes from Chicago to break the strike and again the men lost out. After this until the disastrous panic of 1893 prosperity was noted on every hand. During and following this period, mines 43 and 46, Watson No. 2, Black Diamond No. 7, and 61 and 66 were opened.

With the prosperous times following the panic of 1873, the people felt the need of a better government, so on September 5, 1881, the County Court was induced to incorporate the village of Bevier, with Daniel Rowland as its first chairman of the Board. During the negro and Swede strikes, as they were termed, there had occurred riots, with which the village found itself powerless to cope and on one occasion the state militia was called upon to protect life and property. This was following the killing of Thomas Wardell, one of the leading operators, by parties

who have never been located. Two men were brought to trial for the affair, but after a stubborn legal battle, lasting the greater part of a week, the defendants were acquitted, and the tragedy is as much of a mystery as ever.

The killing of Mr. Wardell was the most unfortunate occurrence in Bevier's history. It gave the town an unpleasant reputation abroad, a reputation which has been entirely obliterated by its good record of later years. The death of Mr. Wardell deprived the Macon county coal district of one of its most energetic and forceful characters, a man who had in him the capacity and the will to do great things for the development of the county's industries. Bevier had a sentimental as well as a material interest for the great coal operator. It was here he made his real start in life, showed what he could do and enjoyed the first fruits of his intelligent effort. He felt closer to the place than to any other point where his great interests had ever drawn him.

On March 16, 1889, through an election called for the purpose, the village of Bevier was reorganized into a city and, on April 2 following, Lewis Nowlan was elected its first mayor.

During the twenty years from 1873 to 1893, Bevier grew in population, houses sprung up on all sides and wooden sidewalks replaced the pathways; the one-story business houses on Front street, which were burned out during the Swede strike, were partly replaced with brick, and Macon street was converted into a business street, the one-story frame dwellings giving way to the business houses. The year 1893 found the Watson block erected, with the Northwestern building and Odd Fellows' Temple under way. During these years, two more churches had been added until there numbered nine, and a handsome central school building, costing $30,000, has been included in the architectural development of the town.

The panic of 1893, which continued four years, again set matters back. One of the companies, the Loomis Coal Company, crippled by the importation of strike breakers, went into bankruptcy. Building was at a standstill and predictions were heard on all sides of the city's doom. Strikes against the reduction of wages were numerous, the men invariably losing. The present union was formed the following year and the tide turned. One company, the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, which held out against recognition, was forced to sell out after spending $200,000 in the fight. Since this time wages have been increased and Bevier has moved forward smoothly and steadily. Brick business blocks are the rule, two-story frame and brick dwellings as well as a large number of handsome one-story cottages, have been built in and around the city.

Two prosperous, substantial banks are now housed in brick buildings and a three-story brick structure with opera house on the ground floor, second to none in cities of twice Bevier's population in Missouri, attest the faith of all in the great mining center. Wooden sidewalks are rapidly giving way to brick and granitoid, and the outlying districts have been taken into the city limits, so that the population has increased to between 2,000 and 3,000. In this time, too, the Missouri & Louisiana railroad has made Bevier its terminal and along its line have been sunk mines 24, 25 and 28, which, added to mines 8, 9, 10 and 66, make Bevier the most important coal producer of Missouri. Other mines will be opened in the years to come and there is no reason why Bevier should not furnish the men to do the work in the future as in the past, and as Bevier must be the distributing point for the coal from the vast coal field to the south, the city must in the prosperous years continue to grow even greater than before.

Since the advent of the United Mine Workers of America in the Bevier field, embracing all the miners and mine workers within the folds of that splendid organization, and the plan of joint agreements have been adopted by the operators and miners through the organization, there have been but few mining difficulties to mar the harmonious relationship between them, so that good contracts and steady employment have marked the industry for years past. As a result, the annual coal production has been increasing almost every year. Statistics indicate that the high-water mark in coal production in the Bevier coal field was reached during the year 1907, when a total of 29,439 cars, or 1,032,-143 tons were mined and shipped. The greatest month of that year was October—3,042 cars, or 108,782 tons.

In 1896 there was a dispute between State Coal Mine Inspector Charles Evans and W. E. Murlin, superintendent of the Kansas & Texas coal mines, as to what was really meant by the term, "shooting off the solid." The matter was brought to the attention of the court by the mine inspector by filing an action against Mr. Murlin, to compel him to obey the law as the mine inspector understood it. The case immediately attracted wide interest in the mining districts of the west.

Murlin was charged with the violation of Section 7077 of the mining law adopted by the State Legislature in January, 1895. It was alleged that the violation occurred at mine 33, Ardmore, and mines 43 and 46 near Bevier. This is the law the inspector claimed Murlin had disregarded in his mines:

"And in all dry and dusty mines discharging light carbonated hydrogen gas, or mines where the coal is blasted off the solid, shot firers

must be employed to fire all shots after the employees and other persons have retired from the mines.''

The next section provided a penalty of not less than $50 or more than $200, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three or more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The purpose of the mine inspector was to force the defendant to employ shot firers so as to relieve the miners of the hazard of making their own shots. That is why it became material to have a legal definition of the term, ''shooting off the solid.''

Mr. Murlin contended that shooting off the solid was not the practice in his mines, because the operatives loosened the coal by a side cutting, which made it easy to remove as if the vein had been undermined. The practice, Mr. Murlin insisted, was entirely safe for the miners.

The inspector replied that in order to remove the practice from the classification of shooting off the solid the coal had to be first undermined by a deep cutting with a hand pick.

The case came up before a justice in July, 1895, and Mr. Murlin was acquitted. Nothing daunted, the inspector filed an information in the Macon County Circuit Court, and secured the attendance of expert miners from all over the country, either in person or by deposition, and prepared to make a strong fight for his contention. When the case was first called the defense objected to the information on the ground that the term, ''blasting off the solid,'' was not specific enough to inform the defendant what he would have to meet and that he could not properly prepare a defense to such an allegation. The attorneys for the mine inspector insisted that they had followed exactly the language of the statute, and that their information was good. The Court—Judge Ellison—remarked that in a case of this sort it was necessary to go a little further than the statute and allege more than ''blasting off the solid'' to fairly put the defendant on his guard and let him know the issues he would have to meet.

This second defeat didn't dismay Mr. Evans, the determined inspector of the coal mines. He instructed the prosecuting attorney, Mr. R. W. Barrow, to perfect his appeal to the Supreme Court.

The higher tribunal, in an opinion written by Judge Gantt, and concurred in by Judges Sherwood and Burgess, sustained the mine inspector on every point. The court, in its opinion, referred to the disaster at Rich Hill, Mo., in the Keith & Perry mines in 1888, by which twenty-three miners were killed and fifty others seriously burned, and said that had the law, in regard to the employment of shot-firers been in existence

and in force at that time, only one life could have been imperiled by the explosion. Further, on the opinion, Judge Gantt said:

"If the Legislature can regulate the harmless business of the citizens on the ground that possible fraud may be perpetrated, surely there can be no hesitation in holding that a regulation requiring mine owners to operate mines in which the dangerous agency of blasting powder is used, to so use and handle that powder as to protect the lives and insure the safety of their miners."

Judge Gantt also said: "The statute is wise in its purpose, and it is the duty of the courts to enforce compliance with its plain and obvious provisions."

So the indomitable inspector won at last, and from that time shot firers have been employed in all the Macon county collieries to go down into the mines and touch off the powder after the workmen have left.

For several days during the first part of November, 1899, there was a reign of terror about the mines, owing to a clash between the negroes employed at 61, the officers of the county and some white miners. The first news reached Sheriff A. J. Glenn in the shape of a telegram from Edward Vail, an official of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company. The telegram read as follows:

"A party of colored miners was attacked by armed men west of Bevier and left lying on the track badly wounded, perhaps dead. Your presence needed immediately. Edward Vail."

Sheriff Glenn had been a cowman in Wyoming, and had handled desperate situations before. He immediately deputized some men and went over to the scene of the trouble. When he arrived the negroes had retired to the enclosures at 61, where they remained during the night. The sheriff returned to Macon.

The next day was Sunday. The negroes secured possession of some arms and started down the track. They took a position in a cut and began firing in a northeast direction, towards the Watson mines and the homes of a number of union miners.

Sheriff Glenn was again summoned by Mr. Vail, who stated that the negroes had become uncontrollable. Prosecuting Attorney Ben Franklin drove over with the sheriff, reaching Bevier about 12:30 p. m., Sunday. The town was found to be considerably excited. The people clamored for instant action against the negroes. Both Glenn and Franklin addressed the crowd, urging moderation and promising to do everything they could to restore order. While the meeting was in progress a man rode up and related the narrow escape of himself and his family from the bullets of the blacks. He said that his house had been riddled and

he and his folks had been forced to lay flat on the floor to avoid the bullets.

This fresh outrage greatly increased the excitement, and it was with some difficulty that the citizens could be induced to remain quietly until the sheriff returned from the mines.

The white miners held a mass meeting in the afternoon, at which time they resolved they would not return to work in any of the mines until all danger of the negroes attacking their homes had been guarded against.

There was a meeting in the city hall at Bevier to talk over the situation. It was called at the request of the sheriff. There was a large crowd present. Among the prominent ones there were John J. Bovard, then manager and now president of the Northwestern Coal Company; John H. Gay, auditor; L. J. Loomis, of the Black Diamond Coal Company; W. S. and John Watson, of the Watson Coal Company, Mayor H. A. Bott, ex-mayors James G. Edward and Lewis Nowlan, W. E. Roberts, of the United Mine Workers of America; Prosecuting Attorney Ben Franklin; Sheriff A. J. Glenn; D. R. Hughes, an attorney of Macon; W. A. Clymans, T. D. Francis, postmaster; A. D. Goodale, F. D. Jones, editor Bevier Appeal, and Dr. D. D. Rowland.

Sheriff Glenn explained matters as fully as he could and asked the advice of the citizens as to the proper course to take, under the grave exigency confronting him. Everybody realized the seriousness of the situation. The negroes were well armed and had given every evidence of being desperate and reckless. All sorts of rumors had been coming in hourly. It was even stated that the negroes were planning an attack on the town. Requisitions were made for guns, and every household was supplied with arms and ammunition.

In addressing the citizens in the hall Prosecuting Attorney Franklin stated the law of the case and advised that deliberation be exercised until sufficient evidence could be secured to locate the parties guilty of inciting the riot. He then said they should be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

Some of those in attendance were in favor of immediate action—the arrest and disarmament of all the negroes at 61.

Finally, a resolution was adopted requesting the sheriff to put on a sufficient force to maintain order and to insure protection to the residents in the south part of Bevier.

There was quietude all the balance of Sunday night and Monday. In the afternoon of Monday notices signed by the sheriff were posted around town and at the mines. These requested that everybody refrain

from carrying firearms. A strong posse was stationed just north of 61 and another near mine No. 7. The sheriff swore in Superintendent Vail and the mine guards as deputies and instructed them not to allow any of the negroes to pass out of the mine limits.

Sheriff Glenn, unaccompanied by deputies, drove down to the spur of mine 61, hitched his horse and walked in among the crowd of negroes who had been causing the trouble. Several rifles were pointed towards him, but the sheriff did not flinch. He is quoted as having said on that dramatic occasion.

"You can shoot me if you want to, men, but if you kill me, there will be others to take my place and they will kill every one of you. They are in no mood to tolerate this outrage. I am the sheriff of this county, and I am here to preserve order. I want you fellows to lay down your guns and go back with me to the mine."

The negroes looked at the little officer sullenly, then lowered their weapons and went back to the works. There they handed over their rifles and were placed in charge of a sworn deputy. This incident practically ended hostilities between the negroes and the whites.

John Killholland, a well-known mining man, happened to be near one of the encounters between the whites and the blacks during the riot. He said that seven negroes left the mine and started towards Bevier, traveling by way of the track at No. 43. In that vicinity were several white men. Two of the negroes, it was said, displayed weapons and threatened to use them. Mr. Killholland was sinking a shaft near the place, and says he saw the negroes fire in the direction of some small children. Almost instantly, it appeared to him, the whites and negroes were in battle array against each other, using their weapons rapidly. There was a thick wood on the west side of the track, and the negroes retreated to it, followed by about twenty men. Each side used the trees for shelter, but the blacks fell steadily back. Mr. Killholland stated that there were fully 500 shots exchanged during the battle. Occasionally a negro would drop, then rise up and limp away. But, finally, the blacks retreated out of range and the firing ceased. The whites did not pursue them very far, fearing an ambuscade.

During the riots, which occurred at several different points, it was reported that a great number of men had been slain and their bodies secreted, but after order was restored and investigations made, no fatalities were discovered. Quite a number, however, were injured. Many houses bore the marks of bullets. A great deal of shooting was done, more or less at random.

At one time during hostilities Mr. John H. Bovard happened to be

dangerously near the firing zone, superintending some track work. As he was not a combatant, he moved to a safer spot. In discussing the situation Mr. Bovard remarked at that time:

"Your sheriff, I think, is trying hard to do his duty. Of course, it has been a somewhat difficult proposition for him to handle. I think he ought to keep those negroes out of town, at least until things quiet down.

"We have a good town here and good people. I have been in a number of mining towns, and I know something about them. You can say for me, without reservation, that I have never seen a person insulted on the streets of Bevier, nor a drunken man. The real workingmen of this town never molest anybody. I am satisfied with conditions and prospects here."

After quiet was restored, the sheriff put under arrest the parties suspected of being implicated as leaders and the law took hold of them.

One of the old Bevier miners, in discussing early day troubles, said that they used to make bullets for the old Springfield rifles by digging a hole in a brick and using it as a mold. When the hole was full of melted lead the overflow would be scraped off with a case knife. It was a quick method and the balls thus made would sing as mournful a song as those which were traveling from the latest army rifle.

The sheriff of Macon county had the most trying position of any man connected with the duty of putting down the riots. In discussing this, a Bevier citizen said:

"In a time of war an officer ought not to try to explain things to everybody who asks him questions. The right thing to do is for the officer to plan his campaign and then go ahead and work it out according to his system. It is mighty easy for a fellow to get rattled by those who do a great deal of talking. I remember during a strike some years back the boys met and discussed the prospect of taking the mines. They talked long and loud about how they would do it, and finally they started out on their campaign. The enemy fired back, and the only one of the lot who held his ground and responded with his blunderbuss was a quiet little chap who had been at the pow-wow, but hadn't said a word about what he was going to do."

On Friday morning, August 16, 1901, three miners were killed and two seriously injured by the explosion of a 25-pound can of Dupont powder in the Kansas & Texas Coal Company's mine No. 52, a short distance west of Excello. It was what is known as a slope, the tunnel having been sunk for a short ways in the hillside. The three men who met death were W. R. Brown, aged 76; J. C. McCully, 40, and Charles

P. Stokes, 31. The injured were I. J. Lucas, 65, and John McCanne, 32. Charles Stokes started to open the can of powder. The lid did not move smoothly and McCully told him to stand aside and he would show him how to get into the can. McCully struck the lid what seemed to be a light blow with a pick; he followed this with a more vigorous stroke. A terrific explosion followed. The five men named above were thrown against the sides of the entry, blazing and burning like pillars of fire. In their fearful agony they rolled around on the ground, shrieking and calling for help, all the while frantically trying to tear the burning garments from their bodies. Some men who were working at an air shaft some distance away heard the cries and ran to their rescue. They tore the clothing from the poor fellows' bodies, enduring serious burns themselves in doing so. McCully, Brown and Stokes were taken to the hospital at Moberly in the afternoon, and after enduring dreadful suffering passed away. Stokes lived twelve hours after the accident and McCully died at 1:30 Saturday morning, Brown following him at 5.

W. H. Frazier, one of the men who was sinking the air shaft, was the first man on the scene of the accident. His story of what he saw was as follows:

"The first thing I knew about the matter was when I heard what I thought was a shot, but as it was followed almost instantly by terrible screaming I knew something had gone wrong. We dropped our tools and dashed down the hill. As we hurried along we saw a great pillar of smoke arise in the air and move slowly and solemnly away. It looked like a monster balloon. McCully was the first man I saw. He was a living pillar of fire. His shirt was burned completely off. All of them were trying with their maimed hands to put out the fire that was scorching their lives away. The cries from those poor fellows will ring in my ears as long as I live. If I had known that I was going to witness such a dreadful sight I am afraid I would have turned and fled in some other direction. As it was, none of us thought of the horror of it just then. All that entered our heads was to relieve the poor men as quickly as we could.

"It was pitiable to hear them call to us, 'Oh, save us, men,' 'For God's sake, do something for us!'

"I tore the shreds of McCully's clothing off and threw them to one side, where they were rapidly consumed. Then I turned my attention to Mr. Brown. I didn't know who he was. You couldn't tell one of the men from the other. They were so disfigured by the burning and the powder. We got Brown's garments off, and when we were wrapping

him up in one of the men's coats, someone told me who he was. By this time assistance was coming from all directions, and the charred bodies were all wrapped up and driven to town.

"I don't like to talk about this thing. I have been in the army and seen a great deal of suffering, but nothing quite so fearful as this. After it was all over, I was as weak as a cat; my legs would hardly hold me up. People who visited the mines soon after the explosion picked up buttons, buckles and metal pieces the men had in their pockets. A number of finger-nails were found and several fingers literally burned off. The heat these poor men endured was about the same as if they had been placed in a small room of solid fire and a force draught turned upon their bodies. Every hair on their heads and faces was burned off, giving their features a weird, uncanny look.

"I don't see how anyone could be blamed for this unfortunate affair," Mr. Frazier went on. "It was an accident, pure and simple. It has always been the custom of the miners to press their picks through the lids of the powder cans to get at the contents. Some struck the lid, but I believe the rule is rather to push the sharp point of the pick through the tin. McCully was the foreman and was considered a safe and careful man."

The Sunday following the disaster funeral services were held at Mount Salem church. The attendance was enormous, nearly every home in the neighborhood being represented by people who sorrowed for the dead miners.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. F. T. Mayhew, of Bevier, and the Rev. M. L. Heifner of Macon.

Not long after the Supreme Court's decision affirming the law regarding shot-firers, a member of the staff compiling this history was invited to accompany "Jack" Richards and "Bill" Jones, two of the shot-firers in Northwestern colliery No. 8, on their rounds. "Jack" and "Bill" promised to be gentle with the layman and to see that part of him reached home alive. The tenderfoot went out to the mine, arriving there a short while before dusk. Engineer James Leyden, a big, good-natured sort of fellow, welcomed the visitor in his large and well-kept machine room, grinning slightly as he thought of what was in store for him. Jack and Bill were there, dressed up like desperadoes, it seemed to the tenderfoot, but it was only the ordinary regalia for use in the pit: The shot-firers scrutinized the explorer and sarcastically suggested that he might have shown them a little more respect had he worn a high hat and shined his shoes. Then they lighted their pit lamps and led the way to a place that looked like it might be the gate-

way to the inferno. The tenderfoot followed, trailing along in the midst of the four shot-firers, and the little party passed on to one of the cages. There was the sound of a gong and the wire ropes overhead began to move. After a drop of 130 feet the "cage" struck the "bottom" so gently that not a man on it could detect the contact. This was the last mercy to the visitor. Leyden, the engineer, knew he had troubles enough ahead without his adding to them. At the bottom a little coffee-pot, which the shot-firers said was a lamp, was filled with lard oil, lighted and handed to the guest of the mine.

"You want to hold it behind your wrist so the wind won't blow it out," said Jack.

The visitor followed instructions, and when he got into the current on the double entry there was the smell of burning cloth. His coat sleeve had caught fire.

"Never mind," he said, feebly, when the shot-firers turned around to sympathize and to criticize; "I can have it patched."

At the turning of the "First East," two of the shot-firers, John Ramsey and Ben Evans, went straight ahead.

"So long!" was the parting of the two little forces. Only five men were in the underground world, with its miles of narrow streets, hall-like rooms, its cross-cuts and its caverns. With heads slightly bent, Jack and Bill led the way along the "First East." The roof here was of solid rock and fairly high. The roadbed between the narrow rails was firm and walking was easy.

"This ain't so bad," remarked the tenderfoot, who thought he'd show his nerve was with him.

"Huh!"

The observation from Jack was enigmatical, rather than reassuring. On the right there was a fissure in the coal. Two great ears projected over a wooden barrier, and cast a sinister shadow. The big ears belonged to "Murphy," one of the pit mules. His "flat" was of nearly as meager limitations as the conventional sort above ground. "Murphy" looked bored when the three foot travelers stopped and tried to make friends with him.

"He's heard the company's going to put in motors," said Jones, "and it's made him sullen. While back he was the most sociable mule in the pit."

There are from twenty-five to thirty small mules stowed around in the honeycombs of No. 8, and it is said they fare well under ground. They are given periodic baths in sunshine, during which they express their joy by trying to kick holes in the sky.

On through the gloomy avenues the trio marched, their torch lamps revealing great slides of rock and coal on the side, and here and there a black hole penetrated by a narrow iron track. Into one of these Jones dauntlessly led the way. As they advanced the roof came down and the men had to bend lower, reaching their hands out ahead like great spiders. For a long time the tenderfoot tried to unloosen the cross timbers with the top of his head, and then he learned the lesson of humility. The roadway began to get soft and soon the gray mud and water reached over the ankles. The recruit murmured.

"Why don't you walk on the rails?" demanded Jack.

The slender iron rails were about as inviting a prospect as a slack wire. But the man who had come to see endeavored to obey the suggestion. One foot went off into the ooze so suddenly that he fell against a side prop and went to his knees. The ruination of his new trousers didn't insult him so much as the affront to his bones. But he got up and stumbled along after his companions, whose tiny lamps were flickering far down the inky corridor. A good quarter mile of slush and water and they came to a solid wall. It was the end of the fifth entry south.

"Nothin' doin'," said Jones.

They explained that all the rooms along that entry were marked "0," by which the shot-firers understood that there were no cartridges for them to touch off and no holes to tamp. The information is conveyed by marks on a small board at the mouth of the miner's room. Through a cross-cut almost entirely filled with fine coal and debris the party passed into the next entry.

"Now, here's what you come to see," said Jack. "You stand here now and don't move on your life!"

The shot-firers darted off like shadows of the night. Now and then their lights could be seen twinkling in the distance like fire-flies. Then they would disappear. Presently there came a dull roar like the boom of a cannon. This was followed by a cyclonic rush of wind which blew off the tenderfoot's new hat and put his lamp out of business. He was alone with his imagination and darkness that could have been carved with a meat ax. Sulphur fumes followed in the wake of the wind. Two more heavy blasts came in quick succession. One was near the entry and the fire from the five-pound cartridge made a pyrotechnic display that would have been worth money on the Fourth of July. Volley after volley of coal crashed viciously against the side of the entry, and the cross timbers cracked.

"B-o-o-m! B-o-o-m! B-o-o-m!"

It was a reproduction of the Boer war 130 feet below daylight.

The cannonading was getting closer and fiercer as if the battle line were advancing. Now and then there was a tearing sound as if some angry carpenter were splitting a plank, and the soapstone roof overhead moaned uneasily.

"Come with me! Step lively, now!"

Jack kindly relit the tenderfoot's lamp and showed the way. Blocking the "neck" of a room was a loaded car of coal. The shot-firer shinned through a space that would have squeezed the life out of a cat and hauled the layman after him by the coat collar. On the other side of the coal car was a wide space that looked like a miniature forest. A wilderness of props was supporting a "touchy" roof in the miner's room. Arriving at a high black wall in the far end, Jack pointed to something which looked like a baby garter snake climbing out of its hole backwards.

"That," he explained, "is a fuse. See the other one just like it over there on the face?"

"On whose face?"

The shot-firer grabbed the tenderfoot's arm and hustled him to the far side of the black wall and there indicated a twin sister of the first garter snake.

"Now, you touch your lamp to this one," he said, "and I'll fire the other."

"Ain't going to do it!"

"If you don't fire that fuse I'll—I'll lose you!"

Had Jack threatened him with a club it wouldn't have been half so dreadful. The tenderfoot held his lamp to the garter snake about as intrepidly as a lady lights her first cigarette. The thing burst out into a shadow of sparks like a Chinese "sizzer." The scholar made a wild break for cover, losing his hat and lamp on the way. In pushing between the coal cars and the side of the "neck," he lost all the buttons off his vest and a few feet of skin, but he wasn't worrying over trifles that night. When he got out in the entry he looked back over the car and saw Jack standing between the two cheerfully sputtering fuses, calmly retrimming and lighting the abandoned lamp. He also took thought to pick up the tenderfoot's hat and knock the coal dust from it.

"That's the way with you fellers," said the shivering layman indignantly; "you stand in front of a cannon, and when you get your head blown off you lay it on the company."

"Aw, gwan!" said Jack, as he dexterously slid by the coal pile and came out into the passage way.

Here Jones, who had been planning devastation up the entry, joined them, and they hiked along through the slush toward the "First East" again, helped along by the young hurricanes from the exploding cartridges behind them. A short jog along the east entry, and the shot-firers again plunged into a "hole" running south. Midway of this was a long line of loaded coal cars. A jutting rock prevented passage between one of the coal cars and the side of the entry. Jones leaped up on the cars and crowded forward in the scant space between roof and load. The tenderfoot realized what he was up against.

"I am going home," he said, turning back.

"Which way do you start from here to get to your home?" inquired Jack sarcastically.

"Throw him on the car, Jack," said Jones, from the other side, "an' I'll yank him across."

Jack grasped the layman's legs and hoisted him on the loaded coal. Jones reached his body forward and grabbed his hands, while Jack eased him along by the belt. The two or three white spots that had stood out on his shirt and collar up to this time withdrew from complicity in the enterprise, and the black became unanimous. Jordan's stormy highway wasn't a circumstance to that journey across the coal cars. When at last all three stood safely on the far side, the shot-firers held up their lamps and admiringly inspected their companion.

"This puts us all of a color, eh, Jack?" said Jones, grinning.

"Yes," replied Jack, hesitatingly, "but I still think he ought to've worn them kid gloves."

Through the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth subentries the shot-firers plodded along to the inspiring thunder of artillery and the rush of infant tornadoes. When every miner's room in that section of the great colliery had been attended to they headed westward for the "bottom," going back along the "First East." The tenderfoot, recognizing various landmarks under the rocky roof, felt keen relief. All the shots had been fired and he was still alive.

Reaching the place where they had parted with Ramsey and Evans, the weary men sat down on a prop timber and began refilling their lamps.

"Do you always load up your little tea-kettles when the work is over?" asked the lay pilgrim.

Jones stopped and looked up with a curious smile.

"Friend," he said, "we're just half through. We got the 'First West' and twelve sub-entries ahead of us. Up to now we've been

traveling in good air. From this on you'll be a daisy if you keep that 'tea-kettle' of yours going.''

''Good Lord!''

''You see,'' Jones went on, with a wink that even the darkness couldn't hide, ''whenever the company's medicine man reports that some fellow is getting too frisky they made a 'fire-shooter,' as you call it, out of him. It fixes him, generally.

The roof in the west side was lower, because the vein was thinner. The lamps burned feebly and often went out. At one place Jones held up his lamp where a wagon load of rock had fallen out of the roof and left a sort of ledge extending over. The lamp almost instantly went out.

''Black damp,'' he said, sententiously.

It is the vampire of the coal mine. The fatal wings stretch out and gently fan the grimy toiler to pleasant dreams—dreams that last into eternity. The black damp hovers near the top, but at the slightest cessation of the air current it will flood the entries and the rooms. The percentage was so small in No. 8 that the miners were hardly aware of its existence.

Pretty soon there was a dull intonation to the south and the sky-rockets came out and danced a jig. Spitefully the nut coal crashed over the passageway for a minute, and all was still in the direction of the shot. Overhead the soft roof began to make sullen noises, as if seeking a better lodging place. It didn't take any imagination to see things moving. The shot-firers' pupil saw a chance while Jones was holding up his lamp and scooted.

''You heard it, did you?'' asked Jones, as he caught up with him.

''I am sorry to feel it necessary, Mr. Jones,'' said the layman, stiffly, ''to support all your statements with proof. You act as if I doubted your word.''

The shot-firer laughed.

''Come on, now, and I'll show you where they're drawing pillars,'' he said.

''Drawing pillars'' is the most delicate undertaking in a mine. The pillars are solid coal between rooms, and are left to support the roof. When the pillars are drawn the roof is likely to fall at any time. While engaged at such work the miner props well up to his work and takes every possible precaution. Only the oldest and most experienced men are permitted to draw pillars. The remuneration is good, because the coal comes down easily and in great chunks. For this the pillar

workman is willing to shake hands with death every hour he is in the pit.

After passing through a long, muddy entry Jones stopped at a place that looked like a great cavern. Immense boulders had fallen out of the roof and lay piled up like the ruins of a temple. The shot-firer looked all around the dark pillars for "garter snake tails."

"Nothing here tonight," he said, disappointedly; "I wanted to show you how they take out those pillars."

The pupil sighed his relief. Then he told the lie of polite society.

"It's too bad."

"Yes," said Jones. "We had our walk up this entry for nothing."

Then he brightened up and said:

"But come here and I can show you a bell rock."

He held his lamp up to the roof, where the thin edge of the rock breaking out was showing. It looked like one might pull it down with his finger, and that it would be smooth and flat like a pane of glass.

"A bell rock," said Jones, "is a rock that breaks off in a feather edge, like you see this, and suddenly spreads out as you approach the center of it. It may weigh 500 pounds or it may weigh a ton. It is a distinct rock imbedded in the general strata—sort of a pocket, you might say. It may stand for years. It may fall in a second. Nine out of ten of the damage suits brought against coal companies are for injuries and death occasioned by fall of bell rocks. They cause more trouble than everything else added together."

The novice, with his usual precaution, moved. Jones laughed and dived into the black ink toward the main entry again. Along the western entries were great piles of props and timbers, awaiting the call of the miner to protect his roof. The miner is responsible for his room, but the company has to see that he has plenty of timber handy. The road-ways here and there were covered with slabs of rock that had fallen since the mule drivers had quit work in the afternoon. Miners say most heavy falls of rock occur between midnight and dawn. They have a theory that the earth is more restless between those periods.

At a number of places the shot-firers passed from one entry to another through a cross-cut where the coal and fallen rock came so near the roof that they had to crawl through on hands and knees. They traveled ten miles through tunnels, holes and caverns, across bogs and over fallen rock and coal, plowed through mud and mire that would have stalled an ox team, squeezed between coal cars and sides of entries or crawled over them, and for not one second were they in doubt as

to their surroundings. Every foot of that murky, ten-mile journey was as familiar to them as his division is to a veteran locomotive engineer. For this sort of knowledge and work the shot-firer gets $2.83 a day.

The cage was waiting when the party returned to the broad avenue of the bottom. The men stepped on, Jones pulled a lever at the side and the hoarse whistle of the big engine on top cheerfully responded. When the cage gate was thrown open the pilgrims from the nether world looked up and saw the stars were out and that darkness enshrouded the great coal valley. But it was not the bitter gloom of the sort from whence they came, and there was no danger of the diamond-studded "roof" above crashing down upon the brawny sons who toiled beneath.

The town of Lingo, a few miles west of New Cambria, on the Burlington railroad, was founded in 1873 by Thomas and George Jobson, both of whom yet live in Macon county. The Jobsons were farmer boys, but they had been interested in railroad work, and had noticed that the railroad company was abandoning the use of wood and depending almost exclusively on coal in its locomotives. The place which they called Lingo, in honor of Judge Samuel Lingo, member of an early county court, was originally known as "Peabody's Woodyard." Colonel Peabody there stacked up his wood, which was purchased by the railroad for its engines.

The Jobsons figured that since there was coal in large quantities at Bevier, likely some of the same material existed about Lingo, and they resolved to put Peabody's Woodyard out of business. At 110 feet they struck a good vein of coal. The young men had some money, and they purchased 120 acres on which to operate their coal mine and build the town of Lingo. The railroad sold them the land at $6 an acre. After having thoroughly demonstrated the existence of good coal under all the land thereabouts, the Jobsons interested some capitalists and organized a mining company, with a capital stock of $30,000. Contracts were made with the railroad company to furnish coal to its locomotives. The Jobsons, then in their 20s, found themselves in the possession of a great, big business, but that was just what they wanted, and they were prepared to handle it right.

The first attempt at mining was on what is called the room and pillar system. Welsh miners from Bevier were employed. But it was soon found, owing to the peculiar formation of the coal, that it could only be mined advantageously on the long wall system, a plan used in Austria, where the roof is not good. So it became necessary to secure

Bohemian and Austrian miners. The Jobsons found some of these men at Braidwood and Streator, Ill., and sent to Austria for others.

Things began to liven up at Lingo. New houses were built rapidly, merchants purchased large stocks of goods, and farmers began driving in and making it their trading point. The population was distinctly foreign. The Bohemians were big, stalwart, fun-loving fellows, and they had great times of night dancing and singing. They brought their women with them, and they were as lively and full of fun as the men. Sometimes there were dances which lasted all night. Old and young took part in them, and all drank a good deal of beer. After the fun was over, the Bohemians would put on their working harness, go down into the mines and labor as steadily as if they hadn't been up all night. Once a year the Bohemians would hold a festival, during which they would carry around through the streets of the town the effigy of some traitor to their country who had been executed. Arriving at a certain place which had been prepared for the occasion, they would solemnly hang the effigy and deliver it over to the Evil One.

The force that sunk the original shaft at Lingo was composed of F. A. Quinn, William Blake, John Vanderpool, John Saunders and John Redman, all of whom are dead.

Lingo thrived steadily and for a time many of its residents thought it would rival Bevier as a coal mining center, but finally the Jobsons disposed of their holdings and their successors had some trouble with the railroad, which quit using Lingo coal. The mines passed through various hands, and finally, in the 90s, the Armours acquired 600 acres of land, which included the entire town of Lingo. Every building was painted a bright yellow in conformity with the color of the Armour property. The Armours ran the mines steadily, using all the coal produced, until the miners at Lingo went out on a sympathetic strike with their brethren who were working in some other mines the Armours owned, a few years ago, and then the packing company shut down its coal mines altogether and began using oil as a means of producing steam. The strike was fatal to Lingo. From a town of 500 population, with churches, stores, schools and many dwelling houses, it dwindled to a hamlet. The miners left for other fields, the merchants went out of business and many of the houses were moved away. The railroad loaded up the station on some flat cars and moved to another point. Trains ceased to stop there except on signal. The once lively mining town was practically off the map.

In speaking of Lingo recently, Thomas Jobson, one of its founders, said.

"I was mighty sorry to see the town go down. There is plenty of good coal there yet, and if it is properly managed I am confident it would yield good revenues to the operator. When I was the individual owner of the mines, from 1884 to 1888, they made money, but every man I had on the pay roll was a producer. I never kept about me a lot of clerks and bosses, but saw to it that every man was actually needed and worked. You have to figure mighty close these days to make money in coal. When I was down there I was postmaster, storekeeper, operator, clerk and bookkeeper for the mines. Yes, these things kept me pretty busy, but we were making money and that was all right. I believe I could go back there today, take charge of those mines and make them profitable. I would liked to have seen Lingo stay on the map. It was the only town I ever started and I was hopeful in my younger days that it would eventually become a great city. For a while things were looking that way. I believe yet that somebody will take hold of that coal down there and operate it profitably. It can be done, without a doubt."

Has the man who works underground with pick, shovel and blasting powder, in a room the size of a kitchen pantry, a better chance for reaching threescore and ten than his brother who toils in the sunlight?

That is the view of R. S. Thomas, former coal-mine inspector of Missouri, who had a fixed belief that coal mining and longevity go hand in hand.

"You never hear of a coal miner having consumption," said Mr. Thomas, "unless he contracted the disease before he went into the pit. And even then he finds the peculiar properties of a coal mine beneficial to his lungs, and often becomes well and strong by reason of his work underground.

"The air in a large coal mine is always kept pure and free from germs. The temperature is regular and the elements in the coal are strengthening for weak lungs. We have a number of hardy miners in Missouri who were taken into the pit in the old country (Wales) at 6 to 10 years of age to act as trapper boys. These youngsters kept steadily at work until they were promoted to be regular miners, and thrived under conditions which, in most trades, would retard their development—I mean beginning work so early.

"It seems that Providence has made the health of the miner good, as compensation for his hazard. Nearly all of them who manage to dodge falls of rock, the breaking of cables and other dangers incident to the craft, live to a green old age. They not only live, but they keep at work. It would surprise Dr. Osler if he knew how many men

far past sixty years were yet working in the mines at Bevier. Uncle Johnnie Griffith, who died a few months ago at the age of eighty-four, worked in the pit from the age of seven until a year before he died. Some think if he hadn't knocked off work he might be living yet. He began as a trapper boy in Wales, his father carrying him to the mines on his back. His last work was in mine No. 61 of the Central Coal Company, near Bevier, and he made a full hand every day for three years after he was eighty. With the exception of a short time, when he ran a hoisting engine, Mr. Griffith has practically been in the pit three-quarters of a century."

Mr. Thomas has made some research at Bevier, the largest coal camp in the state, to ascertain the ages of veterans, still working, between the ages of sixty-five and eighty-six, and furnished this as a partial list:

Evan Maddy.
D. J. Roberts.
John T. Richards.
Walter Johnson.
Ben Browett.
Thomas Griffiths.
John T. Williams.
Rowland Thomas.
William P. Thomas.
Robert N. Jones.
Robert X. Davis.
Thomas Matthews.
David L. Davis.
William Cross.
Thomas R. Thomas.
William C. Williams.
William Hardesty.
Thomas Francis.
John J. Malley.
David D. Thomas.
Robert W. Jones.
August Hillman.
W. S. Watson.
Jacob Ruch.
John Simpson.
James Raw.
Robert Taylor.
Joseph Stott.
Isaac Thomas.
John Barron.
Jacob Julius.
T. W. Thomas.

The following brief sketches of two or three men of the pick are representative of the life histories of the majority of men on the list:

James E. Tanner was born in Newberry, Burkshire, England, July 14, 1832; started to work in the mines of that country at the age of ten years, and has worked continuously until a few years ago. He came to St. Louis in May, 1850; landed in Bevier forty-two years ago, worked here awhile, then went west with Thomas Wardell and W. S. Watson; opened up mines at Rock Springs and Carbon, Wyoming. Came back to Bevier and has resided here ever since.

John T. Richards, born in North Wales, Denbifshire, April 16, 1840; started to work in the mines at eight years of age, has been working continuously ever since.

Charles Perry, who recently died, was born in England June, 1825; started to working in the mines at the age of seven years and worked up until he was seventy years old.

William Clark was born in County Durham, England, October, 1839; started to work in the mines very young, and is still following mining every day.

James Burton, born October 17, 1827, at Newtown, near Spennymoor, Durham County, England; started working in the mines at ten years of age, and worked in the mines up to 1857. Came to America in the year of 1857; arrived in Pennsylvania the same year, and worked in mines at different places up to the year of 1869. He then came West and landed with family in Bevier in 1869, and has lived in Bevier ever since; he has worked in the mines till he was over eighty years of age, having started working as a trapper, and has worked at every other kind of work to be done around a mine. He is still working every day.

"And here's another thing," remarked Tom Williams, a veteran who had to abandon the pit some years ago, owing to a fall of rock, and who later was Circuit Clerk of Macon county; "you never hear a miner puff and blow when he runs. His wind is as good as an athlete's. His lungs are sound, although coated thick with coal dust. I spit coal dust for ten years after I quit mining, but my breathing apparatus was perfect. Nearly everybody at Bevier burns coal for all purposes, because it is cheap. Most other towns in these parts use wood for fireplaces and heating. Now, in time, the tops of those Bevier houses become coated with coal soot from their chimneys, and the rain falling on the roofs passes into their wells and they drink it. A Bevier family does not like water unless it is caught that way and goes through that process; that's the only kind of water that tastes good to 'em. Why? Because it has properties that kill pneumonia and typhoid germs. It's an absolute fact that people don't have such maladies when they use water caught in that way. I've lived among them a lifetime, and I know that. I can't give the scientific reason for coal soot's beneficial influence on well water, but there's no earthly doubt that it has such influence."

A local physician who has had considerable experience in the mining district was asked if there was any scientific explanation for a collieryman's immunity from disease.

"He is working a new place, absolutely free from germs," replied

the doctor. "The poisons of the atmosphere hovering over the average man never get to the miner while he is at work. Another thing I have noticed: The wound a miner receives, no matter how severe, rarely suppurates or becomes inflamed. That is because there are no germs of inflammation in the man's body. This indicates that there is some antiseptic action of the sulphur or the coal dust, with which he comes in contact. Sulphur is recognized as an active germicide. The tendency of such agents is to prevent and eradicate tuberculosis. You and I, who go about in the sunlight, have doubtless been exposed dozens of times to the inhalation of tuberculosis germs, but, our systems being in condition, the germs are destroyed. If the system is weak, they may develop. The miner is not exposed to this risk while at work, which is the greater part of the time.

"I think this accounts in large measure for the healthy, rugged physique of the average miner. He may not be a brawny giant, but his blood is in good condition because of the purity of the atmosphere fed into his respiratory organs."

The coal mines of Missouri do not generate gas. That is why there has never been an explosion in them. There is what is known as damp, but it is soon dissipated when the air current is turned against it.

"In the old country mines were often set afire by a gas explosion," said John E. Richards, a North Wales man. "Our boys here hardly know what gas is by actual experience, because these mines don't have it. But it is the 'king of terrors' over in Wales. There they go down after coal much deeper that we do here. The colliery in which I was employed as gas boss at Ruabon was from 300 to 350 yards down.

"The gas comes from want of ventilation. In those deep, extensive mines, with their galleries extending many miles in all directions, pitching up and down with the coal veins, and their hundreds and hundreds of worked-out rooms, it was practically impossible to control the gas at all places. The gas is exploded by being ignited with a naked flame. It was a rigorous rule that no smoking was allowed in the mines. Our lamps were covered with gauze or glass, and could only be unlocked by the gas boss or his deputy.

"A gas explosion in a mine does not sound like the discharge of powder or dynamite above ground. It is a sort of dull, suppressed roar, a mighty groan of the underworld. The immediate result is a terrific rush of wind. Men are thrown through the entries like toy soldiers. Great timbers and coal boxes are shot by as if struck by cyclone.

"The casualties resulting from the explosion, however, are not as

great as those which follow from the terrible afterdamp. This chokes the life out of the miner before he can start to run, even if he's unscathed by the explosion.

"The Davy lamp flame burns blue at the top when you are approaching a gas territory. It is then the pit boss's duty to fix up his danger signal and to hike out in a hurry.

"White damp is the most deceptive thing you ever ran across on land or sea. It fools you, because your lamp burns well—in fact, it grows brighter when you enter it. Not thinking what it means at first, a man is inclined to push on. You don't feel any oppression on the lungs; your light tells no tales. But suddenly you start to raise an arm. It hangs limp by your side. Your legs get shaky and you feel an almost uncontrollable desire to lie down. Energy has left you, and you don't feel worried about the troubles of this old world any longer.

"There are gardens with flowers, beautiful walks and balmy air. That is the moment, my boy, when you want to grit your teeth and tight and pull for the shore. If you can't walk, get down on your knees and crawl, for in two minutes you'll be asleep in that beautiful garden, to awake no more in this life.

"The black damp is a fairer enemy. When in it your lamp burns low, and you get timely warning. A pure current of air is the antidote for both conditions. If you have ever heard a miner pray in public you will have noticed that he thanks the Almighty for an abundance of atmosphere.

"What I have said about the damp is from my experience in Wales. There is very little of it in the Missouri coal mines."

Keota was opened up in 1900 by the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, which at that time operated two mines. Later on this company was absorbed by the Central Coal & Coke Company. This and the Northwestern Coal & Mining Company are the two large concerns of the district. The Central Coal Company employs about 1,000 men. Keota's population is close to 500. It is a thriving town, with a good farming trade and healthfully situated. At present this list comprises the local officers of the Central Coal & Coke Company: Arthur Vail, superintendent of mines; Isaac Rice, foreman of Mine No. 66; Monroe Barnes, foreman of Mine No. 25; James Weeks, foreman of Mine 61; George A. Wandt, manager of mine officers; Gomer L. Thomas, manager of general store.

The postmaster at Keota is Dr. F. B. Daily. O. E. Thomas is justice of the peace.

The coal company has lately erected, at a cost of $75,000, a coal

washer, something new in this district and a contrivance of great importance in the mining industry. E. O. Jones is the foreman of this branch of the work.

The last mining report issued by the Bureau of Mines, Mining and Mine Inspection was for 1908. During that year Richard S. Thomas of Bevier was chief coal mine inspector.

The following table is taken from the last official report:

MACON COUNTY.

Name of company or person operating.	Capitalization.....	Total tons of coal mined in 1908.....	Tons of coal mined by pick work.....	Total value of coal, 1908.....	Prices received at the mines.....	Prices paid per ton for mining coal—pick work		Coal, how disposed of.			
						Winter..	Summer.	Shipped by rail.	Hauled away in wagons.....	Consumed by miners.....	Used at the mines.....
Cent. C. & C. Co. No. 10.	$7,000,000	16,403	16,403	$22,964	$1.40	$0.67	$0.67	15,559	82	116	646
Cent. C. & C. Co. No. 24.	.....	27,019	27,019	37,826	1.40	.67	.67	25,835	12	.....	1,172
Cent. C. & C. Co. No. 25.	.....	133,699	135,699	187,179	1.40	.67	.67	131,136	.....	63	2,500
Cent. C. & C. Co. No. 28.	.....	94,642	94,642	132,499	1.40	.67	.67	92,516	80	.....	2,046
Cent. C. & C. Co. No. 61.	.....	164,096	164,096	229,734	1.40	.67	.67	159,001	56	540	4,499
Cent. C. & C. Co. No. 66.	.....	128,755	128,755	180,257	1.40	.67	.67	126,135	239	181	2,200
Dennis, J. H.....	4,000	1,746	1,746	3,928	2.25	1.30	1.30	50	1,606	50	40
Gates, J. N.....	800	1,560	1,560	3,900	2.50	2.00	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....
Gronoway, D.	.....	1,250	1,250	2,375	1.90	1.25	1.25	.....	1,236	.....	14
Helmet Mining Co.....	25,000	10,220	10,220	17,067	1.67	.85	.....	9,763	148	.....	309
Hurd & Hurd.....	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,600	1.40	1.12	1.12	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Isaacson & Underwood.	800	976	976	1,561	1.60	.85	.....	.....	976	.....	.....
James Bros.	.....	3,580	3,580	7,160	2.00	.95	.95	3,580	.....	.....	.....
Jones, Jno. H.....	.....	2,538	2,538	5,076	2.00	.67	.67	.....	2,057	43	438
Lunsford, H. & A. G...	.....	512	512	896	1.75	1.50	1.50	.....	504	.....	8
N.-W. C. & M. Co. No. 8.	150,000	127,729	127,729	187,761	1.47	.67	.67	123,192	1,281	1,281	1,975
N.-W. C. & M. Co. No. 9.	.....	128,061	128,061	184,408	1.44	.67	.67	126,402	.....	.....	1,659
Smith & Hall.....	.....	3,510	3,510	6,142	1.75	1.00	1.00	.....	3,500	10	.....
Vestal & Wyatt.....	.....	834	834	1,251	1.50	1.00	.....	.....	834	.....	.....
Totals	.....	851,130	851,130	$1,217,584	.....	.....	.....	813,169	18,171	2,284	17,506

Following is a summary of the Macon county coal mines, as found in the inspector's last printed report:

Central Coal & Coke Company. This company owns and operates six mines, embracing several thousand acres of coal land. The company is capitalized at $7,000,000. The officers are C. S. Keith, president; J. C. Sherwood, vice-president; F. E. Doubleday, manager of mines, and Arthur Vail, division superintendent. The mines are known as Nos. 61, 66, 24, 25, 28 and 10. Mine 61 is equipped with modern machinery, good tipple and a commodious engine house and boiler room, a large dynamo supplies power for electric haulage, two six-ton motors bring the product to the mine bottom. The coal is hoisted from a shaft 125 feet deep. The coal seam averages 4½ feet; overlaid with a soapstone, sand-rock and slate roof.

Mine No. 10 has first-class equipment. Coal shaft, 137 feet. Ventilation is provided by a 12-foot fan. The equipment of Mine 24 is first-class; good tipple and top houses, commodious engine house, boiler room and blacksmith shop. The machinery is of the best, includ-

ing a Litchfield first motion engine, which hoists the coal out of shaft 124 feet deep. Coal averages from 4½ to 5 feet; 14-foot fan. Equipment of Mine 28 is also first-class. Up-to-date tipple, engine and boiler room and blacksmith shop, Wright-Adams engine, self-dumping cages and safety catches of latest pattern; 12-foot fan.

Mine 25 is a slope; coal is pulled up over an incline plane to a landing, where it is dumped into railroad cars. Steam power is used for hauling the product to the surface and for running the fan. Coal averages from 4 to 4½ feet; 12-foot fan.

Mine No. 66 is similar to No. 61. The shaft opening is 57 feet and the coal has an average thickness of 4½ feet overlaid with soapstone, sand-rock and slate roof. The equipment of mine is up-to-date in every particular, and is provided with every facility for rapid and economic handling of the production. At the inspection in January, 1908, all the top structures were found in good condition; 14-foot fan.

Northwestern Coal & Mining Company. This company is one of the largest in the state, owns 850 acres of coal lands in Macon county and is capitalized for $150,000. Officers: John H. Bovard, president; S. B. Ladd, vice-president; C. G. Thurston, secretary and treasurer. Officers at the mines: Louis Larson, superintendent; E. Simpson, foreman of Mine No. 8; Perry Aldridge, foreman of Mine No. 9. Both mines are in active operation, No. 8 being located a mile south of Bevier, and No. 9 three-quarters of a mile southeast of No. 8. Both mines are connected by a spur switch more than a mile in length from the Missouri & Louisiana railroad, which delivers the product to the Burlington railroad at Bevier.

In mine No. 8 the equipment is up-to-date in every particular, and every care is taken to keep them so. Top structures were found in good order. Mine No. 9 is equipped in up-to-date manner, has a good tower, a commodious engine house and a first motion Litchfield hoisting engine. Ventilation by 14-foot fan. Underground works in these mines are given every possible attention. All abandoned rooms and entries were securely filled up on date of inspection.

Other mines briefly mentioned by the inspectors were the Gronoway mines at Macon and the Isaacson & Underwood mine, three and a half miles west of Bevier.

The Home Coal Company of Macon began operations the first of November, 1909. It controls several hundred acres of land. The operating shaft is in the southeastern part of town, on a spur connecting it with the Burlington railroad. The company was capitalized at $10,000, and is officered as follows: Ben Davis, president; J. P. Moore,

vice-president and treasurer; Waldo Edwards, secretary and attorney; Charles White, former general foreman for the Central Coal & Coke Company, mine manager, and Thomas Evans, mine foreman. The company has what is known as a geared engine, 60 horsepower, double cage and first-class tipple and upper works. The coal vein is from 22 to 25 inches and is operated on the long wall system. Sixty men are employed, including miners and day men. The company supplies the domestic trade about Macon, but is arranging to handle outside trade on an extensive scale. The coal is of excellent quality, being found at 80 feet below the surface. This is the first steam mine to be operated about Macon, and from its very start it has had more orders than it could handle.

Robert Richards of Bevier is now State Inspector of coal mines, having been appointed to succeed R. S. Thomas.

In October, 1875, there was considerable excitement up the Chariton valley about Mercyville, now Elmer, concerning gold discoveries. A correspondent of the Macon Republican writes this in the issue of October 14 about the situation:

"New Cambria, October 11. Great excitement! Our hotels are crowded with strangers going to and returning from the gold regions, this being the most accessible point. Doubt no longer exists that gold can be found in paying quantities. It has been found in dust as high as fifty colors to the pan. Nuggets have been found varying from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a grain of corn. The number now prospecting in the vicinity of Mercyville is estimated at from 400 to 800, the people coming here from all parts of Missouri, Illinois, New York Ohio, Iowa and many other states. All agree that the prospect for gold is as good as that of California or any other western state or territory. Your correspondent, having a desire to know the true facts, visited the region himself last week and looked the whole field over, until he was thoroughly satisfied that it was no humbug. He saw the particles washed out in different places, and has now in his possession a specimen the size of a half grain of wheat. Anybody can see it by calling at my office in this town. I have also some beautiful specimens of fine stones of the order of diamond, ruby, agate, etc., all of which will compare favorably with any found in foreign countries. Every person I met was jubilant and all were busy arranging to engage in mining for the precious metal. Old miners are cursing themselves because they had in days gone by spent all their means to prepare themselves to go to the far west to dig for gold, when at the same time, had they but known the truth, they could have found it right at

their own doors in paying quantities. Hurrah for old Macon! The good time has come!—A."

The character of mining prosecuted at that time was known as placer, like that of California in the early days. The excitement up at Mercyville finally died down when the gold ceased to appear, though from time to time small discoveries have since been made.

The following sketch relative to mining for valuable mineral in Macon county is prepared for this history by G. A. Yager, secretary-treasurer of the Pioneer Gold Mining Company, New Cambria:

"Back in the seventies California miners who had returned to their Macon county homes noticed the black sand in the brooks that empty into the Chariton river on the west side.

"The old-fashioned rockers were set to work, quite a little gold was washed out, excitement ran high for a while, but when the state geologist (Mr. Winslow) reported it to be a 'glacier deposit, such as could be found in many places in the Mississippi valley, but not in paying quantities,' the boom died.

"Had Mr. Winslow been an old miner instead of a young, inexperienced man, his report would have been different. The gold was rough and little work, showing local origin; glacial gold is worn smooth. Had the truth been known at that time, prospecting would have brought to light the hidden vein found many years later.

"There is a strip of country, beginning at Hammock's Mill, running north and west some miles, which is of a different formation from the country east, south and west, where the coal is found. It is strongly mineralized, but the vein being of blanket formation, showing no outcropping, nothing was done to prospect for mineral. Perry Baldwin, who owned a large tract in this belt, formed a company of New Cambria people forty-three years ago to prospect for coal on his land. A shaft was sunk 100 feet. Rock was struck and work stopped. Years later a contract was made with well-drillers to sink to coal for $225. They sunk twenty-seven feet, found no coal, but struck a formation their drill would not touch. To save the $225 they salted the hole with coal, reported a 3½ foot vein, got their money and left for parts unknown.

For the want of capital no more work was done by the company. After they had passed away, a son of Perry Baldwin became possessor of the land. By this time coal was in demand. A 3½-foot vein, 123 feet from the surface, on the railroad, is valuable. The present Mr. Baldwin started sinking for the coal eight years ago. The drill-hole was followed but no coal found. The rock showed mineral all the

way, yet little was thought of it; coal was what they were after. Thomas Mordecai, of Lingo, who had worked in the shaft, believed it carried gold and other minerals. He persuaded Mr. Baldwin to send samples of the ore to Denver to his friend, David J. Reed, an experienced miner. The ore proved to run $15 per ton in gold, silver and by-products.

"In March, 1908, Mr. Reed formed a partnership with G. A. Yager, who is interested in mines and land in Colorado and Nevada. Work was carried on for six months. The large vein was thoroughly tested by them and other experts and found to be pay ore. They purchased 160 acres of this land, formed and incorporated the Pioneer Gold Mining Company, and sunk one of the finest shafts in Missouri.

"A mill will be erected in a few months and Macon county will produce the first gold in Missouri."

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES—THE BLUE BACK SPELLING BOOK—SINGING—GEOGRAPHY—AN INSTRUCTOR WHO TAUGHT MANNERS—W. A. MATHIS—F. THEO MAYHEW—MCGEE COLLEGE—ST. JAMES MILITARY ACADEMY—COLONEL BLEE'S MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE—CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AT ELMER—THE MACON HIGH SCHOOL—SCHOOL STATISTICS.

At a late meeting of the North Missouri school-teachers, held at Macon, there were several instructors who were characters in the days of the busy birch rod and the blueback spelling book. Some of these men had taught the young idea, how to shoot, fifty years ago, and were still on the job, in the rural districts. There were no women teachers who had grown old. The early-day instructor of Missouri was invariably a man, and his importance was such that he did not have to take a back seat for congressmen or senators. He was scarce, and valued accordingly. Such a treasure in a fairly large district could command $25 a month and his board to boot. In those days $25 was a heap of money, and the princely salary was as much of an element contributing to the teacher's social standing as his learning.

"On the first day of school it was the custom of the teacher to read before the scholars a long list of written rules which were to govern during the term," remarked Prof. J. K. Cox, who attended and afterwards taught the Middle Fork district school, down on Salt river. "There were as many articles and subdivisions in these rules as in the Revised Statutes, and they were broken about as frequently. I remember one severe law decreed that 'boys and girls shall not be allowed to play together; the boys must play on one side of the house and the girls on the other.'

"A crossing of the dead line by either sex might mean a severe flogging or a long stay after school travailing with arithmetic, according to the method of the teacher.

"Penmanship and spelling were treated as arts by the pioneer school-teacher, and he followed all sorts of schemes to interest the scholars—there were no 'pupils' then—in them.

"It was while the spelling fever was at the boiling height in our

school that I contracted my first distressing case of love. Her name was Jennie something—so many came after that I have really forgotten her last name—and I thought her corn-colored hair pure gold and that stars had to go to her eyes for inspiration to illuminate the earth. Of course, I had a rival; a slim, smooth-talking fellow who had been reared over about Hannibal and who had about him the fascinating air of having seen a real city. We thought 'Mark Twain's' village on the Mississippi a wonderful place, then—something like we regard Chicago and New York now. My rival's name was Bob Latham, and he not only made me lose sleep about Jennie, but he was some pumpkins as a speller. I rather prided myself on my ability in that line, and so did Miss Jennie, in a mild way.

"Bob had been beating my time fiercely for nearly a week, when the master notified us he was going to close the winter term with a big spelling match and give the winner a medal. Glory day to youth! Never did we work so hard to prepare ourselves with the old blue book. At noon on the day of the combat Bob, Jennie and I were still on the firing line, though a score of good spellers had gone down. We were then getting 13-inch words from the pedagogue's battery, and the excitement was running as high as a tie play between the Cubs and the Giants. Finally the word 'plebeian' came thundering across the breastworks to Miss Jennie, who spelled it with serene confidence, but left out the 'i.'

" 'Next,' said the inexorable master.

"Well, the next was your humble servant, and his quick decision in that awful emergency has been a source of gratification to him through all the years.

" 'P-l-e-e-b-e-i-a-n,' said I, with confidence as great as Jennie's. Of course, that put me out of the running, and when the word had traveled to Bob he grabbed it exultantly and landed it all right. But when school was out there was one thing he didn't land, and that was Miss Jennie. She knew that I could have spelled the word, and as she walked home with me what she said made me forget the cold and the numerous heavy chores awaiting me at home. I don't recollect of her ever deigning to notice Bob after that."

F. Theo. Mayhew was given a district school near Callao because in the eyes of the directors he was red-headed and looked like he was a good scrapper. Mayhew wasn't a large man, and one of the big boys soon brought his capacity to an issue. They fought all over the school room, and at last the red-headed teacher had the boy lying across a desk and at his mercy. While holding his victim, the teacher ordered

another boy to bring the switches. Mayhew decided he would settle then and there for all time the mastership of the school. The bad boy wasn't a game loser. While taking what was coming to him his yells resounded throughout the district. A big six-foot woodsman, smoking a cob-pipe, sleeves rolled up from arms that looked like hams, darkened the door. Mayhew stopped a moment to glance at the visitor, who he recognized as the father of the boy he was licking. The scholars, too, eyed him apprehensively.

"Need any help, teacher?" asked the big woodsman, quietly.

The big man was a member of the school board and at the next meeting he introduced a resolution raising the teacher's salary.

Among the archives of Macon county is a curious document signed by one of the early-day teachers of the county and sent to the superintendent, telling why he wanted to resign his job. It was written by a young man, who had been sent to a rather wild and woolly district in the hopes that he might work a reformation. After trying it for some time he eased his mind along with his resignation, which read as follows:

"Prof. Thompson—Honored Sir: I am in trouble and want to quit. I am in need of fixing—bad. The school's all right; it's just myself that needs medical attention. The first hostile act occurred when I put curtains up at the windows. Before I had a chance to see whether they would keep the sun out or not, I was waited upon by one of the directors and the clerk, who curtly ordered me to 'take them things down!' They explained that such luxuries gave the children high falutin notions, and made them feel above their surroundings.

"There is a ladder which the directory uses to fix the chimneys when the wind blows 'em down, and they insist that during its period of inaction the ladder be hung up in the schoolroom over the pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. I remonstrated. They overruled me.

"Then the children began bringing their hounds to school with them, and every day there were six or eight of the beasts lying under the desks, snapping at files or else fighting among themselves. I am a bit nervous, and this annoyed me. I told the children to leave their dogs at home. They said they brought them along for protection, going through the woods. I borrowed an old shotgun and next day there were a couple of good dogs awaiting the undertaker. The balance got away before I could reload. I was haled up before the board and notified that on the next offense the value of the dogs, $5 each, would be taken out of my shadowy salary. The way I figured it, if a few more

dogs attend school I will be out something like $100 at the end of the term, and in debt to the district. Hence my resignation.

"I like the atmosphere out here in the woods. The frog chorus, which sweeps up from the bottoms, is the most soothing music to which I ever listened. I sleep well and enjoy the appetite of an anarchist. There are many things about this job that will appeal with surprising strength to some ambitious pedagogue who is fond of dumb animals and of kids who can yell like a freight engine. I have enjoyed these things, and now I want to stand aside and give some other good man a chance. It is not fair for one person to hold on to a snap all the time. So please let me off—right away—or sooner. Faithfully and earnestly yours, D. E. Williams."

In an address to the teachers concerning the pioneer school days, former County School Commissioner Robert G. Mitchell said:

"I suppose some of you older teachers have heard of the 'singing geography' system, but it may be new to some of these younger ones. Time was when the pedagogues of the backwoods, despairing of all other schemes for pounding rivers and continents into young hoosiers' heads, found in it a hope and success. Spelling and geography were twin essentials in the pioneer curriculum. Pity their importance is not as highly regarded today. A boy or girl who can spell accurately and is conversant with the physical divisions of earth comes mighty near knowing enough to get through life.

"The chart method of teaching geography was introduced in the schools of Macon county in 1834 by John Thompson, the first teacher the county ever had. This was simply the use of wall charts, the students being lined up to study them. But it was found difficult to impress these charts on the homespun youth, and another and more successful scheme was followed by Prof. Rufus White, who came here from Louisville, Ky., six years later and started a school at Bloomington, which was then the county seat. Professor White's method, which had been first used in Kentucky by John Clark, was called "the association of ideas," a name that nowadays might fit an organization that delved into the occult, or promoted dress reforms.

"This system can best be understood by reference to Colonel Sellers' diagram of the Salt Lick branch of the Pacific railroad, which he was showing his wife. The various towns, hills and rivers were indicated by pipes, tumblers, salt cellars, pickle dishes, inkstands, candlesticks, etc., placed in their respective positions on the dinner table. A strap or a shoestring served the teacher to indicate the course of a

river, a tomato can might be Pike's Peak, a cob pipe might do for Mount Vesuvius and a wasp's nest, dug out of the corner of the building, would be naturally associated with Washington. Were the system in use now Professor White might find a windmill would serve his purpose better for the latter town.

"The idea that memory of names and places had to be fixed by some extraneous system was so general among the early-day instructors that they labored constantly for improvement in that direction. Out of this belief developed the practice of singing geography. Prof. Abner T. Rollins of Maine came to Missouri in 1844 as a grand master of the singing system. He had something of a voice, and when he started his rival school to Professor White's 'association of ideas' he acquired an early and enthusiastic patronage. It was a good deal easier to sing towns and gulfs and continents into the youthful mind than to carry about a cargo of tin cans, monkey wrenches and bootjacks to illustrate 'where they were at.' So the Maine Yankee's academy of vocal culture became popular. The method was to write this sort of an example on the big blackboard by the stove:

AIR—"BONNIE DUNE."

Let North America be first,
In our descriptive rhyme rehearsed;
Its northern bound, the Arctic waves,
Its east the Atlantic Ocean laves.

The Gulf of Mexico we see
Upon its southern boundaries;
Its western sides
Are washed by the Pacific tides.

We now recite what oceans, bays,
Seas, gulfs and straits this land displays;
With the Atlantic sea begin
That hems the Eastern border in.

The islands let us now repeat,
South Georgian isles come first,
Arising from the Portland seas,
Where Arctic storms are nursed.

Bank's Land and Saline Isles
Are to this group assigned,
Then Byrum and Martin isles,
Cornwallis, too, we find.

"When a scholar once got that song pounded into his head he'd never have to guess; when you'd ask him where the Atlantic Ocean was he's just begin singing till he ran across it, and then jump in. Of

course, the songs were extended so as to cover every important country and physical division. By the time they had learned them all he was quite a good singer as well as a geographical expert.

"The results of Professor Rollins' instruction can be found today among many of his Macon county students, now grown gray. Nearly all of them remember these old geography lessons, and can recite them readily to the tune with which they were memorized. And though the system has long gone out of fashion, they are enthusiastic in its praise.

Pioneer schools by Dr. Gross: Going to school in the pioneer days of Macon county was not what it is today. The first schoolhouse in Northwest Macon county was put up in Rock Creek district about sixty years ago. It was built of logs, sixteen feet square. There was but one door, and no windows nor fireplace. It was intended strictly as a summer school, and it was figured that fires would not be needed.

Schools were kept up by subscription. I was seven years of age at that time and enjoyed the distinction of being a student of Rock Creek. A man of fifty was our teacher. He was a crusty old fellow, who seemed to have acquired his education in Hoop-pole county, Indiana. However, what little he knew he taught us. We advanced rapidly in backwoods English, such as reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. One good rule of the old master's school was that which required every boy to remove his hat immediately upon entering the school room, and to salute the teacher with becoming deference. On Friday afternoons the teacher would divide us up, the boys on one side and the girls on the other, the largest boy at the head of the line and the largest girl at the head on her side of the building. Then, at a signal, the head boy would take the head girl and introduce her to all the other scholars, one at a time, and also to the visitors, if any happened to be there. Then the next boy would take the next girl and proceed in the same way until everybody had been formally and correctly introduced. I was kind of weak-kneed when I went through that performance the first time, but now I can see the importance of it. It enabled the scholars to act correctly when in the presence of strangers, and I am certain that there was a characteristic attaching to the pupils of that old backwoods teacher not found in many of the more modern schools. He would promptly suppress any rude or boisterous conduct on the school grounds.

Our seats were made of split logs, with the flat side up. There were pins underneath, legs, you might call them, to hold up the seats. In the course of three or four years, however, a new schoolhouse was

erected, which had a window, a brick chimney and a fireplace. This was quite an innovation, we thought, because this building was adapted to school work in the winter time. Our teacher here was Nick Langston. The third teacher of this school was William A. Mathis, who yet lives at Callao, now being about eighty years of age.

We were now studying some courses which forced us to put our thinking caps on—algebra, philosophy and astronomy. I have not heard of the last-mentioned studies being taught in a district school since then.

My next school was in District No. 4, which was taught by Dr. Andrew T. Still, the discoverer, or the man who was the first to recognize the great importance of osteopathy as a means of treating physical ailments.* Dr. Still was given a salary of $15 per month. The scholars seemed to make rapid progress under him, as they also did under the other teachers whom I have mentioned. The average boy or girl could only take time for from ten to fifteen months school then; that was thought to be sufficient for them to begin the battle of life.

At the time of which I write the young people seemed eager to secure an education, and they put up with all sorts of inconveniences without thought of complaint. They laughed at snow-storms, rains and muddy roads. They were strong and healthy and glad to be out in the open. Books were scarce; there was no coal oil, and night study was pursued by using grease lamps. Occasionally we were fortunate in obtaining some tallow candles, but I daresay that the majority of the students were driven to the extremity of learning their lessons after nightfall by the use of a torchlight, or by holding their book so that the fires from the big backlogs would illuminate the pages. When the fire burned low, some small sticks or pieces of bark would be thrown on to brighten it. These things were not obstacles; they were makeshifts which served the purpose. The winter winds howled and the storms beat against the tiny window panes, but the children of the household, secure in the stout old log cabin, nestled about the warm fireplace and thanked the good God for sending them the advantages of a district school, and they showed their appreciation by earnest efforts with their books.

W. A. Mathis, who has the distinguished record of being the oldest school teacher in Macon county, was born in Tennessee in 1829; came to Randolph county, Missouri, in 1831. There he attended his first school. Noah Gross, who later moved to Macon county, was his first teacher. Mr. Mathis' first school was, of course, of the log-cabin vari-

* A sketch of Dr. Still will be found in the biographical department.

ety, a good deal like those described by Dr. Gross. There was one long window at the back end of the building which rejoiced in a pane of glass. A wide plank was fastened to the wall beneath this window and was used by all the students as a desk. The books were Webster's Blue Back Speller and Pike's Arithmetic. For reading lessons, the scholars brought anything they could get, story books, histories or almanacs. Each student read his lesson by himself. Very few of the teachers were educated men, applying the present-day rule. They had scant knowledge of English grammar, geography and history. Hardly any of them could master common fractions. Prior to 1850 there were no free schools; all were run by subscription payments made by the patrons. No examinations or certificates were required of the teachers.

Mr. Mathis' next teacher was the Rev. Nick Langston, who happened to be a thorough student, and the pupils progressed rapidly under him. Shortly after he was grown Mr. Mathis began teaching himself, at the same time attending the high school at Bloomington. The high school was then taught by the Rev. I. B. Allen. Later, Mr. Mathis attended McGee College at College Mound, one term. He taught his first regular school at Rock Spring schoolhouse, in Walnut township, in 1850. The building there was very similar to the one described above, except that it had a blackboard four feet square. Mr. Mathis received as a wage $16 a month.

The public school system, which was adopted in 1850, was the beginning of a new era in the cause of education in Missouri. Better schoolhouses were built and more competent teachers employed. Higher salaries were paid. After having taught school in Macon county for five terms, Mr. Mathis was paid $30 a month for his services. In 1857 he went to Howard county, because wages were higher there. He taught five terms at one place, receiving $50 per month; board cost $6 a month. He taught all the branches now being taught in public schools and several of the higher ones, such as algebra, geography, astronomy, chemistry and physics. A school day then was eight hours in the summer and seven hours in the winter, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning and ending at 5 o'clock in the evening in summer, and at 4 o'clock in the winter. Mr. Mathis said there were not as many tardy children then as we have now at 9 o'clock.

After the Civil war had been in progress for some time, Mr. Mathis concluded that it was too warm for him in Missouri, so he abandoned his profession for several years, but in 1872 was elected superintendent of schools in Macon county, and in 1875 resumed his professional career as an instructor of youth. He taught ten terms in Macon county and

about the same length of time in Howard county, making in all about thirty terms up to 1893, when he was chosen school commissioner of Macon county. Since going out of that office he has resumed his occupation as a teacher.

In making the comparison between the early day and the modern schools, Mr. Mathis said:

"Great improvement has been made in school buildings, in the methods of teaching within in the last half century, but they have been so gradual that I can hardly note the difference, unless I compare the present with the past.

"Now we have good school buildings in almost every district. The seats are well made and comfortable. The schools are well equipped with globes, maps and apparatus of various kinds. Then the schoolhouses were mere rude huts and had no supplies whatever. Now we have model schools and a state university, where young men and women are educated and drilled to become teachers and to engage in the various professions and enterprises of life. In my early days we had none of these training schools. Teachers had to work out their own educational systems as best they could. In consequence the supply did not always meet the demands. A great many teachers were imported from the east. Then we didn't have enough books, now we have too many. The minds of children should not be overly-crowded while too young. To over-exert the mind has the same effect upon it as over-exertion of the body. We have laws prohibiting the employment of children in mines, factories, etc. We should likewise have laws against the over-crowding of young minds. Many an ambitious child has been ruined for life by his teacher overtaxing him with studies. A fair amount of labor is beneficial, but too much, especially on the young, is disastrous."

F. Theo. Mayhew was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, October 20, 1841; he died February 27, 1907, at Bevier.

At the age of five Mr. Mayhew moved with his parents to West Tennessee, and to Macon county, Missouri, when he was seventeen. He arrived at Callao, April 23, 1859, since which time his labors as a teacher, a preacher and all-round man of industry were about Callao and Bevier. A portion of his time Mr. Mayhew was a weighman at the Bevier mines and he also worked as a general storekeeper.

Mr. Mayhew began teaching school in January, 1863. He concluded his labors as a teacher in March, 1889. Part of the time, while teaching school, he also preached, his first sermon being delivered at Antioch church, near Bevier, May 1, 1867. He taught

school at Callao fifty-five months; at Bevier, fifty-four months; Smoot schoolhouse, near Bloomington, seventeen months; Oak Grove, near Callao, five months; Brammer schoolhouse, near Bevier, three months; Forrest schoolhouse, near Callao, four months; White Oak schoolhouse, north of New Cambria, eleven months, in all making 149 months or twelve years and five months.

As a minister, Mr. Mayhew officiated at 250 weddings, and from 400 to 500 funerals. He preached all over Macon county and in many adjoining counties. The greater part of his discourses were made in schoolhouses, arbors, dwellings, chapels, on highways and in groves. His opportunities for an education were comprised in ten months' schooling.

A few years before his death Mr. Mayhew described his experience as a school teacher of the sixties:

"The pugilistic style of controlling the youth was then the custom, not because of the teacher's choice, but in deference to public opinion. The good old scriptural rule, 'spare the rod and spoil the child,' was the law of school teachers. District boards sized up applicants by their appearance and their evident nerve. On one occasion a board requested my services to teach in its district. I told the members that it was too far from home; that they could get some one living closer. To this they replied: 'We want you; we like your red face, your red hair and your Irish looks. They tell us that you handle the big boys about right and that scares the little ones into good behavior.' I took the job and did my best to give satisfaction.

"When I took charge of the little old log schoolhouse on my first attempt to teach, I was armed with a certificate which Uncle Thomas White procured for me through his influence with the powers who issued such things. It was a day of great anxiety to me, but I managed to pull through, and, as I studied hard all the time, my scholars made real progress. It was during the early days of the war and it was pretty hard to keep the boys from fighting. There was a constant hurrah for Lincoln or Davis, General McClellan or General Lee. I finally had to lay down the rule that politics were not to be discussed at school. My salary was $18 a month and board. I stayed with one of the directors and paid him 75 cents a week for feeding me and giving me a bed. The balance of my teaching career was pretty much that of others, whose stories you doubtless have.

"The first teachers' institute in Macon county was held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Macon, in the winter of 1866-67. There were from twenty to twenty-five men present and from five to six women.

That is somewhat different from the present ratio, which is about ten women to one man.

"The next institute met at Atlanta; attendance very much larger and greater interest manifested. Here I made my first attempt to speak in public, and it made them all laugh heartily. I don't recall just what I said, but they seemed to appreciate it. The third educational institute was held at Macon in the summer of 1868. Lon Haynor, now of the Citizens Bank, Fletcher Burch, Dr. Bristow and myself roomed together. This was a splendid meeting. One of our instructors was Professor Watson, author of the National Readers and Spellers. By him we were taught orthography and how to articulate the alphabet with all the variety of sounds.

"Professor Kerl, author of Kerl's Grammar; Professor Spencer, originator of Spencerian penmanship, and also author of works on mathematics and history, and Professor Parker, state superintendent of schools, were among the distinguished visitors. It was one of the most important gatherings ever held in the county. We understood our lack resulting from a want of systematic effort and saw that by organization and getting together there was a great future ahead for the public schools.

"Prof. W. A. Mathis and I organized a Saturday institute in northwest Macon county about the fall of 1872. Captain Ben Eli Guthrie and a minister from Macon each gave us good lectures. The Rev. William Sears (we called him 'Uncle Billie' then) also addressed the teachers. This was the birth of the association idea in Macon county, a plan which has been followed in after years to the immense betterment of our educational system."

McGee College, at College Mound, was incorporated under act of the 17th General Assembly of Missouri, approved February 23, 1853. The original board of directors was composed as follows: James Dysart, Thomas McCormack, Stephen Gibson, Isaac Teter, Stewart Christel, Macon county; William A. Hall, Giles Crook, Joseph Turner, Matthew C. Patton, Samuel C. Davis, Nicholas Dysart, Randolph county; James B. Mitchell, William Holliday, Monroe county.

The act described McGee College "as an institution purely literary, affording instruction in ancient and modern languages, the sciences and liberal arts, and not instituting any regulations which would render a place in its classes offensive to the reason of liberal-minded persons, whatever may be their religious persuasions."

The 6th rule of the charter provided "that McGee Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church shall have power to fill any

vacancy that may occur in the Board of Trustees; may displace any of the trustees who may become disqualified for their duties by age, infirmity of body or mind, or who neglect their duties from a disregard of the interests of the institution."

Seventh. "That the first meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held in the college on the second Saturday in March, 1853, providing that seven members of the board shall be a quorum to transact any business of the corporation."

College Mound is in the southwest part of Macon county, on a beautiful eminence, giving a broad view of the picturesque landscape in almost every direction. The college building is a large, commodious brick structure, one of the finest and most imposing of its class in its day. Two majestic towers corner the building on the east. The town was situated on a stage line running from Huntsville to Des Moines, Iowa. Soon after the establishment of the college it grew to be quite an important place. A number of boarding houses were erected and several other structures. The attendance, previous to the Civil war, was about 200 students, coming from the various portions of Missouri and surrounding states. The Rev. James B. Mitchell, member of the Board of Trustees, was chosen president and filled the office as long as the institution was operated by McGee Presbytery, with the exception of two years (1865-6) when the Rev. John M. Howard, who came here from Ohio, acted as president.

When the war came on many of the students enlisted, some on the side of the Blue, and some on the side of the Gray. The school was closed until the war ended. In 1867 it was reopened and Mr. Mitchell was recalled to the presidency.

W. J. Patton was professor of mathematics and Ben Eli Guthrie, a former student, was chosen teacher of languages. Miss Kate Davis had charge of the primary department; Mrs. Kate Hendricks, whose husband had been Lieutenant S. M. Hendricks of the Confederate Army, was instructor of music. Lieutenant Hendricks was a student of the college previous to the war. He was killed while guarding an embankment on the Mobile & Ohio railroad near Corinth, in 1862.

Following the war for several years the school prospered; its attendance increased from 200 to nearly 300. Some men, who afterwards became widely known in the west, were enrolled on its books. The rapid construction of the railroads throughout Missouri was partially the cause of the college's abandonment. It was twelve miles back in the country, while other institutions could be found more advantageously situated on railroads. For some time the handsome old build-

ing was in disuse, but finally was purchased by the Holiness people and is today being successfully operated by that denomination as an educational institution.

The Rev. "Jimps Dysart" was among the earnest promoters of McGee College. It was his land on which the town and college were built. During the school's existence, except while the war was going on, he was a member of the Board of Trustees. It seems there is no complete record in existence of the enrollment of McGee College. Not long ago the late Robert G. Mitchell, son of President J. B. Mitchell; Major B. R. Dysart and Captain Ben Eli Guthrie furnished the following list of the living alumni from memory:

The Rev. B. P. Fullerton, St. Louis; Major A. W. Mullins, lawyer, Linneus; Frank Sheets, lawyer, Chillicothe; L. H. Moss, lawyer, St. Joseph; Dr. John T. Mitchell, Kansas City; Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Marshall; Rev. W. O. Perry, Stewartsville; George Mayhall, lawyer, New London; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, Alton, Illinois; Captain John M. London, Kaseyville; Bingham Trigg, Marshall; Rev. J. T. Johnson, Chicago; Rev. H. M. Boyd, Weaverville, North Carolina; Rev. J. D. Hull, Japanese missionary; Rev. W. Benton Farr, Texas; Hon. F. C. Farr, lawyer, Kansas City; Hon. W. W. Whitsett, lawyer, Pleasant Hill; Captain Ben Eli Guthrie, Major B. R. Dysart, Captain Ben F. Stone, Judge R. S. Matthews and John T. Banning, all of Macon.

Captain Guthrie recalls the following students, now dead, who joined the Confederate army:

D. D. Porter, Rev. A. D. Manning, Lieutenant S. M. Hendricks (killed in action), Thomas J. Moore (killed in action), and R. J. Guthrie.

Within recent years a handsome Memorial Chapel has been erected by the Presbyterians near the old college building. The structure cost about $5,000, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. The chapel was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. The Rev. B. P. Fullerton, of St. Louis, who had attended the McGee College, officiating.

At the beginning of the Civil war Dr. F. W. Allen was conducting an institution known as the Macon College. The doctor was a gentleman of means and had a wide acquaintance throughout the state. Many who afterwards became prominent were among his students. Former Governor A. M. Dockery was a student and great admirer of Dr. Allen. On the 13th of June, 1861, Mr. Dockery was reciting the Latin lesson to Professor Allen. The incident which terminated the college occurred soon afterward and is thus described in a letter from Mr. Dockery, written when he was a member of Congress to a friend in Macon:

"Dear Sir:

"The closing of Dr. Allen's school at Macon occurred about the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. I recited the last lesson at a late hour on June 13, 1861. The lesson was Latin and I was the only student of that class present. All the scholars except myself had gone home, and I had just entered upon the recitation when attention was attracted by some hurrahs in the southern part of the city. The windows were raised to ascertain the cause of the commotion. Professor Allen and I looked out and noticed the passing of a long train on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. The men on the train were cheering. My first idea was that the people on board were Mormons on their way to the West, as they had been passing over in great numbers of late. I was soon undeceived, however. Shortly after our attention was called to the train we noted that the Confederate flagpole was toppling and about to fall. Then we saw that the people on the train were soldiers, and learned afterwards that they were a part of the 16th Illinois Regiment. The troops left the train and headed at once for the Confederate flagpole, which was located immediately north of Bagwell & Johnson's store. It was the work of only a few moments to cut it down. I was told later on that the troops cut the pole up into small fragments and carried it away as souvenirs. Our recitation terminated abruptly.

"At that time passion was high and everybody was laboring under more or less excitement. Professor Allen had some difficulty during the evening growing out of the strange situation, and the school was not opened. I remained in Macon until the fall of 1861, when I moved to Keytesville. Professor Allen went to Monroe county for a time. The next we met, as I now recall, was in the St. Louis Medical College during the winter of 1862-63. We there attended medical lectures together.

"Very truly yours,

"A. M. Dockery."

A little closer inquiry into the incident concerning the Confederate flagpole disclosed the fact that Dr. Allen rushed down into the town and voiced his protests against the destruction of the flagpole. Most of the soldiers treated it good-naturedly, merely laughing, but a citizen, A. T. Turney, took the matter up on behalf of the government, as he supposed, and in the encounter that followed was knocked down by Professor Allen, who at that time was a small man but very quick and nervy. The Federal forces cheered the professor for his gritty stand for his cause on that day.

St. James Academy was founded in 1875 by the Rev. Ethelbert

Talbot, now Bishop of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Dr. Talbot had been appointed rector of St. James parish two years previous. He was a man of indomitable energy and before long the school acquired a high standing as an institution of learning. It was run in connection with St. Agnes Hall, a school for young women. When the Rev. Dr. Talbot was appointed Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, the school passed into other hands and had a varied experience until it passed into the control of Col. F. W. Blees, in January, 1892. Colonel Blees had recently come to Macon and was appointed head master of the Academy to succeed the Rev. C. G. Davis, who had resigned. With the appointment of Colonel Blees as head master of the institution, it was made non-sectarian. From that day on down to the present the name of Colonel Blees has always been associated with Macon's development and progress. The patronage at first was mostly local. The courses of study were as follows: Commercial, English, scientific, classical, shorthand and typewriting. The tuition was $42 a year, payable semi-annually in advance. In his first advertisement Colonel Blees stated that St. James Military Academy would reopen Tuesday, January 5, 1892, at 8:20 a. m.

There was a sale of the academy property on April 22, 1892, and it was bought in by the Board of Directors. Colonel Blees continued as the head of the institution.

The directors were E. McKee, H. S. Glaze, John Scovern, F. W. Blees and T. E. Wardell. Following were the officers: E. McKee, president; H. S. Glaze, vice-president; John Scovern, treasurer; Col. F. W. Blees, superintendent.

The school began its next term in the fall, with a patronage of about 80 students. The buildings had been overhauled and repaired inside and out. The faculty was as follows: Col. F. W. Blees, superintendent; J. O. Felker, instructor in commercial department; J. B. Fairchild, methematics and natural science; A. C. Parker, commandant, instructor of English and drawing; Miss Tillie Holtekamp had charge of the primary department.

For several years Colonel Blees successfully conducted St. James Military Academy and placed it in the front rank of the educational institutions of Missouri. While in the midst of his work sad news came to him from the Fatherland. This necessitated a journey to Germany to be with his parents in their last illness. The school was temporarily abandoned. With the death of his parents Colonel Blees came into possession of a large sum of money. Returning to Macon, he immediately began to build up and foster enterprises of all sorts. It was due to his urgence and assistance that the town was supplied with such a complete

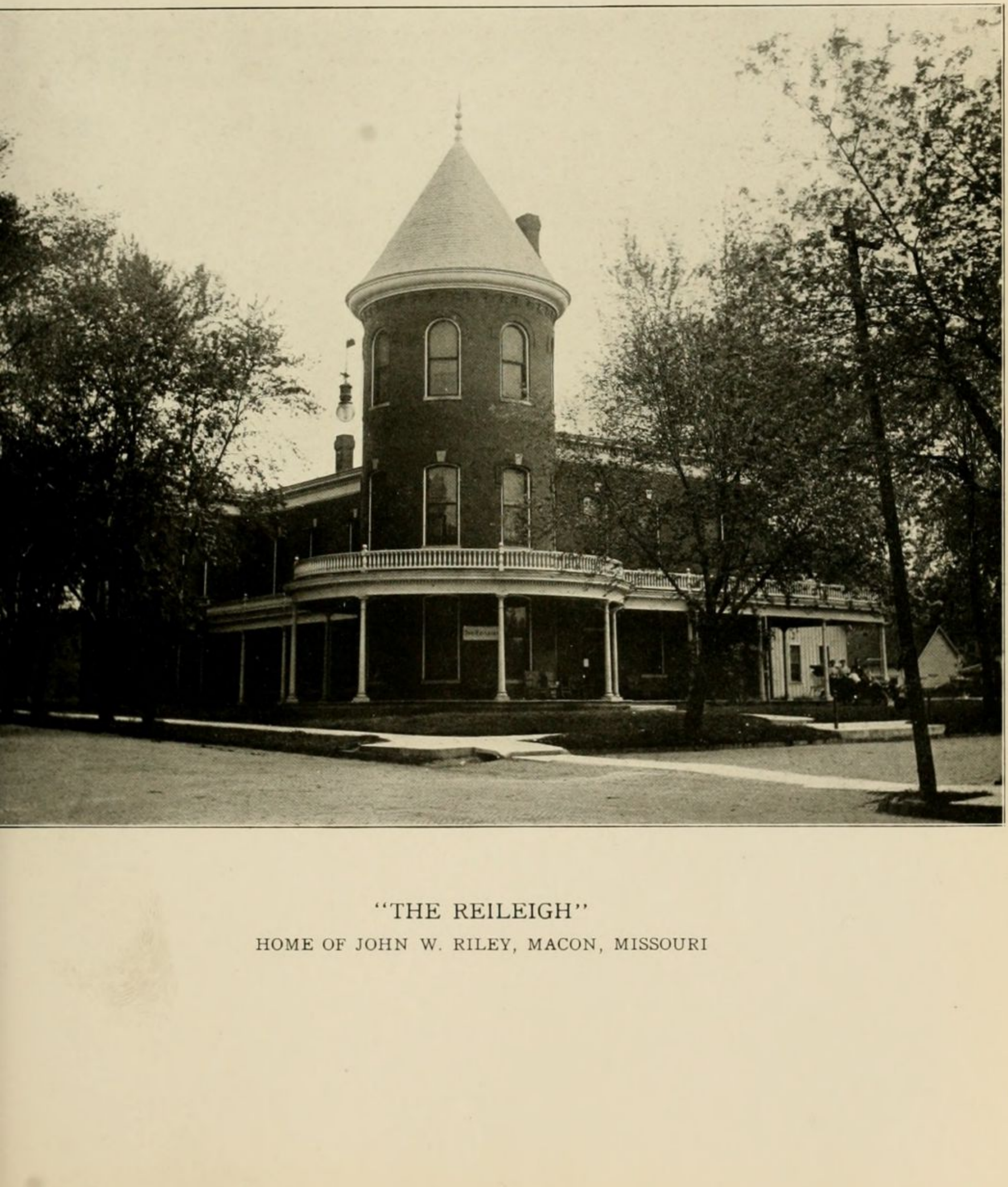
sewerage system. Factories were established, buildings improved and Macon soon took on the appearance of a modern little city. But Colonel Blees's great ambition was to construct here one of the finest academies in the West. To this plan he devoted a great deal of time and thought. The splendid prestige of Blees Military Academy stands today as a monument to his love for Macon and her people, and is typical of his life work, which was always along educational lines. The Academy and grounds cost something over a half million dollars. The place is regal in its appointments. If it were placed in a great city like St. Louis or Chicago it would be marked for its stateliness and beauty. The Academy was opened in September, 1899. The arrangements were not quite complete at that time, and Colonel Blees, always quick to act in an emergency, purchased the Palace Hotel and quartered the students therein until everything was ready at the Academy for their reception.

Major M. Von Binzer was the first commandant. With characteristic energy Colonel Blees took charge of the Academy and pushed it to the front. On its opening he made an address to the students and visitors which was illustrative of his philosophy of life. A portion of this address was as follows:

"The eyes and the hearts of millions in America are turned today to New York where homage is being done to the greatest hero this generation has produced, Admiral Dewey. There they are celebrating the triumph of American armies on land and on sea. But in this they are likely to forget some things. They may forget that this is a triumph of trained physical manhood and courage over mere brutal audacity. It is a triumph of the trained mind over the intellectual sloth. In the excess of our enthusiasm for the great sailor who has brought such signal success to our cause, let us not forget that back of the hills of Vermont there is a schoolmaster who took hold of the life of a child and impressed it with responsibility, and told it of opportunity. That old school master has much to do with the success of Manila Bay. Likewise it is for the culture of hand and mind and heart, for the making of men who are ready for the opportunity when it comes, that Blees Military Academy is founded."

The Academy was dedicated with imposing exercises in January, 1900. For that occasion a three-coach special was run between town and the Academy every half hour, and the train was filled nearly every trip up until midnight. It was estimated that from three to five thousand people visited the Academy during the day.

In his address of welcome, with a voice shaking with emotion,



"THE REILEIGH"

HOME OF JOHN W. RILEY, MACON, MISSOURI

Colonel Blees thus spoke to the large crowd assembled in the handsome recreation court:

"Some eight years ago I was called upon to take charge of the St. James Military Academy. It was under circumstances most discouraging. A few months afterwards, when I first had the opportunity to give an account of my stewardship of that institution, I promised the people of this community that within ten years they should have the strongest military institution in the entire state of Missouri. I see not only a few, but hundreds of faces in this gathering who were present on that occasion, and the applause at that time was just as hearty as it is now, although it was evident there was some skepticism; some applauded merely as evidence of good wishes, with but little expectations that the pledge would be carried out. As to how it has been redeemed you may be the judges.

"Now, I have the pleasure and the privilege of welcoming you here to see what has been done, and I trust that your presence may be an evidence of your intention to stand by this institution as you stood by poor old St. James Academy in its misfortunes. I sincerely appreciate your confidence in the past and bespeak for its continuance in the future; with the approval of the Almighty Helper and your good will we cannot fail. For your presence today and kind greeting I again return a grateful acknowledgment. Thank you, thank you all."

Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis delivered a classical address.

Superintendent W. W. Clendenin also spoke and Mrs. M. Von Binzer sang a solo. Those taking part in the dedicatory ritual were Bishop D. T. Tuttle, Col. F. W. Blees, Superintendent W. W. Clendenin, Commandant M. Von Binzer and Architect R. J. Kirsch.

The Academy steadily developed until it became one of the famous institutions of the nation. It has had, of course, its periods of ups and downs, but has thrived through them all and has become an established fixture in the educational scheme of the country.

The most unfortunate thing that has occurred in the Academy's history was the death of its founder, Colonel Blees, which took place in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, in September, 1906. Death was due to heart failure. Other hands took up the work of Macon's earnest friend and it has gone on uninterrupted. Mrs. F. L. Liebing, who was formerly Mrs. Blees, and who was always her husband's friend and adviser, and shared with him in all his ambitions, has seen to it that the founder's wishes and policy are being carried out. The following is the present staff of the academy:

Colonel F. L. Liebing.....President
Colonel G. L. Byroade.....Superintendent and Commandant
Captain W. S. Hunter .....Science
Captain F. P. Kimball.....Mathematics
Captain R. N. Whiteford.....English
Captain P. E. Werkshagen.....Modern Languages
Captain J. M. Swan.....Commercial Branches
Captain S. Kelsey.....History and Manual Training

One of the most interesting educational enterprises in Macon county is the consolidated high school at Elmer. This splendid building was completed in 1905. It was the first and is yet the only consolidated school in this section of the state. It was constructed to serve the three districts of Elmer, Mercyville and Gunnels. Since its erection Elmer and Mercyville have been incorporated into one town known as Elmer. Including a two-years' high school course, the school has ten grades and is doing work in all of them. Prof. A. F. Smith was the first principal. The present faculty is as follows:

J. W. Finnell, principal; Lizzie Parry, Ethel Shumaker and Ora J. Epperson, teachers. The consolidated school building contains 6 rooms, is heated by steam, and well ventilated. It is built substantially of brick and makes a handsome appearance.

The largest public school building in the county is at Macon, known as the Central High School. It was erected in 1906, at a cost of $40,000. The building contains 17 rooms, including a large auditorium for associations and teachers' meetings and the like. This building has all the modern appliances and is one of the most favorably situated and imposing edifices in the city. In the south part of the city is a ward school, where primary work is done. There is also a large public school building for colored students.

Professor S. E. Seaton is superintendent of all the Macon Public schools. Prof. H. J. King is principal of the high school, and Prof. C. W. Summers, principal of the grades. Prof. E. W. Perkins is principal of the colored school. The assessment in the Macon school district is $1,282,802. The tax levy for the support of the schools is $1.15 on the $100. The schools are operated nine months in the year.

A central high school building was completed in Bevier in 1908, at a cost of $18,000. It is a large brick building, containing 16 rooms. Miss Mabel M. Richards is the superintendent; Miss Ethel Carter, teacher of the high school. There are 13 teachers. All of them are women.

La Plata, Atlanta, Callao and Ethel also have large modern school buildings.

Prof. W. E. Moss, the present county superintendent, has done a splendid work in developing the district schools of Macon county. He makes it a point to visit them regularly and to encourage school boards and teachers in keeping up the appearance of the grounds and building and in looking closely after sanitary conditions. From Superintendent Moss' last official report the following statistics are taken:

Enrollment of public school students in Macon county, white, male, 3,662; female, 3,547; total, 7,209. Colored, male, 91; female, 90; total, 181. Grand total, 7,390.

Number of pupils (rural) graduating in state courses of study, male, 26; female, 84; total, 110. Number of districts in county having libraries, 110; volumes in libraries, 7,347; value of libraries, $4,125.

Number of teachers holding life certificates, 5; limited state certificates 3; normal diplomas, 7; normal certificates, 2; county certificates, 188.

Number of teachers employed, white, male 47; female, 149; total, 196. Colored, male, 4; female, 5; total, 9. Grand total, 205.

Number of school houses in county, white, 137; colored, 5. Total, 142.

Amount paid for teachers' wages, male $14,963; female, $47,233; total, $62,196.

Average salaries of teachers per month, male, $48.10; female, $37.24; general average, $42.67.

Number of school houses built during year, 3; amount paid out for building, $23,085; for repairs, $6,725.

Estimated value of school property in the county, $202,753; assessed value of taxable property, $8,936,887.

Bonds voted this (1909) year, $12,600. Bonds paid, $6,725. Present indebtedness, $79,430.

At the last meeting of the Macon County Teachers' Association, in November, 1909, there were present 155 female teachers and thirty-six male.

The Western College is an institution for the education of the colored people. It was established in January, 1890, and for a portion of two years was conducted at Independence, Mo. In the winter of 1892 the school was removed from Independence to Macon. The building is located picturesquely in the northern part of the city. The original cost of the site was $5,000. This including three buildings and other improvements put up since the school was removed to this city make the present valuation of the property about $20,000. The object of

Western College is "to prepare young men and women to become factors in the elevation of their fellows and themselves for lives of high purpose and usefulness."

Following is the faculty for 1909-10: James Henry Garnett, president, theology, psychology and ethics; Charles Bertram Johnson, principal of English preparatory department; Malinda Francis Lewis, mathematics, assistant in science; Rosa Belle Johnson, English and head of primary school; James A. Gay, ancient languages and the sciences; Ida Lee Garnett, secretary and assistant in English; Mary L. Sanders, matron; Mamie A. Richardson, instrumental and vocal music; Dora Crow, domestic science.

There is an intermediate church school, Seventh Day Adventists, in Drake township, just north of Goldsberry. T. J. Roach is the principal. He has one assistant. The building contains two large, well-furnished rooms, and during the school sessions is a very busy place. The school was established in the fall of 1909.

CHAPTER X.

THE CHURCHES — STRENUOUS REVIVALS—"GABRIEL" AS PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—DEBATE BETWEEN DR. ANDERSON AND THE REV. "JIMPS" DYSART—HOLLIS AND DYSART—BAPTISTS CHAGRINED OVER RESULT —PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS—YELLOW CREEK ASSOCIATION—MCGEE PRESBYTERY—ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCHES—BISHOPS TALBOT AND HENDRIX—"FATHER" GAY—THE HOLINESS CAMPMEETINGS—INSTITUTION AT COLLEGE MOUND—THE TENTH LEGION—REORGANIZED CHURCH, LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Many a white-haired Missourian will stoutly contend that never before nor since has the world heard as pure a brand of melody as that flung Heavenward in the days of the old time revival. That "sacrilegious" agent of the devil, the organ, had not then "invaded" the sanctuary to help "Raise My Ebenezer." If it had been trying to mix in on the singing nobody would have heard it.

"Before Jehovah's awful throne
Ye nations! bow with sacred joy;
Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create, and He destroy!"

When the white-bearded patriarch started in on "Old Hundred," he didn't have to signify to the congregation that they might join in the singing. That's what they were there for, and if any specially drilled choir had undertaken to assume the musical privileges there would certainly have been a disturbance.

In the vernacular of the day, "goin' to preachin'" was the event of the month. For several days previous the wife and girls of the household would be busy fixing things to eat while in camp, and putting double rivets on the small boys' pants and shirts.

The meetings were generally held under the trees. After Elder Bill Sears' ferryboat was put out of business by the big bridge across the Chariton river, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph pike, that was a popular place for camp meetings. Brother J. W. Cook, a Baptist exhorter, once preached from the center of the bridge around on both banks of the stream. Half the men in the congregation were barefooted and but few

wore coats. After the preaching, Brother Cook baptized twenty-five converts in the muddy stream. The baptized convert instantly became a hero or a heroine, if the operation was stood without undue gurgling and going on. Friends gathered around and warmly shook hands. Sometimes big meetings were held in winter, and it was necessary to break the ice to get the converts thoroughly wet. It was the belief of the day that no one ever caught cold as a result of such exposure. Indeed, it was regarded as highly curative for a sufferer from colds and pneumonia to be baptized in the dead of winter, and old women tell of several miraculous recoveries among those who have thus demonstrated their faith.

The early Missouri preacher took the Bible as his sole platform. During his two or three hours' discourse he would wander from cover to cover, winding up with the cataclysm so vividly described by St. John. The simple children of nature would have seriously questioned the orthodoxy of a preacher who left hell out of a discourse. Of course, he dwelt largely on the glories of the better world, the joys of reconciliation with loved ones and the streets of gold, but he was particularly strong on hell fire and "the burning lake of brimstone."

A noted pioneer preacher once gave this suggestion of what eternity meant.

"If you should be lost and condemned eternally, and the devil were to give you the job of draining the Chariton river by taking out of it one drop of water a year, when you got the river dry you would only be at the sunrise of your visit in hell!"

A gentleman who sat under the ministrations of an early day Shepherd thus described his discourses:

"The preacher's talk on the better world never excited very much interest in my youthful mind, because his idea of heaven wasn't near so fascinating as staying down here hunting coons, robbing birds' nests and stealing watermelons. But when he switched off on the other place, he had yours truly going some. Never before nor since, in Heaven above or on earth below, have I encountered anything that inspired me with such abject terror as his delineations of the 'Angel Gabriel' and the 'Great Judgment Day.' They used to sing a terrible old song about 'A Great Day Coming' that would have made my sandy hair stand on end, had not such already been its normal condition. As to the effect of scary songs and sermons on a naturally nervous temperament, I can truthfully say that for a number of years I never saw a thunder storm without being scared into fits. I always pictured Gabriel in the role of prosecuting attorney, and never doubted but

what he would be thoroughly 'onto his job' and, like others of that class, would rake up every little old thing against me, so I would have no possible showing to come clean. But when the preacher would speak of him as blowing his trumpet, 'with one foot planted on the land and one on the sea,' notwithstanding my terror of Gabriel, I would have a secret admiration for his immense 'straddling' capacity. Of course, there was nothing incongruous in the statement. But I lived many, many miles from the sea, and, with a kind of mournful vanity, took it for granted that, no matter what sea he selected for his water foot, his land foot would be planted in proximity to do prompt and vigorous business with me."

The religious debates were the gilt-edged drawing cards among the devout scattered through the forests and back country. "Immersion," "Infant Baptism" and "Foreordination" were the main subjects. Moderators were chosen, and time limits placed upon the arguments. Sometimes these debates grew so fierce they would break up in a row. Communities would be divided for months and the most intense feeling manifested. The disputants would prepare like lawyers presenting an issue for the government. Tables loaded with musty tomes would be placed within easy reach of the speakers. The crowds attending such events were enormous.

One of the most noted debates of the last century occurred between the Rev. Dr. Bartlett Anderson, a missionary Baptist, and the Rev. James Dysart, who had been referred to in this work. "Brother" Dysart was a Cumberland Presbyterian. The question was baptism, Bartlett arguing for it and Dysart against it. The debate occurred in 1856, some four or five years before any railroads had crept into Northern Missouri. Anderson was a man of scholarly attainments. He was versed in many languages and quoted copiously from Greek, Hebrew and Sanskrit. The people who knew that "Uncle Jimps" Dysart had never plowed through any ancient literature, and was only a plain country preacher, wondered how he was going to answer the erudite missionary Baptist. When his time came to speak, "Uncle Jimps" enlightened them. He said:

"Brethren, my opponent, Mr. Anderson, has read to you out of a whole lot of fine books that we don't know anything about. They may have settled the question of baptism over yonder among the Pagan nations, but what's that to us? You and me want it settled in America. Now, I am going to use as my only authority a good old book printed in English, the Bible. If Mr. Anderson wants it settled in Hebrew

or Hindoo or Choctaw he can move over into them countries and settle it for 'em there, but we'll settle it in good old English."

Dysart was a fellow of good, common sense, and as a strenuous, never-get-tired talker, he was superior to his more learned rival. The people understood him and knew what he was driving at all the time, while they were somewhat at sea during the erudite discourse of Mr. Anderson. The moderators decided that "Brother Anderson has made a fine argument, one of the best we ever heard, but 'Uncle Jimps' Dysart seems to have the better of it."

The Baptists explained the decision by saying that "Uncle Jimps" "wore him out."

Toward the close of the seventies the Macon Baptists arranged with another disputant, whom they hoped would be physically and mentally able to measure lances with the redoubtable Presbyterian logician. This was a Rev. Mr. Hollis, pastor of the Christian church at Kirksville. Mr. Hollis was a large, powerful man, had plenty of lung capacity and was as vigorous a talker as could be found. The Baptists knew that "Uncle Jimps" couldn't "wear him out."

The debate was at Hopewell church. A great many Baptists went up from Macon, and these, with the people of the neighborhood, more than crowded the building. It was to be an occasion of "evening up" for the Baptists, and they watched the early stages of the wordy battle with eager interest. The questions were the distinctive doctrines of the Christians and the Presbyterians. For a while, the debaters hurled withering broadsides into each other's belief, and then "Uncle Jimps" made a side drive at the Baptists. When his time came, Mr. Hollis surprised everybody by taking another dig at the Baptists. Finally, both debaters were earnestly lampooning the Baptists, and getting closer and closer together on their own views. They called each other "my dear brother" and wound up the affair by shaking hands and declaring eternal brotherhood. There was no decision because the debaters had agreed, settled and dismissed their differences and were walking about arm in arm. The Baptists, who had come far to see the rout of "Uncle Jimps," left in disgust, and never made any further attempts to drive him off the field of logic.

In 1836, according to one authority, there was a largely attended meeting of the Baptists in Macon county. The subject of missions was injected into the discussions, and it precipitated a vigorous debate. James Moody, a prominent man of the church, in a memorable speech advocated foreign missionary work among the benighted. This met with spirited opposition. Both sides cited much scripture and many

authoritative writers. The assembly was hopelessly divided on the question. Mr. Moody and his following became known as "Missionary Baptists." Elder William Sears, Abraham Dale, Philip Dale, John Smoot, Charles Hatfield, William Shain, James Riley, Thomas Williams, James Cauchhorn and their wives organized "The Little Zion Baptist Church," near Elmer. This was the first Primitive Baptist church in Macon county, and is still in existence.

Yellow Creek Primitive Baptist Association was organized the third Saturday in September, 1849, and has met regularly since that time. Its 61st annual meeting will occur in September, 1910. Elder William Sears was the first moderator. Following him was Elder J. E. Goodson, Sr. Elder Walter Cash of St. Joseph, Missouri, is the present moderator. W. J. Owens of Callao is clerk.

The association when organized included Macon, Linn, Adair, Knox and Randolph counties. Since then Randolph has been disconnected. In Macon county the association meets at Chariton church, Little Zion, Brush Creek and Goldsberry. There are ten churches and from 450 to 500 members in the association. The preachers are Elders Walter Cash, St. Joseph; G. E. Edwards and Frederick Elmore, Macon, and J. W. Bradley, Ethel.

No Primitive minister draws a salary for preaching. Needs are supplied by voluntary contributions and labor at other vocations. The western organ, "The Messenger of Peace," was established in Macon in 1874 by Elder J. E. Goodson, Sr., and conducted successfully until he and his son, Elder J. E. Goodson, Jr., died, when it passed into the control of Elder Walter Cash, and is now being published at St. Joseph. From the earliest development of the county the Primitive Baptists have been an influential element in the religious life of various communities, and their conduct has been characterized by honesty to their fellows and zeal in the cause of their Master.

It is against the church principles to speak of their ministers as "Reverend," holding that the term occurs but once in the Bible (Psalms cxl., 9) and then in reference to Jehovah. The Primitives do not have Sunday-schools and do not strive for converts. When the Father wishes one to turn from sin he "calls" or "elects" him to the life eternal, without the intervention of human aid.

Following are the articles of faith of the Yellow Creek Association:

1. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament (the translation made in the reign of King James) are the words of God, and the only rule of faith and practice.

2. We believe in one only true and living God, a trinity of three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

3. We believe in the fall of Adam, and that his posterity all fell in him and were made sinners. We believe in the corruption of human nature, and the impotency of man to recover himself by his own free will and ability.

4. We believe that sinners are justified in the sight of God only by the righteousness of Jesus Christ being imputed to them, and that good works are the fruits of faith and follow after justification, and are evidences of our gracious state.

5. We believe that saints shall persevere in grace, and not one of them be finally lost.

6. We believe there will be a resurrection of the dead and a general judgment, and that the happiness of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

7. We believe the visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful baptized persons.

8. We believe that Jesus Christ is the great Head of the church, and that the government thereof is with the body.

9. We believe that water baptism and the Lord's supper are ordinances of the gospel, and are to be continued until his second coming.

10. We believe that believers are the only fit subjects, and immersion the only gospel mode of baptism.

11. We believe that none but regularly baptized believers have a right to commune at the Lord's table.

12. We believe that the Lord's day (Sunday) ought to be observed and set apart for the worship of God, and that no work or worldly business should be transacted thereon; works of piety and necessity only excepted.

The Primitives cite the following historical facts in support of their views on Sunday-schools and missionary work:

"The first Sunday-school was organized by Robert Raikes, in Gloucester, England, in 1781, for the purpose of teaching orphan children, and children whose parents were too poor to send them to school, to read and write"—Belcher, page 998; and was not a religious institution nor connected with any church, as it now is.

"In 1622 Gregory XV., the first pope who had been a pupil of the Jesuits, established the first missionary board in the world, the prototype of all other missionary boards, whether Catholic or Protestant."—Hassell, page 516.

Article 3 is explained in a work, entitled "The Little Souvenir," by Elder J. E. Goodson, Jr., as follows:

"Others not elected, although they may be called by the ministry of the word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit; yet, not being effectually drawn by the Father, they neither will nor can truly come to Christ, and therefore cannot be saved. Much less can men that receive not the Christian religion be saved, be they ever so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess."

The McGee Presbytery was organized in Pike county, Missouri, in the fall of 1819. The meeting-place for the organization was designated as follows:

"In compliance with an order of the Cumberland synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, held at Sugg's Creek, in Tennessee, the third Tuesday in October, 1819, the members appointed to constitute the McGee Presbytery met on the headwaters of Salt river, Pike county, Missouri Territory, near the place the Rev. D. Morrow held a camp meeting at the dwelling house of John Scott on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1820."

The original bounds of the Presbytery were as follows:

"Commencing at the source of the Oskaw river, then northwardly to indefinite boundaries; from said source down the Oskaw river to the Mississippi river; thence down the Mississippi river to its confluence; all west of which shall be the boundary of a Presbytery to be constituted, to be known by the name of McGee Presbytery, to be composed of the following members: Green P. Rice, Daniel Brice, Robert Morrow and John Carnahan, of Elk Presbytery."

McGee Presbytery met on the waters of Salt river, Pike county, Missouri Territory, and three of its members were appointed missionaries, to ride all the time, and to do so without salary.

In the early minutes there is a recommendation that the missionaries abstain from intoxicating liquors.

When the question of union was precipitated by the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Presbyterians, McGee Presbytery included the following territory: Callaway, Boone, Howard, Chariton, Randolph, Monroe, and that portion of Macon south of the Burlington railroad.

The subject of unionism was introduced at the general assembly at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1903, by the appointment of a committee to meet a similar committee of the other church. These committees made and published a report in February, 1904. That brought on the dis-

cussion among the people of both churches as to the matter of joining forces as outlined in the report.

The matter was brought before the Presbytery at the election of the commissioners to the assembly of 1904, at Dallas, Texas. That assembly referred the question to the Presbyteries with liberty to act at the fall or spring sessions, in 1904-5.

In the McGee Presbytery the subject of union came up in the fall of 1904, at Mount Carmel, where it was briefly discussed. A resolution was adopted to continue the discussion until the meeting of the Presbytery in the spring of 1905 at Salisbury. At that place there was an extended debate on the matter. Captain Ben Eli Guthrie of Macon was the leading representative of the union forces. The Rev. Samuel D. Logan, former pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Macon, but then living in Tennessee, was a prominent debater for those opposing unionism. At the close of the debate, which was carried on with great vigor, yet with the kindliest personal feeling among the parties, there was a vote and those opposing the union won by a small majority. Delegates reflecting that result were appointed to attend the general assembly at Fresno, California.

The boundaries of McGee Presbytery were changed by the General Assembly of Presbyterian Churches at Columbus, Ohio, in 1906. The counties composing the Presbytery were named as follows:

Caldwell, Daviess, Carroll, Livingston, Chariton, Linn, Randolph and the south half of Macon. Dr. S. C. Palmer of Macon is the present moderator and G. W. Baker of Moberly is clerk.

Those opposing the union, who continued to call themselves Cumberland Presbyterians, called a special session of the Presbytery in July, 1906, at Bethany, Chariton county. In that meeting they repudiated the action of the General Assembly at Fresno, California, in 1905, and at Decatur, Illinois, in 1906, and organized what they styled the McGee Presbytery. W. H. Berry, of College Mound, was chosen moderator, and J. W. Duvall, of Salisbury, clerk. The boundaries fixed were the same as those of the former Presbytery. Now they include all of northern Missouri, except west of Grand river.

About the time the subject of union had begun to be discussed in the church nationally, the First Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches of Macon united their congregations. This is said to have been the first union of the two churches in the United States.

The union of the First Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches has been made a subject of litigation in several of the

states. Some Supreme courts have decided one way and some another. The Missouri Supreme court, in a case that went up from Warrensburg, found in favor of the Cumberland Presbyterians, and ordered restored to them the church property on the ground that the union was illegal. Litigation over church property has followed in several Missouri counties, but the union of the two churches at Macon has proven very amicable and no question has been raised concerning it.

Mt. Tabor Association of the United Baptists was among the earlier religious bodies of Macon county. Its first moderator was Michael Buster. Walker Austin was clerk. In 1844 James Moody was added to the list of ministers as a licentiate. In 1848 the association was represented by messengers from Big Spring, Ten Mile and Mt. Tabor churches. Mt. Salem church, formerly of Mt. Pleasant Association, was received into the association this year. Early in the life of the association the collection of funds for missionary work became an important element of its business. The name was changed to "The Macon Baptist Association" in 1866. In 1852 the number of churches represented in the association had grown to ten, with 327 members. In 1881 there were twenty-three churches, with an aggregate membership of 1,401. At the last meeting of the association (in 1909) thirty-two churches were represented, with a total membership of 3,194. The value of church property in the association was placed at $74,925, and there were twenty-two Sunday-schools. M. A. Romjue was moderator and W. James Robinson was clerk. Preceding Mr. Romjue as moderator were Lon Haynor, G. E. Simmons, W. R. Skinner, M. F. Williams, W. A. Sears, L. B. Wooldridge, G. C. Sparrow, A. Kinnam, William Van Cleve, A. Judy, William Griffin, and M. Buster, who was the first moderator elected in the organization of the association in 1843, at Ten Mile.

The executive board of the association is as follows:

Lon Haynor, chairman, Macon; C. S. Tuley, treasurer, Macon; O. H. L. Cunningham, Bevier; W. James Robinson, secretary, Macon; Albert Skinner, Bevier; W. H. Stone, Kirksville; J. G. Majors, Gifford.

Among the first churches organized in Macon county were the following:

Big Spring church, four miles north of Macon, in 1831.
Blanket Grove church, near La Plata, in December, 1840.
Mt. Salem church, November, 1841.
Bethlehem church, Sue City, March 3, 1850.
Chariton Ridge church, January, 1864.
Second Baptist church, Bevier, April 10, 1870.

Friendship church, September 28, 1867.
Mt. Tabor, Baptist church, December 4, 1840.
First Baptist Church of Atlanta, June, 1876.
Sue City Baptist church, 1870.
New Harmony Cumberland Presbyterian church, September, 1860.
Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian church, 1843.
Ewing Cumberland Presbyterian church, August 21, 1855.
Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian church, July 19, 1841.
Salem Presbyterian church, 1869.
La Plata Cumberland Presbyterian church, 1876.
Atlanta Methodist Episcopal church, 1866.

Fair View Methodist Episcopal church was organized before the Civil war; disbanded, and reorganized in 1876.

Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal church, South, 1843.
Woodville Methodist Episcopal church, South, 1870.
Antioch Christian church, May, 1850.
The Church of Christ at La Plata, fall of 1868.
Ebenezer, Welsh Congregational church, Bevier, September 9, 1864.

Methodist Episcopal church, Macon, September, 1858. The Rev. W. S. Wentz was first pastor. He was followed by M. F. Clepper. The church was rebuilt in 1890 when the Rev. W. T. McDermond was pastor.

Presbyterian Church of Macon. April 24, 1858. Organized by the Rev. W. P. Cochran, D. D., by the authority of the Presbytery of Palmyra. The Rev. J. R. Winters was the first pastor. The first church building was dedicated January 22, 1860, by the Rev. Foreman of Hannibal. The building was occupied by the government during the Civil war, at which time it was considerably damaged and the claim for its use by the soldiers has been allowed by the government. The old building stood on the lots now occupied by the Jefferson hotel.

The Congregational Church of Macon was organized in 1865, and for ten years gave promise of long life and usefulness. The Rev. S. R. Roseboro was minister, in charge from 1865 to 1868. He was followed by the Rev. Albert Bowers, who served from 1868 to 1873, and was succeeded by the Rev. McConnell. During those days the church attained its largest membership. The Rev. Mr. Bowers was ordained and the church dedicated Sunday, February 28, 1869. The preaching on that occasion was by the Revs. Joseph E. Roy and J. M. Sturtevant. The Rev. Mr. Bowers, but recently retired at the age of three score and a little over, is now living at Ashland, Ohio.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Macon, was organized in the

summer of 1866. The building was erected in 1867 and was dedicated in September of that year by Bishop E. M. Marvin. The Rev. John D. Vincil was the first pastor. He was followed by the Rev. E. R. Hendrix, now Bishop Hendrix of Kansas City. A handsome new church was erected in 1904, and dedicated by Bishop Hendrix, its former pastor. The Rev. C. N. Broadhurst is now the pastor in charge.

Catholic church, Macon, established just previous to Civil war. The Rev. Father P. B. Cahill was one of its first priests. On January 12, 1908 a handsome new $6,000 building was dedicated by Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis. Father Richard Healy is priest in charge, having been such for eight years. Father Healy also ministers to congregations at Healy settlement, Bevier, La Plata and other points in the county.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Macon was organized in 1865. Among those whose names were first enrolled were the Rev. M. C. Patton and wife and Mrs. N. H. Patton, J. B. Malone, R. A. Malone and the Rev. J. S. A. Henderson and wife. The first church was built in 1867 and was of frame. A new building was put up in 1875 at the cost of $4,000. The new church, built in 1875, was dedicated by the Rev. J. B. Mitchell, D. D., who was also president of McGee College. A large, handsome, well-equipped church was built in 1900 and took the place of this one. It is the largest and finest church in the county, and has now a united membership of something like 350. On December 2, 1906, the First Presbyterian church and the Cumberland Presbyterian church united. Officers were chosen from both denominations. As remarked elsewhere, this was the first union of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The present building cost $25,000. It was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Black, president of Missouri Valley College, Marshall.

St. James Episcopal Church dates from September 4, 1865. Its first members were Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Knight, Mrs. Giles Cooke, Mrs. Mary Hubbs, Mrs. G. C. Sauvinet and Mrs. Gage. A frame building was erected in 1871, and was dedicated April 23 of that year. Among the pastors in whose charge it has been are the Rev. Dr. George Worthington, L. H. Strycher, F. B. Schultz, William H. Charles and Ethelbert Talbot. The latter was also president of St. James Military Academy, which he organized and operated for several years. He left here to become the Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, and is now Bishop of Pennsylvania. Before there was any regular preacher for the congregation of St. James, Dr. Knight was appointed by Bishop Hawks as lay reader. The cornerstone for the handsome new church on Rollins street, just

west of the old one, was laid in August, 1904. On that occasion the Rev. B. S. McKanzie, rector, read letters of congratulation from Bishop Talbot, Rev. Robert Talbot of Kansas City, Rev. F. N. Atkins of Leavenworth and Rev. Philip Davidson of Omaha, Neb., all of whom had been invited to attend and take part in the services. The new building cost about $15,000, and is said to be one of the handsomest and best equipped churches in northern Missouri. The Rev. J. B. Van Fleet is the present rector.

First Baptist Church, Macon. During the fall of 1859 a few faithful Baptists held meetings in a private residence in the then thriving village of Macon. When the Civil war came on the little party of worshipers was dispersed and no attempt at a permanent organization was made until in 1865. May 7, of that year, the Rev. G. C. Sparrow and Rev. Joseph Oliver organized a permanent body, known as the First Baptist Church of Macon. The organization was effected at the home of the Rev. John Terrell. The Revs. R. Bateman and G. L. Powers served the little church until May, 1866, when the Rev. Thomas L. Caldwell became the first regular pastor. During his administration an enthusiastic revival meeting was held in the upstairs room of an old wooden structure on Vine street. At this meeting W. C. Belsher, Dr. Merrifield, Dr. Stewart, Albert Blair, Miss Sallie Larrabee, Amos Field and many other influential citizens became members. A frame church was built and used for many years, the congregation steadily growing and the influence of the church increasing. In January, 1900, a modern structure erected on the site occupied by the old building was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Dr. J. P. Green, president of William Jewell College. The frame building had been destroyed by fire but a short time previous and a building committee was appointed to raise funds and look after the construction of the new building. This committee which so successfully did its work was composed of the following members of the congregation:

Lon Hayner, D. B. Moore, C. S. Tuley, G. E. Simmons, J. H. Wright, L. D. Lamb, W. P. Walker, Selwin Coulter, Si Patterson, C. L. Wallace, Isaac Gross, R. Holtzclaw, Ben Franklin, M. F. Brock and John Gadd.

The Rev. W. James Robinson is the present pastor of the church.

The German Lutheran Church of Macon was organized in 1865, with a membership of 125. The church divided in 1882, and the members withdrawing erected a new edifice called Zion's Church. Among the early members were Henry Magnus, William Magnus, Charles Magnus, Sr., and Jr., William Gille, Frank Schweikhaus, Charles Ess-

ler, Ferdinand Jurgensen, John Myer, Henry Ruhrup, Peter Lesser, John Koechel. The first minister was B. Meissler. The new church was dedicated April 27, 1884, by the Rev. W. P. Myer.

The churches of Macon county have multiplied so rapidly within recent years that it would be impossible to give a complete list of them in this chapter, with the necessary additional data to make the compilation of value. The purpose has been to list a few of the earlier churches as a sort of landmark, to be used in gauging the development of religious institutions in the county. Nearly every town in the county has a number of large and beautiful church buildings, attended by good congregations. Scattered through the township are numerous comfortable buildings used for church worship. There is preaching in nearly all of these at regular intervals. In this connection it might be a matter of interest to state that there is a chapel room in the Macon county infirmary, where for a long time services have been held for the inmates. Preachers of various denominations volunteer to address these poor people who seem to take more than ordinary interest in the sermons and the music.

Two men who were former pastors of Macon churches have become bishops—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot and Bishop E. R. Hendrix, the former now located at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and the latter at Kansas City, Missouri. From time to time both of these eminent churchmen have returned to Macon and addressed congregations in the churches which they formerly had in charge as pastor.

The last great religious assembly at Macon was the meeting of the Missouri Conference, M. E. Church, South, in September, 1895. On that occasion Bishop W. W. Duncan presided. Dr. John D. Vincil of St. Louis, who was the first pastor of the church here at Macon, was chief secretary, a position he held with the Conference more than thirty years.

In addition to the churches above listed are two thriving colored churches in the town of Macon. One of these is the A. M. E. Church, organized January 20, 1866, by the Rev. W. A. Dove, missionary. Among the first members were Ruben Barbour, Jordan House, Nancy Maxwell, Mary Jackson, Angelina Coleman, Milla Fullington, Jane Smith, Carolina Barbour, Lucinda Collier, Rachel Martin, Harriet Humphrey, Louis Martin, Richard Goodridge, Margaret Jones and Kitty Snell. The building was destroyed in the cyclone of May 13, 1883. That event occurred while a church meeting was in session and many of the members had narrow escapes with their lives. The church was rebuilt and has been developing steadily in membership

and influence. Its present pastor is the Rev. P. C. Crews. J. C. Brown is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Second Baptist church (colored), Macon, was organized October 27, 1866. The first deacons were Harry Higby and Jacob Bassett. Trustees: Isaac Burton, Charles Tolsan and James Smith. The building cost $6,000. It was dedicated in the spring of 1872 by the Rev. Amos Jackson, pastor, and the Rev. W. W. Steward. The present church building is the third one which has been constructed for the use of this congregation. It is a brick, large and well made. Its pastor is the Rev. E. D. Greene. John Adams is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

One of the most interesting churchmen belonging to the history of Macon county was the Rev. Father Gay, for some years rector of the Episcopal church of Bevier. During his occupancy of that charge Father Gay was well advanced in years, being along in the eighties, but he was alert, active and took great interest in big things. He was an enthusiastic astronomer and through his efforts a telescope was brought to Bevier for the study of the heavens. While residing at Bevier Father Gay was engaged on a work to prove that Marshal Ney, instead of being executed after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, was spirited out of France under a disguise and came to America. Father Gay said that he felt absolutely certain the great marshal of Napoleon was none other than his old school teacher in northern Carolina, of which state Father Gay was a native.

"The teacher was known to his scholars as Peter Stewart Ney," said Father Gay. "He was six feet tall, always standing perfectly erect, like a soldier, broad-shouldered and of immense physical powers. Upon the top of his head over the left temple was a long scar, seemingly inflicted by a saber cut.

"There were many things which confirmed the belief that our old school teacher was the famous marshal of France. He was intimately acquainted with all of Napoleon's campaigns and could discuss them by the hour. I was in his school-room in 1821, when a newspaper was brought him by one of the boys. This paper seemed to throw him into a great state of depression. I learned that it contained an account of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena. School was dismissed for the day. The old man never recovered his spirits.

"Our soldier school teacher, most unfortunately, was a victim of liquor. Once he was found by the darkies of the plantation lying in the snow near our house. I was with them at the time. We could not arouse the school teacher and so we lifted him to a horse, on which

a negro mounted and held him tightly to keep him from falling off. The act awakened him and I heard him say:

"'What! Would you dare to place the Duke of Elchingen on a horse, like a sack of barley? Release me, sir!'

"He struck one of the negroes and they helped him to the ground. The old school teacher walked a few steps to the fence, leaned his elbows on it and looked moodily across the field. One of the negroes, very respectfully addressed him, asked him if he could ride. Mr. Ney said:

"'Ride! I have done some riding behind a little man in my time. They called him the "Little Corporal."' With that the schoolmaster mounted the horse and rode steadily away.

"At one time when he and I were talking he became thoughtful and then made these remarks, which I afterwards carefully wrote down:

"'History says that I was executed for treachery to the government, for welcoming my sovereign after his return from Elba. It is true that I was sentenced to be shot. I was marched out on the courtyard for that purpose. But facing me were my old soldiers. Do you suppose they could have shot me? As I walked by the file of faithful men who had followed me through the battle's heat, I said to them, in a whisper: "Aim high, comrades." I took my position in front of them, refusing to have my eyes bandaged. Raising my hand I gave the word to "fire!" The soldiers fired and I fell. I was examined by the surgeons, friends of mine, and pronounced dead. My body was delivered for interment, but was secretly conveyed to Bordeaux, at which place I embarked and came to America, landing at Charleston, January 29, 1816.'"

Father Gay quotes the last words of his old school teacher as follows: "Bessieres is dead; the old guard is defeated, the Little Corporal has gone down with them. Now, let me die."

The book written by Father Gay contained a vivid account of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, as delivered to him by the great French marshal. Father Gay lived to be ninety-five years of age. His mental powers were very vigorous to the last.

For something like twenty years largely attended Holiness camp meetings have been held in Macon county. The greater portion of that period one branch of the Holiness meeting has been holding its annual camp at College Mound and the other branch pitched its tents in Stephens' Park, Macon. In 1908, however, the Macon camp was abandoned and Clarence was chosen for the annual gatherings. That is the place where one of the educational institutions of the Holiness

people is located. The other one is located at College Mound in the building formerly known as McGee College. These camp meetings occur in August and run for ten days. They both are attended by ministers who come here from all parts of the United States. A large tabernacle is erected for the services. Another large tent is used for dining quarters. From fifty to sixty smaller tents are scattered about the grounds for the campers. The annual camp meetings are seasons of revival. The greatest enthusiasm is worked up and many are added to the church. The membership appears to be growing rapidly in northern Missouri.

Following is a sketch of the Holiness movement furnished by a gentleman who was closely identified with its inception:

"The Holiness movement from the west was inaugurated by Elder W. B. Colt, of Illinois, in the spring of 1875. The first meetings were held in Hannibal. It was not the original intention to establish another church, but simply to lift church members and others up to a higher plane of worship. When Mr. Colt left Hannibal his work in Missouri was continued by Rev. A. M. Kiergan, then pastor of the Arch Street M. E. Church, South, at Hannibal. While yet a member of the conference Mr. Kiergan conducted Holiness meetings. These were attended by members of all denominations as well as the non-elect. Complaints were poured into the conference that there was a fanatical preacher over at Hannibal who was disintegrating the churches by telling the members that they were not good enough, and needed finishing touches put on their religion.

"Mr. Kiergan pursued the even tenor of his way, all the while striving to increase the interest in the Holiness move. He was ably assisted by his wife, who was almost as good a talker and fully as earnest as himself. They conducted the first Holiness camp meeting west of the Mississippi river in 1877. The site of the camp was a picturesque grove west of Hannibal. The daily attendance was tremendous. Mr. Kiergan estimates there were frequently as many as 5,000 people on the grounds. No adequate tent could be secured, and the trees formed the only canopy. This meeting served to put the Holiness move in the west on a firm foundation. The congregations were made up of people from various remote parts of the state as well as the neighboring counties. When they returned home they began talking up the new faith, and did an earnest missionary work.

"It was not a great while before Mr. Kiergan found more Holiness people on his hand than he knew what to do with. Many of his converts had not united with any church and seemed disinclined to do so. The

reason was they felt it would be retrogression to unite with anybody holding less advanced religious principles than those taught at the pioneer camp meeting. So Holiness churches, strictly independent, were established in those communities where there were sufficient members of the sect. Where there were no churches the meetings were held at residences. Any one who had a mind to could do the preaching. A characteristic of the Holiness people is that nearly every man, woman and child among them can get up at a moment's notice and deliver a good talk on the faith that is in them. All of them are in the habit of relating their experiences before large congregations. And they enjoy to the utmost this part of the services. When a man feels called upon to enter the ministry they let him go in without objection, if he is sound in the doctrine and of good reputation. No examining committee worries him with fine points of ecclesiastical law. The people among whom he has lived are supposed to know whether he is a fit subject or not, and if they recommend him for the ministry there is no red tape between that and his ordination. The question of salary never worries a Holiness preacher, because he rarely gets one. If he goes to a community where the membership is fairly strong he may get irregular donations of money and things to eat. If he doesn't he goes to work at something to make a living, and preaches on Sunday just as hard as if he were a high-salaried prelate.

"During the earlier days of the Holiness Crusade in the west its members were called cranks and fanatics, because they used the term, 'sanctified holy.' Scoffers would point their fingers and say: 'Yonder goes a man who thinks he's so all-fired good that he can't sin any more.'

"About sixteen years back an extremely pious man, who had embraced the Holiness faith, thought he would go one better than the Creed provided and he established a third state, which he called 'Glorification.' He taught that those who were glorified were literal saints, absolutely free from sin, and could not do wrong if they wanted to; to all intents and purposes they were already in Heaven. This belief grew for a while with astonishing rapidity, and threatened to overthrow the work so patiently wrought out by Mr. Kiergan and his co-laborers. Glorification was a fascinating state to those in the back country districts, where religion was the main theme of converse. They had experienced the joys of regeneration and sanctification; to them glorification and absolute perfection were the next natural steps on the ladder of Holiness.

"About one-fourth of the Holiness people in Missouri followed this fanaticism, but it was short-lived. Disaffected ones nearly all

returned to the ranks of their former faith. The impracticability of a 'glorification degree' was clear, after trying to live up to it for a while."

No account of the membership of the Holiness church is kept. The elders say that it is growing rapidly in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and the territories. They work as hard as the Salvation Army to get recruits. When they are camped near a town at an annual meeting they march into the streets every evening and hold revival services there, at the conclusion of which they invite the crowd out to the tents to get salvation. While the meeting is on emissaries, both men and women, circulate through the audience and plead with likely subjects. The same system is practiced at their house meetings back home.

Elder Kiergan withdrew from the Missouri Conference in 1883, and devoted his whole time to Holiness work. In response to a question Elder Kiergan gave this definition of Holiness as understood by his church:

"When a person is sanctified holy it means that he is cleansed from what palls the carnal mind. It means that he has increased power over temptations above what he had before, and hence is an easier victor when temptations come. For these reasons he is less liable to commit sin, but he is not where he cannot commit sin; but we say the converted one need not sin, and as long as he remains true to God he will not sin."

The Seventh Day Adventists are quite numerous about Goldsberry and other places in Macon county. The church there was established in 1885. Elder C. H. Chaffee was the first minister. The membership was then about twenty, but has grown considerably. Elder J. C. Bradley, the well-known banker of Goldsberry, now has charge of the church, as pastor. There are three organized churches in Macon county, the other two being at Atlanta and Macon. Elder V. Nutter has charge of the church in the latter town. The total membership of the three churches is about 150. The Seventh Day Adventists use the Bible literally as their creed. Saturday is their day of rest, the seventh day of the week. The word, "advent," means coming. The Seventh Day Adventists are constantly on the lookout for the coming of the Saviour, which they say is nearly due, according to the Bible.

In addition to the churches mentioned, the Adventists have a strong intermediate school in Macon county, which is treated in the educational chapter.

The Unitarians have a nice church at La Plata, where they have regular preaching under the leadership of the Rev. G. E. Cunningham. The membership is quite strong in the northern part of the county.

The Tenth Legion is the name of an interesting organization at the Presbyterian church which flourished most promisingly during the life of R. G. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a son of Dr. J. B. Mitchell, president of McGee College. He took the unequivocal position that every man should devote one-tenth of his income to the Lord. Mr. Mitchell insisted that this was not a gift but an absolute duty.

"You didn't begin giving until after you had paid your tenth."

Someone asked him if he would "keep books with the Lord."

"Why not?" replied Mr. Mitchell. "How else would you know you had done your duty?"

Whenever he received a check for services of any sort Mr. Mitchell would promptly place one-tenth of it to the church's account, or else to some charity, which he regarded as doing the Master's work.

An enthusiastic supporter of the movement was the Rev. R. T. Caldwell. They induced about sixty-five or seventy of the members to enroll with the Tenth Legion. It is said that while this organization was kept up there was never any lack of funds to meet all church requirements. In discussing the operations of the tithers in his church, Mr. Caldwell said:

"It is harder to get wealthy men to join the legion than men in moderate circumstances. The man of means will say, loftily: 'Just come to me, brother, whenever you get in a bad place, and tell me what you expect from me, and I will draw a check for the amount.'

"The mistake of that man is that he regards giving to the church an act of charity instead of his bounden duty. A church should be run on business principles just the same as any commercial establishment. It is entitled to an adequate revenue from its members and that revenue should be faithfully collected to the last cent. The church should never pose as a beggar or as being dependent upon the general public for assistance. If it does it will find that its influence is greatly weakened.

"The Tenth Legion—as our tithers are denominated—is composed of sixty-five members from all ages. Side by side with the patriarchial old member walk the little girls of five or six and deposit their mites in the Lord's box. They would no more think of missing this act on a Sabbath day than they would fail to say their prayers of a night. Sometimes, alongside of large bills that a tither drops in a basket are small pieces of silver and even pennies. This indicates that he has figured the amount due to the Lord to a cent. As a rule, though, the tithers estimate their income in round numbers and place even money in the receptacle.

"It makes a man better, it makes him happier, and, I believe, honestly, that it makes him more prosperous to render unto the Lord weekly just what belongs to him with the same fidelity that he pays his employes off Saturday night or settles with his butcher and grocer."

In the five years when the Tenth Legion was most active it raised, along with the other contributions of the church $30,271, which went into the various channels of church enterprise. Quite a number of members are yet following the tithering principle.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Macon County. (By T. A. Rowland.) History recording the advent of this religion says that in the year 1830 Joseph Smith, a young man living in the state of New York, made the announcement to the world that an angel appeared to him giving divine instructions to establish the Kingdom of God upon earth in the last dispensation, or the eleventh hour of the dispensation of time, to be patterned after the New Testament Church established by Christ with Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Elders, Teachers, Deacons, etc.

From this beginning a large body of communicants, numbering 240,000, was enlisted under Smith's leadership of a few years; the evil power was alert and crept into the organizations. This, coupled with the heavy cannonading from without against the work, finally led to the assassination of Joseph Smith, the founder and head of the church, and his brother, Hiram Smith, at Carthage, Illinois, jail in the year of 1844.

The loss sustained by the assassination of the head of the church left the church organization as a ship without a rudder upon the high seas. Several organizations sprang up from this disorder, claiming the right to lead the church. Probably the most prominent, or the one best known to the every-day reader, was the faction led by Brigham Young to the Salt Lake Valley, in Utah. However, church history records that a few members, though scattered by persecution, held steadfast to the original tenets of the church, believing that God in His own due time and season would cause to be chosen a successor, and this band kept the campfires of their faith burning until the year 1860, when young Joseph Smith, the son of the martyred president, was chosen to be the head of a conference held at Amboy, Illinois, April 6, 1860.

Before passing to the history of the church in Macon county it may be well to note some of the memorable events in the history of the church briefly, viz.: On December 23, 1805, in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, Joseph Smith was born. Early in the spring of 1820 Smith had his first vision, and on September 21, 1823, had his second vision,

in which the existence of the plates of the Book of Mormon was revealed to him. The following day he opened the place where the plates were deposited and saw them. In September, 1827, Smith obtained the plates of the Book of Mormon to Urim and Thummin and breastplate. On February 28 Martin Harris showed some of the characters transcribed from the plates and the translation of them to Professor Anthon and Dr. Mitchell, of New York. On May 15, 1829, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were ordained to the Aaronic Priesthood by John the Baptist, and were baptized by each other. On April 6, 1830, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized; elders were ordained, the sacrament was administered and for the first time in the history of the church hands were laid on for the reception of the Holy Ghost. On June 1 the church held its first conference at Fayette, Seneca county, New York. In October the first missionaries to the Lamanites were appointed. In January, 1831, Smith moved to Kirtland, Ohio. On April 26, 1832, Joseph Smith was acknowledged president of the High Priesthood at a general conference of the church. June, the same year, the first periodical, the Evening and Morning Star, was published in Independence, Missouri. On February 2, 1833, Smith completed the translation of the New Testament. On July 2, the same year, finished translation of the Bible. On May 3, 1834, a conference of elders was held in Kirtland, Ohio. The church was first named the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In May, same year, Zion's camp left Kirtland for Missouri. In July, 1835, the rolls of Egyptian papyrus, which contained the writings of Abraham and Joseph in Egypt, were obtained. On March 14, 1838, Smith and his family arrived in Far West District in Missouri. In July of the same year 500 saints left Kirtland for Missouri. On October 27, Governor Bogg's exterminating order was issued. On October 30, the massacre at Haun's mill took place. On November 1, same year, Joseph Smith and others were condemned to be shot, and the Far West District in Missouri plundered. On April 26, 1839, the saints commenced evacuating the Far West District in Missouri. On June 27, 1844, Joseph and Hiram Smith were assassinated in the Carthage, Illinois, jail. On September 24, 1845, the authorities of the church made a treaty with the mob to evacuate Nauvoo, Illinois. Early in February, 1846, the exodus of the saints from Nauvoo, Illinois, commenced. On May 16 the pioneer camp of the saints arrived at Mount Pisgah, Iowa Territory. On November 18, 1851, a revelation came to J. W. Briggs, that the seed of Joseph Smith should yet lead the church. During the same fall one came to Z. H. Gurley, Sr., to the same effect. On June 12, 1852, a preparatory

council or conference was held near Beloit, Newark township, Wisconsin. The claims of all leaders were cast off and the right of Joseph's seed sustained. In the year 1853 the reorganized church had its beginning. Seven men were chosen as apostles, and one of them to represent the legal Heir until He comes. On April 6, 1860, Joseph Smith, son of the Prophet, united with the reorganization church and was chosen its leader at Amboy, Illinois.

The Macon county part of the reorganization began in Bevier in the year 1867, when a church organization was had of a membership of twenty adults. In the years '69 and '70 the organization decided to erect a house of worship. Ground was purchased, and a building 20x30 feet erected thereon. Fifteen years later, on account of the growing membership, it was determined to enlarge the building, which was done by an addition, 10x20 feet in size. This building was adequate for the needs of the church until the year 1904, when it was further determined that their church, of necessity to accommodate the growth of membership, must build a new church edifice. Another more central location in the city was purchased and the erection of a cement block building, 54x35 feet, was made, having an octavian ceiling, 14 feet high, with Sunday-school room, 19x20 feet, with two class-rooms, 9x10 feet, belfry tower, 7x10 feet, 35 feet high. The Bevier church has a membership of 270. Elder Edward E. Thomas presides over the church and is assisted in his work by Daniel Edmunds, priest; F. O. DeLong, teacher; W. T. Hicklin, deacon; Miss Ethel Harris, clerk. There are two auxiliary organizations. First, the Sunday-school, having an enrollment of 240; F. O. DeLong superintendent. Second, Zion's Religilo Society, with an enrollment of eighty; Mrs. Helen Davis, president. This is an organization for the young people. They use the Book of Mormon for a study.

In the year 1877 a church organization of the L. D. S. church was instituted in Middle Fork township, known as the Salt River branch. Death, removal and other causes resulted in a falling away and the branch organization was disorganized in the year 1893. Again, in June, 1897, a branch was set in order and on February 3, 1906, was disorganized at a district conference held at Bevier, Missouri, thus leaving only one church organization of this body in Macon county at the present time. However, the church is steadily gaining ground each year in the county. New places are open for the missionary work.

The Bevier church has sent some able church workers to hold high positions in the different quorums of the reorganized church. Elder Gomer T. Griffith of Ohio, who spent his early days with the Bevier

church, is now holding a position of one of the twelve apostles, having been ordained in April, 1887. His travels have been extensive in mission work throughout the United States and Europe. He has caused to be written and published several books dealing with the great Latter Day work. Elder J. A. Tanner, pastor of St. Louis, Missouri, came from the ranks of the Bevier church, where he received his early tutorship. He holds a commission in one of the quorums of the high priest council, an important place in church work. Elder Tanner's life work is consecrated to preaching the Angel's message of the restored gospel to the children of men.

Many other prominent men who could be mentioned have been called hence to sleep the sweet sleep in Macon county soil, awaiting the Arch-Angel's trumpet sound, when those who fell asleep in Christ will arise and reign for a thousand years on earth under the dominionship of Him whose right it is to rule as King of Kings and Lord of all.

CHAPTER XI.

WARS AND SOLDIERS' REUNIONS—MACON COUNTY'S FIGHTING MEN—TREK OF THE MORMONS—CALL TO ARMS IN '61—MACON AS A MILITARY POST —MARTIAL LAW—A VICTIM'S TOMBSTONE—THE HARRIS HOUSE PRISON—BATTLE OF PAINTER CREEK—ORDERED TO BURN BLOOMINGTON—RAID OF THE GUERRILLAS—A COURIER'S RIDE FOR LIFE—AUGUSTIN BRADSHER DRAFTED—MEN OF THE BLACK FLAG—VETERANS OF 1812—STATE ENCAMPMENT AT MACON—DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In every war in which this nation has been engaged since Macon county was organized, a fair proportion of her sons have gone forth to battle. From the county's birth the citizens have been keenly interested in politics. In the early years great statesmen came here frequently and met the people from a wide scope of country north, east and west. The assemblies were at Bloomington. That martial spirit, so manifest in the Civil war, germinated at these great gatherings, where public questions were discussed. "All roads led to Bloomington, the capital of northern Missouri," was the way a writer expressed it, and with a fair degree of accuracy. There was a beautiful May day, in 1861, when Bloomington was alive with thousands assembled to pledge their fealty to the Southern cause. It was on the eve of the gathering of the clans, and the assemblage was typical of Macon county's initiative in time of war. Her people did not wait to be dragged in on either side; they were impatient to "fall in" at the first command.

In reviewing a war among brothers there are many things which are best left unsaid. In the fierce animosities of such a strife zealots overstepped the bounds of fair play, and no man can presume to strike the balance. It shall not be the purpose to dwell on those things which caused bitter denunciation at the time. Yet there is much in the great war of the states which can be told without arousing resentment from either side. The old history, a copy of which lies close at hand, gives a long and pathetic account of a military execution at Macon. We shall touch that but lightly, and more particularly direct attention to those incidents to which the grizzled soldiers refer with a smile.

The town of Macon was headquarters of a prominent Federal post

throughout the Civil war. At times its military population was as great as its entire citizenship is now. There was a military prison here, the Harris house. Troops were quartered in tobacco barns, churches and store-rooms. The general operations over a wide territory were directed from this point. Each sunrise was greeted with the roll of drum, and during the day the streets echoed with the tramp of marching squadrons. Parties arrested in adjoining counties, charged with activities against the Federal cause, were brought to Macon for military trial. In the midst of the war the county capital was removed from Bloomington to Macon, because Bloomington was regarded as the seat of disloyalty. It was one of the very few instances in Missouri where a county seat was removed from one town to another without a fierce fight. Very likely, the people of Bloomington strongly opposed the move, but their opposition was not considered.

The Indians had hardly been driven out of Missouri when there was talk of war with the Mormons. In 1838 Governor Boggs issued an exterminating order against them and they were driven out of Missouri. They went to Illinois, locating at Nauvoo. Joe Smith was the "prophet." Nauvoo flourished and soon became a town of 2,000, with a beautiful temple built, according to plans which Smith claimed he had received in a vision. In 1844 a discontented member of Smith's church issued a newspaper at Nauvoo assailing the prophet and threatening to expose him for various misdeeds. The city council at Nauvoo passed an ordinance declaring the printing office a nuisance. It was destroyed by the officers of the law. Smith was put under arrest, and taken to Carthage. On June 27, 1844, a mob attacked the jail, overpowering the guard, killed Smith and his brother Hiram, and wounded others of the prophet's party. In 1846 Brigham Young and a party left Nauvoo for the west, and was soon followed by another company of Mormons. It was while passing through Missouri and other states that war was declared against the Mormons, some of whom showed a disposition to settle in certain counties of northern Missouri. There was a call for troops and two companies were raised in Macon county to suppress the Mormon uprising, as it was called, in Jackson, Caldwell and Daviess. One of these companies was commanded by Capt. Lewis Gilstrap, the other by Capt. John H. Rose. General Joseph Shelby, who later became a noted Confederate leader, was one of the first to respond to the call for service in this campaign. The Mormons, however, decided to evacuate the state and there was no real fighting.

At the call of President Polk for the Mexican war a number responded from Macon county. There was no regular company organ-

ized however; those from Macon county who went to the front joined Captain Hancock Jackson's company, which was formed in Randolph county. Following are the names of some of those who went from Macon county to the Mexican war: J. B. Clarkson, Robert Myers, T. A. H. Smith, O. P. Magee, Benjamin F. Heater, Pleasant Richardson, Samuel Love, Thomas Barnes, John Peyton, Daniel G. Sweeney, Hardin Butler, Wilson Fletcher, Dennis D. Wright and Ellis Wilson.

In less than a month after the fall of Fort Sumter there was a largely attended meeting at the Court House in Bloomington for the purpose of endorsing the Governor's course in refusing to furnish troops to President Lincoln. The meeting was held May 11, 1861. A delegation went out from Macon, headed by a brass band; waving over it was a Southern flag, containing 15 stars. Captain William Griffin was Chairman of the meeting and Web M. Rubey, now living in Macon, Secretary. Hon. John S. Green and E. C. McCabe of Palmyra addressed the assembly. Strong resolutions were passed against the "Republican" Abolition administration. Governor C. F. Jackson was upheld as "a true patriot, and one who will stand by the rights of Missouri and of Southern rights at all hazards." The "Silver Grays," and the "Macon Rangers," were the names of two companies first organized and drilled for service in the Confederate army.

Two companies of volunteers were raised for the Federal army by Captain William Forbes and C. R. Haverly. About the same time a company known as the "Home Guard" was enrolled.

The first Union troops to reach Macon were composed of Iowa and Illinois regiments under the command of Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut. The first thing the troops did on reaching Macon in June, 1861, was to cut down a "Rebel" flag pole. When this pole fell Dr. F. W. Allen was hearing a Latin class in the Macon College. Stopping the lesson, he rushed down into town and denounced the proceedings.

A company of the Sixteenth Illinois was sent to Bloomington to disarm the citizens there. Those disarmed were arrested, but afterwards released. Quite a number of Union regiments were organized at Macon. At one time 7,000 Federal troops were quartered there. Breastworks were thrown up in the east part of the city and occupied by the State M. S. M.

A company of Confederate met at Penny's Bridge in August, 1861, and elected Ben Eli Guthrie, late a student of McGee College, as captain. The company joined General Price and took part in his Missouri operations during the fall and winter, 1861-62. Colonel Robert S. Bevier, for whom the town of Bevier was named, commanded

a regiment under General Price, in which regiment were a large number of men from Macon county. This regiment was actively engaged in most all the large battles of the West. Colonel Bevier has written an interesting volume of the war, including the part taken by the Macon county volunteers. The work is entitled "The First and Second Missouri Brigades." Colonel Bevier was an enterprising, public spirited citizen, a spendid comrade and an ideal soldier.

During the occupancy of Macon by the Federal troops, when General Lewis Merrill was in command, a court martial was held to try ten prisoners charged with capital crimes against the government. The defendants were Frank E. Drake, Dr. A. C. Rowe, Elbert Hamilton, Wiliam Searcy, J. A. Wysong, J. H. Fox, Edward Riggs, David Bell, John H. Oldham and James H. Hall.

All of the men were found guilty and sentenced to death. The execution occured in the presence of a large crowd on September 25, 1862. In the cemetery at Kirksville, Missouri, is a monument at the head of Oldham's grave containing this inscription:

"John H. Oldham, son of J. G. and P. A. Oldham; born March 15, 1839, a citizen prisoner, who was murdered by being shot to death September 25, 1862, by order of Merrill, a Federal officer at Macon, at the instance of others well known to his father."

William Searcy who was among the executed ones, was captain of an irregular band operating in the northern part of the state. He and a part of his force were captured while making an attack on Lancaster. Searcy was wounded by parties firing from the court house. He was taken by his men and carried out of town, but it was soon apparent that he could not be taken far, and he was left at the home of William C. Ray, a mile and a half north of Lancaster. Searcy's men, fearing pursuit, moved on, leaving their captain to his fate. In the evening some Confederate officers were informed by a woman that the noted Captain Searcy was lying wounded in a farm house near town, and they took a force out, fearing an ambush. Searcy was found badly wounded with every indication that he would die. Some men who had been attending him were made prisoners. A pallet was provided in the court house at Lancaster, for him to die on. But he fooled the doctors and got well. Then he was taken to Macon, where he was tried and convicted of being a bushwhacker.

Five of the executed men were claimed by their relatives. The others were buried under military direction.

The Harris House, erected and named after its owner, Ben Harris,

was situated a short distance south of the Hannibal and St. Joe tracks. It was a two-story frame structure, of ample dimensions. When put up it was the leading hotel of the town. The Federal occupancy caused Harris to abandon his property, and go South, as he was an ardent Confederate. The east part of the building was used by the Federal authorities as a military prison. A great many prominent and well-to-do citizens, whose loyalty to the Union side was questioned, were confined here from time to time. General Merrill's headquarters were close to the prison. At one time there were 144 military prisoners in the Harris House.

Until very recently no newspaper man had ever developed the story of the battle of Painter Creek, in west Macon county. It was, possibly, one of the most curious engagments of the Civil war. Not a man was killed or injured by ball or bayonet, though the "fight" began before noon and continued until dark. One man—a Confederate—was drowned while trying to swim his horse across the stream. That was the only casualty.

The encounter between Colonel Joseph Porter's Confederates and some Federal regiments under General Wolfolk was part of a wide-spread plan to surround and capture Porter with the 2,000 recruits he was trying to get southward for service in the Confederate army.

Porter was only concerned in breaking through the Union lines. He knew the greater number of his men couldn't fight; had no discipline and had never been under fire. But he was in the heart of a section swarming with Federal militia and government troops, and it was impossible to get out without a battle. Some 500 of his men were seasoned, and could be relied on to execute orders under fire. The balance were mostly young farmers, good riders, but not used to posing as targets.

There had been a pretty severe encounter between McNeil and Porter at Kirksville on August 6, 1862. Many Confederates were killed and captured, but Porter drew off his men and hurried southward through the rough wilderness of Macon county. The vigilant McNeil, learning his route, ordered a strong force to move westward and intercept the fleeing Confederates.

Charley Coleman was then a farmer lad living about the hills bordering Painter Creek bottoms. Some one informed the Federal authorities that he had piloted Porter and his shattered army through the woods, and he was summoned to Macon and put under a heavy bond to refrain from further friendly acts towards the "rebels."

Mr. Coleman is now a resident of Macon, He thus described the only battle that ever occurred on Macon county soil:

"It was two days after the fight at Kirksville, in which Porter got the worst of it," said Mr. Coleman. "I was living with my stepfather on the second bottom of Painter Creek, in Valley township. Mart and John Souther and myself learned that Porter was coming south and we went up toward Goldsberry to meet him. We met old Mr. Bradley and he said he had seen 'an awful big army' pass north of him; he supposed they were Federals. We rode on in the direction of the army, and learned instead of Federals they were Confederates, Porter's men. The whole prairie seemed to be covered with soldiers. It appeared to me there were enough men to put the whole government out of business. It didn't occur that there might be several times as many of the other fellows, but I learned something before the day was over.

We were very cordially received by the officers, and rode on southward with the troopers. A great many of the men were wounded, had their arms in slings and handkerchiefs tied around their heads. It was so close to the Kirksville fight that the raw recruits were still in a state of panic, looking about at every sound, as if expecting an enemy. All were terribly hungry and weary. When we reached my stepfather's the women folk got busy cooking things to eat and passing out food as fast as they could. Some of the troops were so hungry that they seized the meat before it was done and began devouring it.

There was no apparent attempt at discipline. The soldiers just scattered over the place, eating and resting, their guns lying wherever they happened to throw them. While in this unprepared state a courier, on a foaming horse, galloped in shouting:

" 'The Federals are coming!'

"It was worse than if he had warned them of an approaching cyclone. The terrible Federals had licked them at Kirksville, and now, many miles back in the wilderness, they were still pursuing. They imagined Federals rained from the clouds; they seemed to be everywhere. In a moment the camp was in the wildest confusion. Some of the recruits fled without waiting to see what a Federal soldier might look like. One youth in his eagerness to get away jumped his horse into the creek and was drowned.

"But the panic didn't extend to Porter and his seasoned officers. They shouted orders across the fields and soon had the force whacked into line, and positions were taken where the creek embankment could be used as a breastwork. I thought of a couple of horses I had, and in

order to save them from the Federals I started down on the bottoms, intending to hide them behind a bluff. When I got there, however, I found the place taken by Porter's frightened recruits, and women and children, all anxious to get out of gunshot range.

"The Federals had taken their position on the bald knobs, and were pouring into the Confederates what seemed destructive fire. Porter replied, his men fighting stubbornly, not giving an inch. Once or twice the Federals started to rush them, but a hot fire sent them skeltering back to cover. It was pretty evident that all of Porter's men were not panic-stricken. His fire seemed to be the most effective and I believed if he had rushed the Federals he would have sent them flying back on the jump. But his object was to save his recruits, and he couldn't afford to take chances.

"At one time a rider rushed up to the settlement and announced that the Confederates had been 'cut to pieces;' that Porter was a prisoner and the survivors were scattering over the prairie.

"But I noted the firing kept on steadily, growing hotter from the Confederates' side as the sun went down, and slackening over on the hills where the Federals were.

"Nobody did anything that day but watch the battle. From the terrific discharges of musketry we imagined the ground must have been covered with slain. I didn't see how human flesh and blood could last a minute under such a riot of smoke and fire. The woods were canopied with smoke and the smell of gunpowder filled the air clear out to where the terrified spectators were. We supposed the war was being settled right then and there; that history was being made same as at Naseby, Waterloo and Yorktown.

"During all this frightful hubbub, this carnival of death and destruction, Miss Lizzie McKittrick, who taught the district school in the neighborhood, was the only quiet and self-controlled person in the zone of shot and shell. She kept her students steadily at their books, and went about her school room tasks same as if nothing more exciting than a Sunday-school picnic was happening over on Painter Creek. She could hear the sound of musketry, the cries of the soldiers and the roar of the cannon same as we could, but she didn't worry a bit. Her duty was to keep her scholars out of gunshot range, and she did that by closing the doors and refusing to let anyone go out.

"It was getting towards dusk when we heard a bugle sound amid the bald knobs, and soon the news came that the Yankees were retreating. Then we went out to bury the dead, and what do you think? There wasn't a man killed on either side except the young Confederate who

jumped his horse in the stream! The two armies had shot enough lead at each other to sink a battleship, and yet there were absolutely no injuries.

"Porter rounded up his men and withdrew to the north, the direction from whence he came.

"Next day the Federals, considerably reinforced, trooped by on his trail, determined to bag the fleeing 'Rebs' at all hazards. They took with them Johnnie Williams and Mart Souther as guides.

"Porter, learning of the determined pursuit, and knowing he couldn't hope to get away without showing his teeth, crossed the Chariton river at See's ford, and arranged an ambush on the other side. There's always plenty of water in the Chariton, and the only place to cross thereabouts was the ford.

"The Federals, hot on the trail, and spurred on by peremptory commands from headquarters, charged into the stream blindly. Porter had concentrated his fighting men at the ford and when the leading troops of the enemy were mid-stream they poured a terrific fire upon them at short range. Those who could retreated from the water in a hurry. Several were killed outright and a great number wounded. It stopped the pursuit and next day I hid myself in some brush and saw the Federals riding southward, away from Porter. They had all they wanted of him. Porter then made his way eastward, got safely through the line in Missouri, and I presume managed to deliver his recruits to Price."

The late William H. Sears was one of Miss McKittrick's scholars during the Painter Creek fight. He said his teacher had quite a job enforcing order that exciting day, but that she was as calm and unruffled as a May morning during all the roar of strife, and kept the best of discipline. Mr. Sears saw the dead soldier referred to by Mr. Coleman. He heard of no others being killed in the singularly noisy but harmless battle.

In 1862 Major Thomas Moody, who is yet living in Macon, was the commander of an enrolled militia force, and was of course subject to the orders of General Lewis Merrill, commander of the post at Macon. Most of Major Moody's men were Missourians, and had been reared in these parts. Major Moody himself had been a Missourian since 1840. General Merrill ordered Major Moody to select from his men a firing squad for the execution of the ten men under sentence of death by the court martial. Major Moody promptly and earnestly protested, and

suggested that it would be in better taste to assign the unpleasant duty to troops from other states.

That was not the only time Major Moody took issue with his chief on a matter of military duty. Because of its known sympathy with the Southern cause, General Merrill decided that he would wipe Bloomington off the earth. He gave Major Moody orders to take his men over there and burn up the town, leaving not one building. Major Moody never intended to obey such a harsh order, but on the moment he had no answer ready for the unexpected command. He thought over the matter for several hours and next morning went to his chief with this idea:

"General," he said, "I want to speak to you about that Bloomington matter."

"Good! Have you razed the old town yet?"

"No, sir, I haven't been there, but I have got a plan that will work a good deal better than to burn those people out."

"Let's have it," said General Merrill.

"There will be an election this year and I will run for the legislature," said Major Moody. "If I am elected I will have a bill put through to remove the county seat from Bloomington to Macon; that will do as much good as to burn the town."

The idea seemed to be pleasing to the grim general. A smile crossed his stern features as he said to Moody:

"That is a great head you got, Major. We'll run you for the legislature and see to it that enough of the boys get out to elect you. If I find any man scratching you I'll run him in the guard house!"

Major Moody was elected and in 1863 he secured the passage of the bill which resulted in the county seat being removed from Bloomington to Macon. It was recorded that this was done as "an act of military necessity." The land donated to the county for public buildings at Bloomington by Cochran and Hubbard reverted back to the heirs. Poor Bloomington could raise no effective protest, because at that time it was virtually "outside of the Union."

It was during the year the act was passed removing the county seat that Bloomington was raided by a company of guerrillas. At that time there was a depository, known as the Bloomington branch of the Western Bank of Missouri. George Shortridge was cashier and Dr. J. B. Winn, one of the directors. During the raid the bank was robbed of about $16,000. The commander of the raiders was not known. Dr. Winn said that the leader claimed to be Quantrill, but there was no

record of Quantrill's ever having been as far as this up the state. It may have been Anderson or some others who confined their operations to central and northern Missouri.

Dr. Winn described the visit of the guerrillas to old Bloomington as follows:

"The gang first went to the house of the cashier and made him go over to the bank with them. A guard was left at the cashier's house to prevent anyone from leaving to give the alarm. With drawn revolvers, the robbers forced the cashier to open the vault, from which they took about $16,000; a large portion of the money was the bank's paper, in big, uncut sheets.

"The day after the robbery Mr. Shortridge came to Macon, enlisted the aid of a company of Federal soldiers and pursued the robbers to a point between Bloomington and Bevier. There a place was found where they had evidently halted and divided the money, as there was several pieces of paper scattered about. The soldiers were unable to get any clue of the bandits.

"Not long after this there was another alarm. The rumor was that an outlaw band was headed for Bloomington for the purpose of robbery. The directors of the bank hurriedly met and decided to remove all the specie that night. Every man took a portion of the money, leaving a receipt for it and was responsible for its return.

"I put my apportionment in my old-fashioned saddle-bags, which I used in carrying medicine to my patrons. Arriving home in the dead hour of night, I dug a hole in the center of the barn floor, where my horses stood, deposited the money and carefully covered it up. I think it was all in silver. After the scare had blown over every man hunted up the money he had hidden and returned it to the bank."

Dr. Winn told of his having buried some of his private gold in quinine bottles, which he permitted to remain underground all through the war. He thought he removed most of this, but in 1901, after his farm had been sold to other parties the idea occured that he might possibly have overlooked some of his hidden treasure. He went out to Bloomington and made a search for it, but never succeeded in finding any more. He decided that time had obliterated the landmarks and that if any of the gold was ever recovered it would be through chance excavation made by plows or shovels.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the Civil war occured September 17, 1864. General Lewis Merrill was still commander of the North Missouri department, with headquarters at Macon. George Washburn, Amos Long and Thomas Reeves had been tried on the charge

of being spies, and were sentenced to be shot. Long and Reeves were young married men. Waiting the day of execution the three condemned men were confined in the college building at Huntsville. They made their escape on one occasion, but were re-captured and guarded with extra vigilance.

Twenty-four militiamen were ordered to draw ballots from a hat, which was passed to them by an officer. Twelve ballots had upon them a capital S. That meant, "shoot." The other ballots were blanks.

The execution hour was two in the afternoon of the day mentioned. The condemned men were lead out to face the firing squad. They started to blindfold Washburn, but he protested.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have lived like a soldier. I beg of you to let me die like one."

They took off the bandage and ordered him to kneel. Again he protested and again they humored him. He was shot standing, looking clear-eyed into the rifles. Washburn was thirty years of age, a native of Shelby county, Missouri.

Long and Reeves were next ordered to face the squad. It seems the captain knew something of the earnest efforts being made to secure from General Merrill a pardon for Long and Reeves. He looked up and down the road, expecting every moment to see a messenger upon a foaming horse. Many little strategems were resorted to to delay the execution, but at last the captain concluded no reprieve was coming and he ordered the men to get their guns ready for firing. The two condemned Confederates were blindfolded. The captain walked leisurely from them to the the head of the firing line and was just about to call out the fatal order when he observed dust down the road and knew that somebody was riding hard towards him. It proved to be the long expected courier from Merrill carrying the reprieve. So hard had the horse been ridden that it staggered and fell to its knees as the courier dismounted and handed the order from the general to the captain of the firing squad.

Then occurred the drama of the afternoon. The wives of the two men, who were among the crowd assembled to witness the execution, threw themselves hysterically into their husbands' arms and cried out for very joy. The people acted like mad, shouting, jumping and hugging one another. They were so happy that these two young men had been called back from the grave. But suddenly there was a hush as they thought of one man for whom no reprieve had come. Poor George Washburn was lying on the ground waiting the services of the undertaker. He could respond to no hand-clasps; could open his eyes to his

loved ones no more. Many remarked the firm lines of the soldierly face as it lay on the green sward, under the slanting rays of the September sun. And all knew that whatever his wrongs George Washburn had died like a man.

William Wisdom, a Randolph county man, has in his possession a draft issued from the provost marshal's office at Macon November 16, 1864. Those were the days when the war had assumed tremendous proportions and it was hard to get men into the army. Some people made it a business of providing substitutes for those who were drafted. It is stated that Mr. Bradsher, the party who was the subject of the draft set out below, had to pay $900 for a substitute to go to the war in his place.

Following is a literal copy of the draft served upon Mr. Bradsher:

"Provost Marshal's Office, Eight District, state of Missouri, November 16, 1864, to Augustin Bradsher, Salt Springs township, Randolph county, Missouri. Sir: You are hereby notified that you were, on the 16th day of November, 1864, legally drafted in the service of the United States for the period of one year, in accordance with the provision of the act of Congress 'for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863, and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 24, 1864. You will accordingly report, on the 30th day of November, 1864, at the place of rendezvous, in Macon, Missouri, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War.

"Henry W. Hollingsworth, Captain and Provost Marshal, Eighth District of Missouri."

Following was the order for the drafted man's transportation to the point where he was to be enlisted:

"Provost Marshal's Office for the Eighth District of Missouri; Hannibal, November 16, 1864. To the North Mo. R. R. Co. Please furnish transportation from Allen to Macon, Missouri, at government rates for Augustine Bradsher. Distance, twenty miles.

"Henry W. Hollingsworth, Captain and Provost Marshal, Eighth District of Missouri."

In the stories of the warfare on the border, the fierce feud between Jayhawker and Missourian, it was claimed by those who seemed to speak with authority that Quantrill now and then spared, but Anderson never. Of all the sombre, merciless men who rode under the black flag, Anderson was counted the most relentless. Some said the man's heart

only thawed when he saw the blood running. His apologists—and he had some able ones—urge that two of his sisters were slain by the Jayhawkers, and say that the day the news reached him he began cutting notches on his revolver. Not only were blue-coats waylaid and ridden down, but the man who hid a horse, or failed to furnish feed, or reported his movements to the opposing forces was executed without compunction. Even Southern sympathizers dreaded the name of the man, because he drew but faint lines between those of one side or the other when the mood to kill was on.

Anderson was not a large man, and neither was Quantrill. Both rode horses like they were a part of their animals and could shoot on the gallop as well as when taking a rest. The men who rode behind them were equally as expert in riding and shooting, but these two men became leaders because their hatred was the deepest. Like Marat they were fascinating because of their utter implacability.

Anderson, when a boy, went to school at Huntsville, a picturesque old town of northern Missouri. He is said to have been a good scholar, quiet and obedient, but not overly gifted in arithmetic. As was the case with "Mark Twain," none of his fellow-students thought he would ever start a conflagration on the river by his learning, or anything else. Certainly no one saw in the backward country lad a firebrand of the future.

The boy who has been soundly licked before the whole school, or who has seen two bright blue eyes he called his own, look love into another's face, generally has one great and overpowering ambition during those dreadful periods, and that is to come back in later years, at the head of a splendid array of pirates, surround the town, and force the citizenship to sue to him for mercy.

If that ambition came to Anderson, as it has to most of us, he realized on it to the full. After blazing the border until his name stood for all that was terrible and pitiless, he lighted on Huntsville in September, 1864, with as fierce a crowd of swashbucklers as this country ever produced, and the mayor didn't have time to think where to hide the key to the city. For one short, eventful day the shy school-boy was the whole works of the place. He rode about on a magnificent white horse, roaring out orders and telling his men the best places to loot. The revolvers of the rough riders popped incessantly, and the citizens ran into their cyclone cellars. Anderson wore a big feather in his hat and there was a new sash around his waist where he kept his ever-ready guns. It was the proudest day of his life. Small boys, hiding behind

barns and houses, would risk a peep now and then to get a sight of the gory chieftain as an example for emulation in later days.

Towards the edge of town lived Hade Rutherford, and some one, hoping to win favor from some of the guerrillas, told them that Hade had hidden away two fine horses to keep them from falling into the hands of Anderson's gang. So they swooped down on Hade, who was then a very young man, just married, put a rope around his neck and asked him about the horses. Mrs. Rutherford, a beautiful young woman, rushed out and begged the guerrillas to spare her husband's life. Every man there had been in such scenes before and they were not affected. The prisoner had spirited away two good horses, according to their information, and that meant death according to the law of the border.

The rope was made taut about Hade's neck, he was put on a horse and then—

"What you got, fellers?"

Anderson, chief devil of the lot, rode up with revolvers still smoking.

"Been hidin' hoses, Cap," said a big man who was handling the loose end of the rope.

"Well, what you waiting on?"

There was no time for prayer, but the condemned man saw a straw, for which he grasped.

"Say, Bill," he said, " 'member the time I helped you work your sums so the teacher wouldn't lick you?"

Old men who were at that strange assembly, out under the cottonwoods, say that two long lines stole out from Anderson's cruel mouth, which may have meant a grim smile, a most unusual thing for his hard, fierce face. He said nothing, but by a movement of the arm indicated to the prisoner that he was free. Hade Rutherford, Anderson's schoolmate, is now the mayor of Huntsville.

About that time Major Johnson's militia, 300 strong, reached Macon, then the northern terminal of the Northern Missouri railroad. The troops were going south in quest of Anderson, and the citizens of Macon assembled to bid the soldiers God-speed on their errand. Two days later a long train from the south pulled into the depot, and the crew began taking coffins from the baggage cars. They unloaded one car, another and another. The long platform was covered from end to end with ghastly freight. Major Johnson and his brave men had found Anderson. Reports came that the terrible fighters were coming hard on the heels of their victims. The town was panic-stricken. Valuables were buried; many people left town. The governor was implored to rush troops.

After leaving Huntsville Anderson learned through a leak from some quarter which should have guarded the secret with its life that a train-load of soldiers had left St. Louis en route to Iowa. By hard riding across the country the guerrillas reached Centralia ahead of the train. When it came the soldiers fired a few shots from the windows. Then they offered to surrender on terms of civilized warfare. Anderson entered one of the cars, a revolver in each hand. But one voice was raised in rebuke, and that was a woman's. She was large and aggressive. Barring Anderson's way in the aisle she looked him in the face and cried:

"I wish I had a few good soldiers behind me to teach you cut-throats a lesson!"

Anderson took off his hat, and glancing at the doomed men about him remarked, with gentle irony:

"Madame, you certainly deserve better backing."

The poor soldiers, hoping for honorable treatment, gave up their arms and left the cars. They were lined up and shot down to the last man. Not a soldier on the train escaped. The revolvers of the executioners were still smoking when Major Johnson arrived at the head of his force from Macon. Before engaging the enemy he dismounted and lined up his men! Then he challenged the guerrillas:

"Come on! We are ready for you!"

Riding with Anderson that day were George Todd, Frank and Jesse James, and a score or so of the swiftest pistol fighters the world has ever produced. They came on with the rush of a whirlwind. The guerrillas charged with their bridles in their teeth, a revolver in each hand. After one round by the militia the balance of the fight was like a shamble. Less than fifteen men got out of it alive, and Johnson was not among the fifteen. His life paid the penalty of not knowing the sort of men he was fighting against.

But Nemesis was awaiting the guerrilla chief. It came to him in Ray county not long afterwards. The Centralia affair had stricken the state with horror. The federal authorites instructed the troops to capture or kill Anderson at any cost. The state was soon swarming with large bands hunting him down. Anderson knew he could make no terms, and it is very likely he would not have asked for any. At last they hemmed him in. He fought like a bull-dog, discharging revolver after revolver, and hurling the empty weapons into the faces of the men shooting at him. When he fell his body had been struck a dozen times. Twenty of his men were shot down in trying to recover the

remains of their chieftain, which were finally left in the hands of the enemy.

With Anderson's death came the end of guerrilla warfare in Missouri. The people were no longer aroused from their slumbers by the sinister tread of death-riders who seemed to be in a dozen places at once. The man had passed unscathed through so many desperate affrays that superstitious ones had come to believe he had signed a compact with the Evil One, and that he could not be killed until the time of his bond had expired.

There are many good people who claim that Anderson's record was no worse than that of some of the militia detachments operating in Missouri at the time, the only differences being that Anderson rode harder, and killed in larger numbers. But this will ever be debatable ground.

One or two attempts were made by ambitious leaders to take the dead guerrilla's place, but they lacked his granite nerve, and soon went down. There was only one Bill Anderson, and that was enough.

The last reunion of the veterans of the War of 1812 occurred at Macon in August, 1871. There were present 28 soldiers from Macon, Monroe, Marion, Boone, Randolph, Audrain, Shelby, Livingston, and Linn counties

Among the interesting characters present was Robert Gipson, the old man who has been referred to in another chapter. The meeting was held in a grove north of Macon. Colonel John F. Williams, who had served in the Union army during the Civil war, was the main speaker. Short addresses were made by Judge John W. Henry and others. There was a drum and fife corps composed of the old veterans. Nearly every man present was over seventy years of age. The occasion was somewhat pathetic, as it was realized it was the last meeting of the sort that would be held in Missouri. The visiting soldiers were the guests of the city, which provided them with an excellent dinner and other comforts. A picture was taken of the group of soldiers. A copy of this picture is now held by a family in Montgomery county. Others are scattered here and there, possibly many of them are lost.

It is not definitely known when the last veteran of the second war with England died. Hosea Brown, who lived in Worth county, lived to be 100 years of age, and it is said that he was among the last to pass away. It was said of him that after his hair had been gray for half a century, it began to turn black and when he died there was not a gray hair on his head.

The citizens of Macon and Macon county turned out largely to welcome the soldiers at the last reunion. Following is a list of the veterans of the War of 1812 who attended the meeting:

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Macon, born in Virginia, 1790, served in the Virginia Volunteers.

Dr. William H. Snelson, Macon, born in Virginia, 1790, served in Virginia Volunteers.

Fielding Combs, Monroe county, born in Kentucky, 1791, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

L. C. Bronson, Marion county, born in Vermont, 1792, served in regular army.

John Davenport, Boone county, born in Kentucky, 1792 served in Kentucky Infantry.

B. C. Wright, Macon county, born in Kentucky, 1785, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

William Royalty, Macon county, born in Kentucky, 1794, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

J. B. Butler, Macon county, born in Virginia, 1792, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

John Rowe, Macon county, born in New York, 1785, served in New York Volunteers.

John Burnett, Linn county, born in Kentucky, 1795, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

John Ellis, Macon county, born in Kentucky, 1785, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

Abraham Goodding, Randolph county, born in Kentucky, 1794, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

Robert Boucher, Randolph county, born in Kentucky, 1795, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

Robert Powell, Audrain county, born in Kentucky, 1794, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

William Greathouse, Marion county, born in Kentucky, 1793, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

Elijah Williams, Randolph county, born in Kentucky, 1795, served in Kentucky Infantry.

John Graves, Livingston county. born in Kentucky, 1785, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

John F. Fowler, Macon county, born in Kentucky, 1791, served in Indiana Volunteers.

W. B. Woodruff, Linn county, born in Kentucky, 1788, Kentucky Volunteers.

M. M. Johnson, Livingston county, born in North Carolina, 1790, North Carolina Infantry.

A. J. Miles, Macon county, born in Virginia, 1796, served in Virginia Volunteers.

William McCann, Randolph county, born in North Carolina, 1795, served in North Carolina Volunteers.

John Buster, Macon county, born in Virginia, 1793, Kentucky Volunteers.

John W. Perrin, Macon county, born in Virginia, 1791, served in Kentucky Volunteers.

Henry Sipple, Linn county, born in Virginia, 1791, served in Virginia Volunteers.

Frederick Nestor, Linn county, born in Virginia, 1799, Virginia Volunteers.

George Brown, Macon county, born in Kentucky, 1799, Seventeenth Regiment.

The biggest military event at Macon since the Civil war was the state encampment of the G. A. R., which occurred in April, 1895. It was the 14th Annual Encampment of the Department of Missouri. The town was full of visitors. F. A. Jones Post, the home organization, under the direction of Commander C. P. Hess, Quartermaster N. S. Richardson and Major S. G. Brock, acted as host to the visitors. Among the notables who attended the Encampment on this occasion were Major William Warner, Colonel Lew Waters, Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff, Past-Commander Charles G. Burton, Nevada; Colonel J. P. Tracy, Springfield; T. B. Rodgers, Blair Post No. 1; Louis Benecke, Brunswick. Chaplain-in-Chief Haggerty, St. Louis; W. H. Luck, Jefferson City, E. D. Cannan, Clinton; Past-Commander Whitehead, Kansas City; Commander Louis Grund, Post No. 13, St. Louis, and J. L. Briggs of Joplin.

The town was gorgeously decorated in honor of the visiting soldiers. There were numerous bands and places of refreshment.

Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas City was one of the speakers. The opera house was crowded when he was introduced. Mr. Ingalls described his first experience with a hostile cannon. He said the only reason he didn't get behind a tree was because every tree in sight was taken by several of his comrades. Referring to Missouri he said:

"I am glad to have this opportunity of appearing today before the people of Missouri, a state which has a magnificent history, a state which is rich in every element that goes to make prosperity, by far

richer in every prophecy of future greatness and renown; a state which I believe has the peculiar felicity of having contributed its full quota to both contending armies in the great Civil controversey."

A procession of the veterans was headed by the cadets of the St. James Military Academy, with Colonel Blees in full uniform leading. An auxiliary organization which met with the veterans was the Ex-Prisoners of War Association. The officers of this were John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, president; Samuel S. Kelso, Mussell Fork, Missouri, vice-president; Joseph Meyers, Kidder, Missouri, chaplain; W. E. Montgomery and Cyrus Gurwell, Macon, color-bearers.

Elijah Harp, of Macon, who carried a musket in Company B, 42d Missouri Volunteers, has the distinction of being the youngest soldier of the Civil war. Mr. Harp was born October 23, 1849. Some years ago the matter was decided by a St. Louis firm which offered a prize to the one who would prove his claim to the distinction of having gone to the war at the earliest age, and after a careful consideration of the reports the prize was awarded to Mr. Harp. His closest competitor was C. B. Duncan, of Shelby county, who was born February 6, 1849.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Ann Helm Chapter, Macon, Missouri. A number of the ladies of Macon, filled with ardor and enthusiasm, met at the home of the appointed Regent, Mrs. John T. Doneghy, on October 20, 1908, for the purpose of organizing a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, of St. Louis, was present to assist in this effort, and the formal organization took place November 20, 1908. The officers appointed for the first year were as follows:

Regent .....Mary Craddock Doneghy
Vice-Regent .....Jennie Marsh Rubey
Secretary .....Susan Mitchell Guthrie
Treasurer .....Mary Van Cleve
Registrar .....Maud Dysart Brock
Historian .....Mary Anderson Matthews

The name of "Ann Helm Chapter" was chosen by the members of the society as an honor to the Regent, Ann Helm, who was the great-great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Doneghy and was the mother of three boys, all of whom won honors in the Revolutionary war. One had the rank of lieutenant, and was commended for bravery by Colonel Marshall; the other two were captains. Her grandchildren also fought in the Revolutionary war, the Indian war, and the Civil war. It can

be truthfully said her descendants were devoted to the cause of the country, and were indeed patriotic.

The objects of this chapter are the same as those of the National Society, as stated in the constitution of that organization, to-wit:

"To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of the patriotic anniversaries.

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Acting under this article the Ann Helm Chapter has accomplished effective work in the year and a half since its organization.

A contribution has been sent to Miss Berry's school in Georgia, where a great many mountain children are being educated by funds from the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Ozark fund, which is used for the same work in the Ozark mountains, has also received an appropriation from this chapter.

A reward of $5 for high honors, and $2.50 for second honors, has been awarded both years to pupils of the high school in Macon, for writing essays on historical subjects. The title for that of the first year was "The Causes of the American Revolution"; the second year, "Why the Americans were Victorious in the Revolution." This has, of course, instilled enthusiasm and brought information and knowledge to these pupils, who have responded heartily to the offer.

Letters have been written, and the support obtained of our state and national legislators for the passage of the bills to mark the Santa Fe trail in Missouri, and the building of the road from Washington, D. C., to Jamestown, Virginia.

Contributions have also been sent to assist in preserving the old historic Hungerford Tavern in Maryland, and to Continental Hall

at Washington, D. C.; a larger amount being appropriated for furnishing the Missouri room in Memorial Hall.

The graves of two Revolutionary soldiers have been ascertained by the Chapter, and steps are being taken to have these marked with appropriate marble headstones, which are furnished by the government. One of the graves is that of James Howell, who was buried on the old homestead, in the family burying ground, near Elmer, in this county. He belonged to the well known "Count Pulaski's Legion," Continental troops. The other grave is that of Nicholas Tuttle, who was also buried on the old homestead, south of Bevier, Macon county, near Antioch church.

The Ann Helm Chapter now has fifty-six members. The local list contains fifty names, which is the present limit of local members permitted under the constitution. There are twenty-four charter members.

The Ann Helm Chapter hopes and expects to be a permanent organization of Macon county, and that much good for the cause of patriotism will be accomplished, is the assurance of the members.

CHAPTER XII.

THE LAW—THE LINE OF CIRCUIT JUDGES—STRANGE MURDER CASE, YET UNRAVELED—THE TRACY KILLING—A GOLD BRICK GAME AND A TRIAL AT MACON—BOARD'S CRITICISM OF A SCHOOL TEACHER—"THE UNWRITTEN LAW"—WHY DID GEORGE ANDERSON KILL HIS WIFE?—JUDGE ELLISON'S SENTENCE OF DEATH—THE FIRST LEGAL EXECUTION—INCIDENTS ON THE DAY OF HANGING—A NOTED TRIAL FROM SHELBY COUNTY—WHITECOTTON'S REMARKABLE APPEAL TO THE JURY—BIRTH OF THE THREE-FOURTHS JURY RULE—A HANGING WITHOUT TRIAL—TWO THOUSAND WORDS WITHOUT A PUNCTUATION MARK—A NOTED STEER CASE—LA PLATA CIRCUIT COURT.

Thomas Reynolds was the first judge of the circuit of which Macon county was a part. He afterwards became governor of Missouri, and committed suicide while in the Executive Mansion, at Jefferson City, on February 9, 1844. Judge Reynolds was born March 12, 1796, in Bracken county, Kentucky. But very little is known regarding his early education, but it was no doubt as good as could be obtained in the schools where he resided. He certainly was not a classical scholar, though he had some knowledge of Latin. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky about the time he became of age. In early life he removed to Illinois, where he filled the several offices of clerk of the House of Representatives, speaker, attorney-general and chief justice of the Supreme Court. In 1829 he came to Missouri and located at Fayette, Howard county. His high reputation as a jurist had preceded him, and he soon enjoyed a good legal practice. He was sent from Howard county to the Legislature, and became speaker of the House. After serving for some time in the Legislature, he was appointed judge of the circuit comprising the counties of Howard, Boone, Callaway, Randolph and Macon. In 1840 the Democratic party met in state convention at Jefferson City and Judge Reynolds was nominated for governor.

Judge Bay, who attended the convention, wrote of Judge Reynolds in "The Bench and Bar of Missouri":

"It was at this convention that we made Judge Reynold's acquaintance, and formed a very high estimate of him, as not only a man of ability, but of undoubted integrity and honesty of purpose. As a dele-

gate in the convention we gave him our support, and had occasion frequently afterwards to meet and transact business with him, as we were in the Legislature during most of the time he was governor. He was elected over J. B. Clark by a handsome majority."

The following appeared in "The Bench and Bar," concerning Judge Reynold's death:

"Shortly after breakfast, on February 9, 1844, a report of a gun was heard from the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City, and some persons passing by at the time went into the Governor's office to ascertain the cause of it, and there found the governor lying in his blood, dead. Just previous he had sent out for a rifle. The muzzle of the rifle he had placed against his forehead, and by the aid of a strong twine he discharged the weapon. On a table near where he fell was a letter addressed to Colonel William G. Minor, an intimate friend, which read as follows:

" 'In every situation in which I have been placed I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public; but this has not protected me for the last twelve months from the slander and abuse of my enemies, which have rendered my life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them and teach them more charity. My will is in the hands of James L. Minor, Esq. Farewell.—Th. Reynolds.'

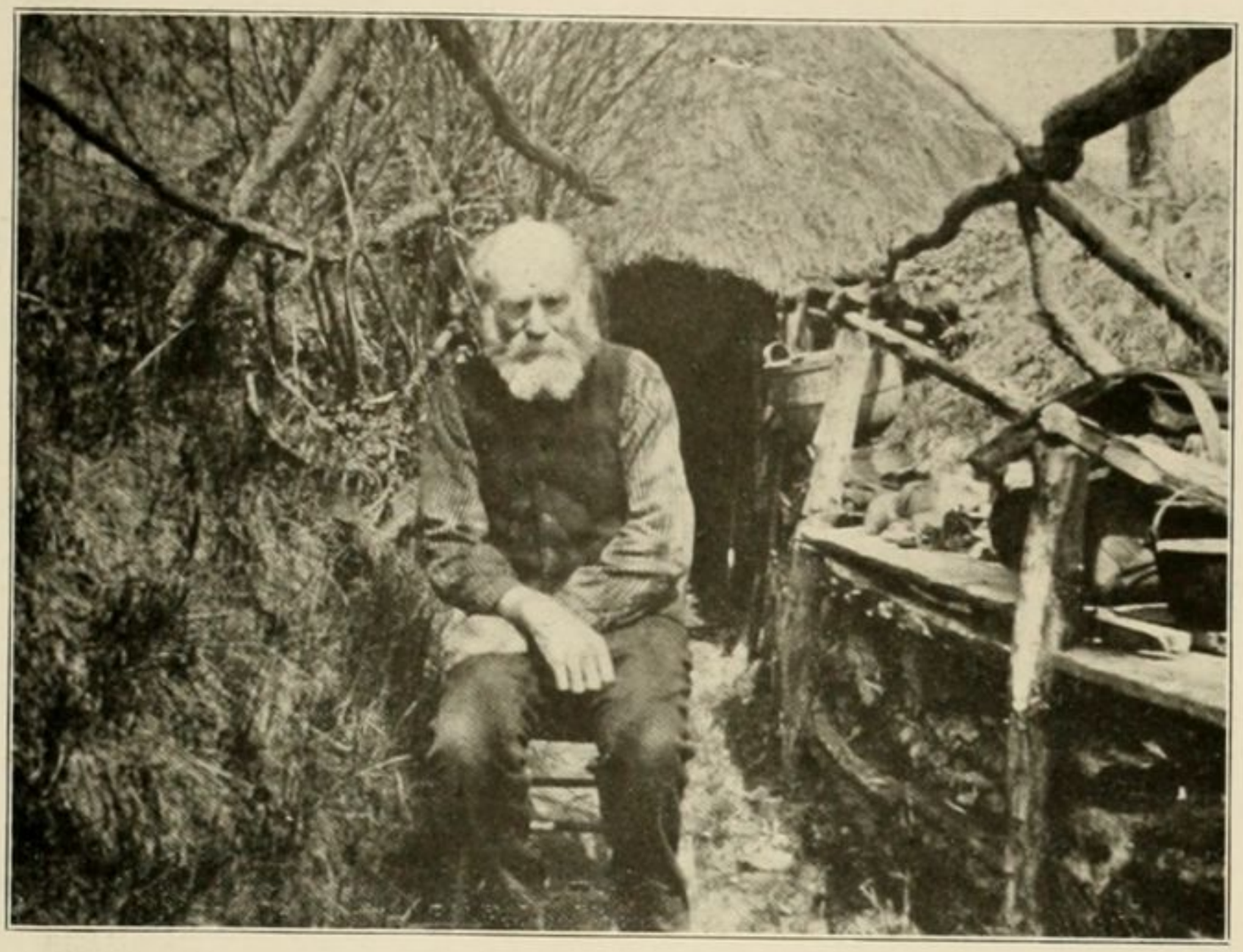
" 'Col. W. G. Minor.' "

Following Judge Reynolds came Judges Burch Clark Leland and William A. Hall, the latter of Randolph county, and then George H. Burckhart, of Huntsville, Randolph county. Many attorneys of the Macon bar remember Judge Burckhart distinctly when he presided on the bench here and in after years, when Macon was separated from the Randolph county district.

Judge Burckhart was born on the family homestead, six miles southeast of Huntsville, September 11, 1823. In his early manhood he taught school. In 1862, having had considerable experience as a lawyer at that time, he was elected judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, which included Macon county then, and was re-elected in 1864. Subsequently he was appointed judge of the circuit by Governor Fletcher, when the convention of 1865 ousted all the judges in the state, and was again re-elected in 1868.

He held the office of Circuit Judge up until the time of his death, which occurred April 21, 1890.

Judge John W. Henry was on the 27th Judicial Bench, as it was then called, from 1872 until 1876, when he was elected as one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Henry was born in Cynthiana,



JOHN JONES

FACSIMILE OF A MACON COUNTY RAILROAD BOND

Kentucky, January 29, 1825. He died while occupying the circuit bench at Kansas City, Missouri, December 12, 1902. Judge Henry was on the bench here in the beginning of the litigation over the Missouri & Mississippi railway bonds. His decision was favorable to the county. Judge Shelton gives this description of the late Judge Henry:

"He was a remarkable man in many respects. At first the lawyers of the circuit did not take to him kindly, but when they got better acquainted with him they learned to love him. Judge Henry was not a man to be trifled with at any time. He was plain, almost blunt in expressing his opinion of things, but at all times guided by a keen sense of justice and honesty. He could listen to the statements of both sides of the case and, while doing so, would form a clear-cut theory between the two, which was nearly always right. He was one of the most conscientious and fearless men I ever saw on the bench."

Judge Andrew Ellison, of Kirksville, was appointed to preside over this circuit by Governor Hardin in 1876, to fill out the unexpired term of two years, occasioned by the resignation of Judge John W. Henry. Judge Ellison remained on the bench for twenty-two years, when he retired to enter the practice of law. He associated himself with M. D. Campbell, a bright young attorney of Kirksville, and the firm developed an extensive business, which was considerably increased until the date of Judge Ellison's death, which occurred June 27, 1902. Judge Ellison was a brother of Judge James Ellison, of Kansas City; Judge William C. Ellison, of Maryville, and Judge George Ellison, of Canton, Missouri. He was born at Monticello, Missouri, November 6, 1846. The last official act of Judge Ellison occurred in Macon just before Christmas. A young couple was before him, each asking a divorce. The judge listened to both parties with great attention, and then decided that there was a case of temporary estrangement. He delivered a memorable opinion, in which he denied the divorce and urged the husband and wife to make up and give their little children the benefit of their united love.

Judge N. M. Shelton, the present incumbent of the Second Judicial Bench, was born in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, March 17, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of Lincoln county; then attended the Parker Seminary at Troy; from there he went to the William Jewell College and finished his education in the State University at Columbia. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and in 1884 was elected to the Legislature, serving in the 33d General Assembly as chairman of the Committee on Education. In 1886 he was re-elected and in the succeeding Legislature was chairman of the Committee on Criminal

Jurisprudence. In 1888 he was elected Senator from the 7th District and served four years, being chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In 1898 he was elected circuit judge for a term of six years. In 1904 was re-elected. Judge Shelton has frequently been called to other circuits to preside as special judge. The business of the circuit is large and growing, his courts being open in one or the other of the counties nearly all the time. The present Second Circuit is composed of Schuyler, Adair, Macon and Shelby counties. (A more complete sketch of Judge Shelton will be found in the biographical department of this work.)

B. F. Drinkard, who had leased a large farm in Callao township, was tried and convicted of the murder of a man named Nichols, on the morning of August 28, 1879. Drinkard was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. Pending his appeal to the Supreme Court he escaped from jail and has since remained at large. The circumstances of the killing are given in the former history of Macon county as follows: Drinkard had leased a farm from the Widow McVickar. Nichols was a farm hand living near Mrs. McVickar and Drinkard. From some cause ill-will had developed between Drinkard and Nichols. On the morning of the killing Nichols loaded his wagon with sorghum cane and started with it to the mill. He drove through Drinkard's lot. Drinkard objected, but Nichols went on. Returning from the mill Nichols again proceeded through Drinkard's lot and, as he checked his team for his little son to get in the wagon, Nichols was shot in the back with the contents of a rifle. Nichols fell from his seat to the bottom of the wagon. He was found by Mrs. McVickar, Mrs. Nichols and James Mott, who had heard the boy scream and the shot. After the shooting Nichols' boy saw Drinkard running to the house with his rifle. Nichols died within a few hours. Drinkard gave himself to the officers, was indicted at the September term of the Circuit Court and tried in the May term, 1880.

The state was equipped with elaborate plats of the ground and a figure illustrating how the ball had ranged. This was to prove that the deceased had been shot from behind. A pistol was found in Nichols' pocket. The defense was that Nichols came driving through the lot with his pistol presented, threatening Drinkard, who reached in the door for his rifle and stepped out in front; that he fired at Nichols in defense of his own life.

Ben Eli Guthrie was prosecuting attorney at the time. He was assisted by Col. John F. Williams. Drinkard was represented by Dysart

& Mitchell, W. H. Sears, Col. R. J. Ebberman and Capt. John M. London.

It has been stated frequently that there were parties in Macon county who knew all the time where Drinkard was. While H. N. Graves was sheriff, a party reported to him that Drinkard was living at Hobart, Oklahoma. In June, 1907, Sheriff Graves went to Hobart and arrested a suspected party whose name was W. F. Davidson. Davidson told the sheriff he had made a mistake. Sheriff Graves was confident that he was right, but, owing to a failure to secure requisition papers, he was unable to bring Davidson back to Macon with him.

In February, 1909, Davidson came to Macon with his lawyer, T. J. Madden, for the purpose of conclusively proving that he was not Drinkard. Some parties here, who were well acquainted with Davidson, testified to the fact that Davidson and Drinkard were two separate parties.

While the matter of Drinkard's arrest was under consideration in 1907, some Macon county parties, who were friends of the exile, got up petitions requesting the governor to pardon Drinkard, but as Drinkard has never been apprehended no official action was taken in the matter.

There was a peculiar killing in Ten Mile township on August 24, 1883. The parties to the tragedy were George Stewart and Walter Tracy. It seems that Tracy, with several others, was at work on the road near a bridge, when Stewart rode up and began shooting at Tracy, using a double-barreled shotgun, and afterwards a pistol. Tracy ran, Stewart following him, shooting as opportunity presented itself. Finally, Tracy fell and Stewart completed the work of death. Then he mounted his horse and rode away. His whereabouts have never been ascertained. The coroner's jury rendered this verdict:

"We, the undersigned jury, summoned to inquire of the death of Walter W. Tracy, in Ten Mile township, Macon county, Missouri, do find that he came to his death by means of three pistol shot wounds, inflicted at the hands of one George H. Stewart; and further, that said shooting was done without any provocation or just cause."

Cora Tracy, wife of the man who was killed, testified at the inquest that she was forty years of age. She said she had known Tracy a little over two years; that they were married May 4, 1883. The witness was a sister of the man who did the killing.

"Mr. Tracy asked me to marry him in January," said the witness, "at my house; no one else was present. My brother was in the lot. I never consented to marry him. I told Mr. Tracy I didn't want to marry him and that I didn't believe it would be any account. He begged

and pleaded with me. When I was married there were present my mother, brother, the minister and ourselves. Mr. Tracy forced me to marry him. George H. Stewart, the man who did the shooting, is my brother. He was at home this morning and went to the blacksmith shop about eight o'clock. He came back about nine or nine-thirty. Then he went to the shop after the wagon tongue. I didn't see him leave the house. He said he wanted to fix the wagon to go to Clarence. When he came home the second time he had a weapon or a stick or something in his hand. He has a gun, but I don't know what sort of a gun it is. My brother did not speak to Mr. Tracy before this. Soon after we were married they had some sort of a settlement, since which time they have not spoken. I don't know what they fell out about. I know of no difficulty except the one between me and Mr. Tracy. I never heard my brother make any threats against Mr. Tracy. The reason I married Mr. Tracy was he treated me badly about a month before we were married. Our family consists of my mother, this one brother and myself. I never told what had happened to me until we were married, in the presence of Mr. Tracy and my mother and brother the morning before they went to Macon after the license. I said: 'Mr. Tracy, you have treated me badly.' He said: 'I know I have; I did it to make you marry me.' I told him I would rather be buried alive than to marry him under these circumstances. He said: 'If you will marry me, I will make you a lady all your life.'

"There was no indication of anger in my brother after I told this. Tracy proposed to go after the license to Macon, and they went of Mr. Tracy's own free will. No angry words passed. They went from Macon to Clarence after a minister. My brother never asked me to marry Mr. Tracy. I married him just because he begged me to and because he had treated me the way he had. I was not living with Mr. Tracy at the time of the killing, and have not lived with him since twenty-five days after we were married.

"The reason I did not live with him was, his mother and father treated me so badly when he was gone, and I had no protection.

"When my brother came home this morning, he said to me: '"Jack"—that is what he always called me—'I have killed Tracy.' I said: 'Why, brother George!' He just turned and went off and I haven't seem him since. We moved from Logan county, Kentucky. Middleton, in Simpson county, was our postoffice. My brother never had a difficulty before this that I know of. He never gets intoxicated, but he is mighty high-tempered. Mother heard George say he had killed Tracy."

Bazle Griffin testified at the inquest as to what occurred at the shooting:

"James P. Powell, David Miller, Clay Hubble, Day Griffin and myself were at the bridge across the draw, between my house and David Miller's, about 10:30 this morning. I looked up the road and saw George Stewart coming. He rode within about thirty steps of the bridge, hitched his horse and got off. He came right down to the bridge and stopped within twelve or fifteen feet of where Tracy was. Stewart said: "Every damned one of you, get out of the way! I have nothing against any of you except Tracy. When he married my sister he agreed to treat her like a lady and he has not done it." Tracy raised up and started across the bridge, bent over, and, just as he did so, Stewart fired. When Tracy got across on the south side, about ten feet, Stewart fired the second shot from his gun. Tracy got into a treetop that was lying twenty or thirty feet from the bridge. Stewart pulled out a pistol and fired again. Tracy crossed on the west side of the bridge and Stewart followed across and fired a second shot from the pistol. This shot hit him in the back. At this time Tracy was throwing up his hands. He stopped, staggered and fell on the left side. Stewart followed right up and put the revolver in about one foot of Tracy's neck and fired twice, each shot taking effect in Tracy's neck. Then Stewart turned, walked back across the bridge, and Miller said to him: 'You will be sorry for what you have done.' To this Stewart replied: 'Boys, I am already sorry, but I had to do it and I have done it.' Stewart then got on his horse and went slowly out east towards his home. He did not seem angry or excited when he killed Tracy. He went away cool and quiet."

A goldbrick game, played in Macon county, became the subject of a most sensational trial in the Circuit Court in 1890. W. A. Atkins, alias George Morgan, a St. Louis man, was arrested by Sheriff James W. White, in 1889, on a charge of attempting to sell a brick to Hiram K. Bargar, a banker of Linn county. It was said that Atkins ran with a gang of crooks known to the police as Dave McCord, James Murray, Doc Kerns, John Boquet, Bartley Kelly, Thatch Grady and Billy Boquet. Atkins told Bargar that he was the discoverer of and owner of a fabulously rich mine in the west. He said that his partner, a half-breed, was in a wigwam on the banks of the Chariton river in Macon county, and that he had threatened to scalp Atkins if he would dare to breathe the secret to a living soul. After some parley with the banker, Atkins produced some samples, which he told Mr. Bargar that he could take away with him and have tested if he would deposit $1,500.

It seems that the meeting took place in Macon county. The gold brick, which was offered in evidence at the trial, contained several drill holes in it. The gold for the test was from drillings made in a $20 gold piece, which had been drilled with a dozen or more holes. Sheriff White secured the $20 gold piece and for many years wore it as a watch charm. Of course, when the samples were shown to a jeweler he pronounced them gold, as they really were, having been taken from Uncle Sam's money. But the brick itself was only worth its weight in brass.

Mr. Bargar went home to get his money, and casually told the cashier what he was going to do with it. Then the cashier informed him that he was in the toils of swindlers and the thing for him to do would be to institute prosecution at once. Atkins was arrested before he knew that he had been suspected, but the Indian accomplice managed to get out of the country.

Atkins was ably defended. His wife, who lived in St. Louis, was a fine-looking, intelligent woman. She retained ex-Governor Charles B. Johnson and she was a most interested spectator at the trial. Mrs. Atkins created a scene when the jury found her husband guilty and assessed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary. She shook her white fists into the jurymen's faces, exclaiming: "You wicked, wicked men! How could you send my poor boy to the penitentiary!"

She became very excited and her screams could be heard for blocks. With great difficulty she was prevented from accompanying her husband to jail and spending the night in his cell. She constantly wrote notes to Judge Ellison, imploring him to pardon her husband. Atkins was released on a $3,000 bond. Pending his appeal to the Supreme Court, he jumped his bond and no one heard of him for ten years, when he was apprehended at Portland, Oregon, and brought to Missouri by Marshal See of the Supreme Court. While Atkins was a fugitive from justice the Supreme Court had affirmed the finding of the lower court.

A part of the evidence introduced at the trial here was the gold brick, the $20 gold piece with the holes in it, a blanket, wig and hat worn by the "Indian," and a bottle of gold dust which was used to color the brick. The brick weighed forty-two pounds. To make the thing appear perfectly fair, the Linn county speculator was permitted to select the place for the drilling. The dust was then carefully wrapped in a small piece of paper and the prospective purchaser thought he had in his pocket from that time until they reached the jeweler the identical particles which he had seen drilled from the brick, but, in the meantime, Atkins had changed the samples and substituted therefor the real gold, which he had obtained by drilling the $20 gold piece.

Atkins denied that he was the party who conducted the transaction, but his identity was clearly established by the jeweler, Mr. Bargar and others.

This was the most daring swindle game ever pulled off in Macon county. In speaking of Atkins and his fellow-crooks, Detective Herrington, of St. Louis, said:

"They were the slickest and most daring confidence men in the country. They stayed in bands and worked together so well they often fleeced the shrewdest men. The game was a good one in the old days, but they couldn't fool anyone with it now.

"McCord, who is one of the most prominent members of the crowd, originally came from the West, and was thoroughly conversant with all the customs of the Indians. He talked their language fluently. It was their game to select one man—sometimes Atkins and sometimes McCord—to act the part of the Indian. He would dress in a wild custom and paint his face like a savage. When they came to a town where they were going to operate they established a tepee on the outskirts. The Indian was installed therein, and everything about him, campfires, etc., were made to look as realistic as possible. The other members of the gang would then go out and hunt up a victim, who would be brought to the Indian and a bargain would be struck through an interpreter. It was explained to the 'come-on' that the Indian came from the far west, where he had mined the yellow stuff in chunks and did not know its real value. They only asked a slight rake-off on the deal for steering a man against it. The victim would ask to examine the brick, whereupon some genuine specimens of gold would be presented to him, which stood the test at the jeweler's. As a usual thing, each operation netted the gang from $2,000 to $5,000.

A number of interesting trials over school matters have occurred in the Circuit Court of Macon County. Several of these were the result of complaints against teachers for overzeal in chastizing pupils. In nearly every case of this sort the verdict has been for the teacher. Perhaps the most significant trial took place at La Plata, in May, 1896. Judge Andrew Ellison was on the bench then. Miss Lizzie Spencer, who taught the school in District 1, Township 60, Range 13, sued some of the patrons of the district for $7,000 for libel. Her petition alleged that the defendants, William H. Billings, George W. Billings, Thomas J. Billings, James Huffman, Mathias McHenry and John Trout, Jr., sent to the school board on June 15, 1895, the following note:

"We, the undersigned patrons of this district, would respectfully

ask the said school board to withdraw Miss Lizzie Spencer as teacher of said district, as we consider her wholly unable to teach our school."

The petition was freely circulated in the district, but only the names above given were secured as signers. The school teacher complained that the circulation of this petition was an act of malice. The defendants denied this. Considerable oral testimony was taken. The case was tried in the opera house and attracted a large number of spectators, many of them being women and girls. All the parties to the litigation were well-known in La Plata, and were people of good character. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, the defendants offered a demurrer. Then came the arguments by the attorneys, which were very interesting. These lasted for a greater part of the day and then Judge Ellison delivered this memorable opinion:

"After hearing you gentlemen, with a great deal of interest and pleasure, I will state that it is, in my opinion, a matter of regret that the defendants should have circulated this petition about the young lady. I think it is a matter equally to be regretted that this suit should have been brought. It is a thing naturally trifling in itself. But, passing that circumstance as not one of concern to the Court, the charge in this case that the defendants said of Miss Lizzie Spencer, as a teacher of said district, that 'we consider her wholly'—not incompetent, as quoted here by counsel a while ago—but 'we consider her wholly *unable* to teach our school.'

"Now, the question is, is it a libel for patrons of the district to say about a man or woman that we consider him or her 'wholly unable to teach our school?' Is it a libel for patrons to publish of and concerning a man or woman that 'we consider him'—or her—'wholly unable to teach our school?'

"It is not, in my opinion, any more than for any lot of electors or voters to say of a man running for the Legislature that we believe him wholly unable to discharge the duties of a legislator—or as to a congressman or as to a sheriff or a public school teacher. The teacher of a public school is an officer drawing public funds, concerning which every tax-payer and resident of the district has some interest, the same as in the office of sheriff or other official position.

"I do not wish to be understood as saying that persons ought to always speak their minds on this subject, but if they choose to avail themselves of the privilege of the law they may do so if their communications are couched in decent and proper language. This language

is as follows: 'As we consider her unable'—not unfitted—but 'wholly unable to teach our school.' I think it is not actionable *per se*.

"Again I think, under the uncontradicted law in the case, that it is a privileged communication; that, while it is to be regretted, people always avail themselves of their privilege, yet the law confers it upon parties interested to say verbally, or put in writing, if couched in decent language, that they oppose such and such person because they believe he is incompetent to discharge the duties of the office in question. If they had said of this girl, 'we think her no lady,' it might have been different; or if they had said, 'we think that she is a professional failure'; it might have been different, though some courts would have justified even that. But they simply say: 'We consider her wholly'—not incompetent—but 'unable to teach our school.'

"If they thought that they had a right to say it, although it may have been in poor taste; the demurrer to the evidence will be sustained."

An "unwritten law" case, which became somewhat noted in Missouri, was that of the State vs. Sealous Grugin. Grugin was a farmer living four miles southwest of Atlanta. Walter Hadley was a son-in-law, having married one of Grugin's eldest daughters. Hadley ran a small farm not far from where his father-in-law lived. Grugin's youngest daughter, Alma, was sixteen years of age at the time of the trouble. The Hadleys lived in a small frame house of two rooms. On one occasion, Alma went to visit her sister and brother-in-law and spent the night there. It is said that she was engaged at that time to a young man named George Stephens, whom she afterwards married. A few days after Alma returned to her home she told her father that her brother-in-law, Walter Hadley, had abused her. Grugin, it is said, had bitterly opposed the marriage of his other daughter to Hadley and had never been on very good terms with his son-in-law. On May 6, 1896, Grugin took a double-barreled shotgun and went to the field where Hadley and his wife were working. Mrs. Luella Hadley, wife of Walter Hadley, testified that her father had shot twice at her husband, the second shot killing him instantly. Grugin promptly came to Macon and surrendered himself. On the way to town he met the sheriff coming after him but, as neither knew the other, they merely passed the salutation of the day and each went on to his respective destination. Grugin was defended by Dysart & Mitchell and Guthrie & Franklin. R. W. Barrow prosecuted. Grugin told his story frankly. He described the journey he had made to the Hadley home and the shooting.

The issue involved the principle of what has been called the "un-

written law,'' a man's right to protect his home to the death. Judge Ellison was on the bench during the first trial of Grugin. When it came time to argue the case the court room contained many who were not in the habit of attending murder trials. Ethelbert Talbot, Episcopal Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho at that time, was in the audience.

In summing up on behalf of the state, Mr. Barrow made a remarkable address, portions of which were printed in some of the leading newspapers of the west. Mr. Barrow said:

"Gentlemen, my talented friends at the other table have spent a most profitable half-day in instructing you and in endeavoring to lift your minds to holier thoughts. You cannot but feel improved by what you have listened to—I know that I feel so. I shall not attack a quotation they have made from the Bible; they are all true. They might have added one, which, possibly, in the rush of incidents before them they necessarily omitted—'Thou shalt not kill!' I give it to you now, so as to complete their argument.

"The history they have cited is also authentic; I do not question a line of it. In my humble judgment there never was a much better poem written than 'The Cotter's Saturday Night.' It emanated from the heart of a Samaritan—not a murderer. All these things are beautiful and we are under obligations to our friends for bringing them before us. But in their remarks they have neglected one little thing—the case at bar.

"There will not be found a scintilla of the ancient history in the stenographic notes lying on the reporter's table. The quotations so graphically referred to by the attorneys for the defendant were not sworn to by a single witness on the stand. The tears which Captain Guthrie caused us to shed were over a piece of poetry not admitted or even offered in evidence. The weeping wife of the prisoner is no greater object of commiseration than is the young widow of the dead man. The alleged ruined home of Mr. Grugin is not as desolate as is that of Mrs. Hadley.

"You are here to right a wrong; for, as I see it, a great one has been done. Let us read the Bible, history and poetry—they are all good—but let us try this case simply on the cold facts introduced in evidence; there our only duty lies."

At that trial the jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed his punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary. At this, Alma Gurgin, the daughter over whom the killing occurred, rushed into her father's arms and cried:

"Oh, Father! Who will take care of me now!"

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the case sent back for re-trial. On the second trial Judge Shelton, the successor of Judge Ellison, was on the bench. The evidence was pretty much the same as it was on the first trial. The jury this time acquitted the defendant and he returned to his family.

On the 26th day of May, 1896, George Anderson, a farmer living south of Atlanta, stabbed his wife to death and then attempted to kill himself. Parties who entered the room directly after the tragedy say that it was splattered with blood and the furniture knocked about everywhere. This indicated that there had been a fierce fight before the man succeeded in overpowering his wife, who was a large, strong woman. Anderson was a small man. It was never known just why he committed the crime, though it was said there had been occasional disagreements, at one time a separation. Anderson was a man of good habits. He and his wife attended Sunday-school and church regularly and they stood well in the community. The murderer was brought to Macon on a stretcher. He refused to employ counsel or to make any defense. Judge Ellison requested Judge R. S. Matthews to defend him. When Anderson was arraigned in court Judge Ellison asked him:

"Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

"Guilty? Do you understand, Mr. Anderson, the consequences of a plea of this character?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know that the result would be punishment by death?"

"Yes, sir," promptly.

"Have you a lawyer?"

"No, sir."

"Do you want one?"

"No, sir."

"How long have you lived in this county, Mr. Anderson?"

"Ever since 1867, except five years. I was in Kansas in 1866."

Anderson refused to go upon the stand. His lawyer made a splendid fight in his behalf, trying to show that the defendant was crazy. One man on the jury refused to bring in a sentence of guilty. The other eleven were unanimous for conviction. Judge Ellison immediately ordered another venire and next week Anderson was re-tried. The same evidence was gone through with, and the same hard fight made by the defendant's lawyer and the same instructions given. Anderson still preserved his stolid indifference, sometimes lying with his

head upon a table and never speaking to his lawyer or assisting him in any way. In this second trial the jury was unanimous for conviction. When the day came to sentence Anderson, Judge Ellison called on the prisoner to come forward and listen to what he had to say.

"George Anderson," said the judge, "you have been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, the result of which, without further intervention, will be a sentence of death pronounced upon you. Have you anything further to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced?"

"No, sir."

"You have not?"

"No, sir."

"Mr. Anderson," said Judge Ellison, in a voice vibrating with emotion, "I am but a humble instrument of the law in this painful ordeal. It has been my hope that my long service upon the bench, soon to expire, would close without facing an hour like this. But it has been decreed otherwise. Your plea of guilty was rejected by the court, thinking that probably a fair trial would elicit some fact showing your mental irresponsibility for your awful deed, proven and confessed. No such proof was adduced. One of the most intelligent juries I ever saw has found you guilty. I approve of that verdict. That you committed the deed is confessed; that you were at the time conscious of the act as well as of its wickedness is clear beyond a doubt.

"I shall not, as is too commonly the case, avail myself of the opportunity of reading you a long and painful lecture. Your remorse is evident and natural. Into other hands I commit you for spiritual aid and comfort, and, obeying the mandate of the law, I pronounce sentence of death; that the sheriff of Macon county, Missouri, take you hence to some place of safety until the 21st day of August, 1896, when, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., at or near the county jail of Macon county, you be hanged by the neck until dead, and may the God of mercy and justice have compassion upon your soul."

Anderson received his sentence with the same indifference that he had shown to all the other proceedings. A few days before his death he sent for a newspaper man and requested him to write up something. The reporter tried at that time to get Anderson to confess his purpose in killing his wife, but he refused to discuss the subject. All he wanted was a sort of card of thanks to those who had been kind to him while he was in jail.

A. J. Asbury was the sheriff of Macon county. He had charge of the execution of Anderson, assisted by Sheriff Pratt of Marion county,

Missouri. The condemned man seemed to be in excellent spirits on the morning of his last day on earth and he ascended the gallows with an almost buoyant step. Elder G. W. Buckner delivered an earnest invocation, but Anderson made no statement whatever. The execution was in the courtyard north of the old jail. A small crowd was admitted by tickets secured from the sheriff. It is estimated that something like 2,000 people were in Macon that day, but none of them witnessed the hanging. The body of Anderson was taken to an undertaking establishment, and then the crowd was allowed to file by to take a last look at him. While the crowd was in town a dramatic incident occurred on the streets. Hon. L. A. Thompson, the lawyer, stood on the rear step of a band wagon, which was being driven around through the principal streets of the city. In the wagon was Henry Marshall, a negro, who, it is said, had been run out of Macon a few days previous because of his "preaching" Democratic doctrine. Mr. Thompson had sent word to Marshall that if he would come back to Macon he would guarantee his protection. The streets were full of people, all wondering what the curious sight meant, until the wagon completed its tour of the town and then was stopped on the square at the head of Vine street. Mr. Thompson, in his shirt-sleeves and cooling himself with a palm-leaf fan, stood on the lower step of the band wagon and explained the meaning of his procession. He told the crowd that Marshall had been run out of town for talking on the side of the Democrats and that he had guaranteed him protection if he would come back and make a speech. Mr. Thompson said that he had never heard of Marshall before, but as soon as the incident was brought to his attention he had become interested. The Democrats in the big crowd applauded Mr. Thompson, who then introduced Marshall. Marshall made a little talk without any interruption whatever and went on his way rejoicing. He was not molested in any manner on the occasion of his second visit.

A case involving two prominent families of Shelby county was tried in Macon, on change of venue, in December, 1897. The defendant was A. Tolbert Smock, a druggist. He was accused of having shot and killed M. L. Cheuvront, on the streets of Shelbina, the night of July 22, 1897. According to the testimony, Mrs. Smock, who was young and very good-looking, had been attending an ice-cream social in the park, and was returning home with her friend, Miss Nellie Hopper. Mrs. Smock testified that Cheuvront had been looking at her at the park and that as she and Miss Hopper walked homeward Cheuvront had followed them. On reaching home Mrs. Smock said that she called to her husband, who came out, and, noticing her agitation, went out on

the street where Cheuvront was. Smock, the defendant, stated that as he went out he had his revolver in his hand and that as he stumbled Cheuvront put his hand in his pocket and raised it in an attempt to strike. Smock says he then fired two shots to protect himself.

Cheuvront was a man of about forty-six. He had a wife and two children. He is said to have enjoyed a good reputation in Shelby county.

J. H. Whitecotton, of Paris, Missouri, was the leading attorney for the defense. He was assisted by J. D. Dale, of Shelbyville, George Humphrey and Sam Elliston, of Shelbina and W. H. Sears and R. W. Barrow, of Macon.

Robert A. Cleek, prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, V. L. Drain, of Shelbyville, H. Clay Heather, prosecuting attorney of Marion county, and Ben Franklin, of Macon, represented the state.

A good many witnesses were sworn on both sides. The state sought to prove that Cheuvront was a man of good standing and that he had no thought of accosting or of following Mrs. Smock. The memorable event of the trial was the closing speech by Mr. Whitecotton. It was made just before Christmas. Among other striking illustrations used by the eloquent attorney was the following:

"Ah! Gentlemen! I may be wrong in my figures and in my deduction from this evidence. I may have made mistakes, for which I trust you will pardon me. But there is one person who testified and who must be believed if anything on earth is true. You saw her carried into this court room in the arms of her husband. Today, gentlemen, she lies upon her deathbed. The angels of heaven fluttering across the great blue vault above us are preparing to receive her. Her mother —long since gone—with yours and mine, is there with arms outstretched to receive poor Mrs. Swift! You wonder how she was able to reach this court room from her home far off in the country. Why didn't she die? What great unseen power fanned the ebbing life in her bosom until this session came on? Ah! I will tell you what kept the dying spark alive. It was because the Great Father of the Universe, who always stands by poor, unfortunate humanity, decreed otherwise, and issued the fiat that she should live to save her boy—to save her boy! Thanks to the great merciful God of heaven for it! Take her now from her misery; take her away to her heavenly home, for she has said before a jury of her countrymen, 'My boy was assaulted there, and what he did was done in defense of his life.' And she told you exactly how and where this tragedy occurred."

As he presented the striking figure Mr. Whitecotton's strong voice

choked with emotion and many of the spectators cried. Especially was this noticeable among the women, whose handkerchiefs were bobbing against their eyes all over the court room.

In spite of the very effective speech the jury hung, four standing solidly and determinedly for conviction. The defendant was released on a bond of $3,000. Smock was tried again at the Macon Circuit Court and all of the witnesses, except Mrs. D. B. Swift, who had appeared at the first trial, were re-examined. At the second trial the defendant was found guilty of manslaughter and punishment fixed at six months in jail and a fine of $100. Some indignation was manifested over the verdict, and the Macon Times-Democrat expressed itself as follows:

"The verdict is an outrage upon this community and it is just such mockery as this that disgusts people with juries and courts and causes them to take the law into their own hands and mete out justice."

At the April term, 1897, of the Macon Circuit Court, the juries disagreed in three of the largest cases tried. At the June term there was a similar result on two important cases. The big actions, all for re-trial, loaded up the already heavy September docket. Lawyers began discussing a method for insuring a result in big cases. Some advocated one thing and some another. It was pretty generally admitted that one of the great causes of the delay and expense was the inability to secure twelve men who would think alike on an issue which had been elaborately presented by the contending lawyers. Letters were sent out to the prominent attorneys of the state, asking for their views regarding better methods than the one in use. The matter was discussed extensively throughout the state and in 1900 a constitutional amendment was adopted providing for a verdict from three-fourths of the jury in civil cases. This feature alone has been a long step towards relieving the lower courts of accumulated business. There has been no change, however, in the rule requiring a unanimous verdict in criminal cases.

The questions submitted to the lawyers and some of the answers are as follows:

1. Would it not be to the great advantage of the legal fraternity, as well as litigants, if a plan were adopted that would insure a result on every case that went to trial? 2. What suggestion could you offer to improve the jury system or plan of substitution?

Major A. W. Mullins, Linneus: (1) I think so; but the judgment of man is so imperfect that final judgment or even a verdict cannot be obtained in the first trial in all cases. (2) I believe in the jury system, and would not abolish it, but it may become advisable in civil cases to

accept a verdict from three-fourths or a less number than the entire panel.

J. E. McKeighan, with Lee & McKeighan, St. Louis: (1) Certainly. (2) In every case where the jury of twelve do not agree let a majority verdict be returned, which, however, shall require the express approval of the court on motion of the successful party before such party shall be entitled to a judgment thereon.

J. D. Dale, Shelbyville: (1) Yes. (2) I have long entertained the opinion that nine jurors selected should make a verdict, except for crime punishable by death. I have in my mind another change that would facilitate litigation, and from which the public would derive very great benefit; to-wit: The abolition of the Circuit Judge's office and the selection of a Judge for each county, to be clothed with the same powers and jurisdiction that Circuit Judges are now clothed with, and to require said Judge to hold terms of court as Probate Judges are now required to hold them.

Judge R. S. Matthews, Macon: (1) Yes. (2) Three-fourths of the jury to make the verdict and that County Courts and sheriffs be required to select intelligent men for jurors.

W. O. L. Jewett, Shelbina: (1) Yes, but how is this to be accomplished? It can only be achieved by having the jury composed of an odd number and a bare majority allowed to make a verdict. I do not believe the time has come for so radical a change in the jury system. An experiment may be advisable to allow in civil cases a two-thirds verdict. After the experiment has been tried we could better judge of its advisability. (2) I have no suggestion other than the above, except to throw every safeguard around the summoning and impanelment of juries. Our officers and County Courts are not always careful enough in the selection of jurors. All human systems are imperfect, and will always be so. We can only approximate perfection. The jury system has its faults, but it is the best system yet devised for adjusting human disputes.

Captain Ben Eli Guthrie, Macon: (1) It would certainly be a good thing if it could be accomplished. But the great question is, can it be accomplished with a reasonable show of justice? The experience of mankind has furnished a negative answer. The jury system in some form or other has been on trial from the earliest dawn of history. It has been improved and modified as the intelligence and experience of the race indicated. But a satisfactory substitute has nowhere appeared. It may be bold to say it will not appear, because all things seem possible to the human race. But it is reasonably safe, however, to say that

a substitute will not be found. (2) The only apparently practically efficient improvement of the jury system is to improve the intelligence and integrity of the jurymen. All optimists think this is going on from day to day, as the general average of intelligence and integrity of citizenship advances. This is the remedy. General increase of the intelligence of the body of citizens raises the standard of the sense of justice and increases the demand for honest and intelligent verdicts by an enlightened public opinion, and renders more efficient the jury system. Advance the standard of general intelligence and the moral sense of the people, intelligent and honest jurors follow as a necessity, and they insure an intelligent and honest verdict and enhance the chances of a result in every trial.

Nat M. Shelton, Lancaster: (1) Unquestionably, yes. (2) I have thought for some time that it might be safe to so modify our jury law that the concurrence of nine out of twelve should constitute a finding. This would be a conservative move in the direction suggested, and if the trial gave better results the reform could be enlarged upon. Under our constitution, however, I am of the opinion that any reform of the system having for its object anything other than the unanimous concurrence among the twelve could only be made to apply to civil proceedings, the provision as to the inviolability of the right of trial by jury being evidently an adoption of the system as a common law, and having special reference to criminal procedure.

B. R. Dysart, Macon: (1) I would oppose a majority verdict, except by agreement of the parties. (2) Many unjust verdicts have been prevented by less than a majority and even by one juryman.

W. H. Sears, Macon: (1) As I understand the matter, our jury system can be changed only by a constitutional amendment to that effect. I am in favor of the present system. Jurymen, like other people, do not always see things alike, and, unfortunately, it results in many hung juries in important cases. But, in my opinion, it is better to have it this way than for a majority or two-thirds to have the privilege of deciding the matter. Juries are frequently discharged from the consideration of cases when, if held longer, they might reach a decision.

George A. Mahan, Hannibal: (1) Yes; whenever a suit is brought it should speedily come to trial, and it is best for all parties concerned that a decision should be had. The failure of a jury to agree brings courts of justice into disrepute, and prevents the citizens from leaving disputes to such arbitration with any assurance that justice will be done. Under the jury system as now applied it is very seldom that any decision is had under the law and evidence. The courts fail to afford jus-

tice to litigants. (2) I am inclined to the opinion that the jury system in all civil cases should be abrogated, and all such cases tried before a court composed of three judges. While the expense would probably be no greater than now, such a court would try cases much more rapidly and always certainly, and hence, in the end, with more satisfaction to litigants and lawyers. When you come to consider the delay in obtaining and selecting a jury and the time consumed by the jury in agreeing or failing to agree, it may be safely said that the business of the court would be disposed of in half of the time by three judges. As it now stands, any civil case may be tried before the court by agreement, and many cases are so disposed of at each term of court, leaving the jury without work and under full pay. I see no good reason why all civil cases should not be tried and disposed of by a court composed of three judges, and the jury system abolished.

Gardiner Lathrop, Kansas City: (1) I should say that it would unquestionably be of great advantage to the legal fraternity, as well as to litigants, if a plan were adopted that would insure a result on every case that went to trial. With frequent mistrials, the costs amount to more, in many cases, than the whole sum at stake. (2) I have been for several years very much in favor of a two-thirds or three-fourths verdict, if not a majority verdict, in civil cases. All other questions in life affecting important interests are decided by a majority, and I see no reason why the same rule should not obtain in courts of justice. I think extensions of the referee system would also be an improvement on the present jury system, making the finding of the referee equivalent in legal effect to a verdict.

George W. Martin, Brookfield: (1) Yes. (2) As time passes along and jury after jury fails to agree, as criminals go unpunished on that account, as bills of costs are piled up for taxpayers to settle, as charges and rumors of bribery are from time to time circulated and believed, as the absurdity of allowing one or two cranky or corrupt jurymen to stand in the way of the punishment of crime force themselves upon the minds of the people the conviction becomes more general that the system should be changed, and people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that a substantial majority of a jury, say, two-thirds, or even something less, ought to be permitted by law to decide in civil cases.

R. W. Barrow, Macon: (1) Yes. (2) One of the primary causes of hung juries is, of course, that all jurors most unanimously concur in the verdict. A system that permits one juror to thwart the judgment of eleven other jurors, equally as good, is illogical. If our jury system were changed so that in all civil cases nine out of the twelve

could return a verdict, I believe that justice would be done in a greater number of cases than under the present plan. Under clear instructions from the court defining the law, it seems to me that the judgment of three jurors against one, as to the facts, would furnish a safe and conservative basis for a judgment, and that the great majority of hung juries would be prevented. When we consider that courts have the right to refuse security for costs, that the burden of proof is on the plaintiff and that present possession is regarded as *prima facie* right to property and that courts have the power to set aside verdicts when unsupported by evidence, with the right of appeal to higher tribunals, it seems that civil rights and *status quo* are sufficiently protected without giving to one juror, against the wishes of eleven others, the power to tie the hands of the court.

N. A. Franklin, Unionville: (1) I can scarcely say yes to the first question. We should be careful how we make inroads on established forms and ancient customs. I think that such a change as your question implies would result in a serious strike at the whole jury system. Our jury system could be vastly improved without impairing its usefulness as a safeguard to life and liberty. I would amend the law so as to disqualify any citizen from acting as a juryman who could not readily read and write and who did not understand the English language. I would disqualify any citizen from serving on a jury more than twice in one year, and thus abolish the professional juror. It is a familiar sight to see a dozen or twenty men standing around in the sheriff's way when the court calls for a jury, and who frequent our courts from time to time to get their names on the jury list. I would go after the business man. Of course, he doesn't want to act and will refer the sheriff to half a dozen men who do. The very reason I would make the business man serve is because he doesn't want to, and the reason I would disqualify the other fellow is because he does. I would likewise disqualify all ministers and justices of the peace; also all liquor men. Most of these reforms could be made by our county courts and trial court officers, but a statute as a reminder would not be a bad thing. I do not believe a man should be disqualified because he had read of the case at bar in the newspapers; all intelligent men read newspapers and intelligent men make the best jurymen.

In May, 1898, there were a number of mysterious occurrences in Macon homes and in those near the city. Houses were entered and women frightened. In most of the places invaded there were no men in the house. Sometimes small articles of food and other things were stolen. The intruder seemed to have no particular purpose, but he was

most active. Nearly every night some residence was the subject of his attentions. Finally, the night prowler committed a ferocious deed. He went to the home of Mrs. Ann Browitt, about a mile west of Macon, and attacked Mrs. Browitt's two daughters, who were sleeping in the same bed. In talking of the occurrence one of the girls said that the man entered the room, making a noise like some wild animal. He struck her several times in the face with a sharp-edged, short-handled hoe. The girls jumped out of bed and fled. The assailant followed Ethel, the older girl, and chased her out into the yard. He caught her and brutally beat her in the face with his curious weapon. The girls stated that the man seemed to be actuated by some crazy ferocity. There seemed to be no particular reason in what he did, except to hurt them as much as possible. There were no men in the house.

This affair created wild excitement. Detective Ed Turner took hold of the case, but for a long while could not get a start on it. The Browitt girls were unable to identify the man who had attacked them.

During the latter part of June there was a report that a man had entered the home of John Keochel, the blind broom-maker. Two of Mr. Keochel's daughters were aroused, and the man, grasping the arm of one of them, said: "If you holler, I'll do to you as I did the girls at the water-works" (the Browitt girls).

The man, it seems, didn't harm either one of the Koechel girls, but in leaving the house he picked up a sack of flour, which he found downstairs. Detective Turner noticed tiny white specks leading from the kitchen pantry out into the yard and on southward. He followed it to the home of Henry Williams, a negro, who had quite a while before been arrested for annoying some white girls, but who had been acquitted. In spite of the damning evidence by the trail of flour, Williams protested that he had not been out of his house that night. They took him to jail and during the day he was interviewed by a reporter. Williams said:

"I used to be a member of the Methodist church at Marceline, but I never joined out here. My present wife, though, belongs to the church. I am going to tell the truth about this matter if it kills me. My wife and I went down to the doctor's street concert Tuesday night. After that we came home and went to bed. I never got up until morning. When I woke I went over to the Rev. McDonald's house to attend to his horse. Then I came back home and the policeman arrested me. I didn't know a thing about this water-works business and the little girls down there. I never told the little Koechel girl anything about treating her like I did the water-works girls. I was not in the Koechel

house that night. I am not that sort of a man. I never killed anybody in a fight in Alabama. You see Mr. McDonald and he will tell you what sort of a man I am. I positively deny that I have been in this house. They wanted me to say, 'yes,' but they can kill me before I will do it.''

There was considerable talk during the day, and as night came on it became very well settled that the negro was to be hung. A. J. Glenn, was sheriff, at the time, and he stationed one of his deputies out in front of the jail. The citizens quietly formed about the jail and in the court house yard, talking in groups but making no violent demonstrations. The Rev. G. A. Robbins, pastor of the Methodist church, appeared on the scene and urged the crowd not to hang the negro. He referred to an incident where a man had been hung by vigilantes, and afterwards found to have been innocent. Mr. Robbins was making quite a talk but the crowd became impatient and refused to listen. They went to the jail and made a formal demand of Sheriff Glenn for the prisoner. The sheriff said he would defend the prisoner with his life. Someone brought a long rope and the crowd cheered. When the mob's determination became apparent a Mr. McVicker got up on a box or something and tried to speak in favor of letting the law take its course. Someone threw a brick at him and he was knocked senseless. He was standing right along-side the sheriff at the time. Sheriff Glenn argued with the crowd and promised that a full investigation should be made next day, but the people knew what they wanted and they rushed over the fence. The officers were disarmed and the front door smashed in. The key-box was found and someone unlocked the iron door to the corridor. Williams was trembling in his cell. His appearance in front of the jail was greeted with a wild shout by the mob. The first plan was to hang him to an electric light pole in front of a residence, but someone suggested that this would be an unwelcome sight for the women folks in the morning, and so they hustled the victim south on Rollins street and then up Weed to the Wabash viaduct. As the crowd went along with its prisoner in its midst a policeman was encountered going in an opposite direction. Someone called his attention to the fact that they were about to hang a man, but the policeman was not interested. A tall fellow, whose name is pretty well known in Macon and who is now living here, acted as master of ceremonies. He stood holding to Williams under the bridge. He threw a rope aloft and some boys standing on the bridge caught it and fastened it to the balustrade. Then a well-dressed little fellow, standing close to Williams, and who evidently wanted to attract attention to himself, addressed the prisoner:

"Henry, you have showed yourself a man; you are a brave man

and we are going to treat you right; if you want to say anything now's your chance."

Williams replied that he had nothing to do with the ceremony; that he had not been consulted in regard to it and was not in favor of it; he said they could go ahead and arrange things to suit themselves, and that they needn't think they could throw any responsibility on him by making him answer questions.

Then the tall man said:

"Now, Williams, you are at the end of the journey and I want to do this thing to suit you. Would you rather that the boys would take you up on the bridge and let you jump off so it will crack your neck in a hurry or shall I give 'em the order to hoist away where they are?"

Williams absolutey declined to say yea or nay on the proposition and the tall man signaled to the boys on the bridge to pull the rope. The victim died without a struggle. Next day the body was cut down, the coroner impaneled a jury and evidence was taken, after which the jury returned this verdict:

"An inquisition taken at Macon, in the county of Macon, state of Missouri, on the 30th day of June, 1898, before me, Dr. Guthrie E. Scrutchfield, Coroner, upon the view of the body of Henry Williams, colored, then and there lying dead, H. W. Doneghy, J. D. Smith, S. A. Patterson, H. M. Rubey, J. P. English and C. D. Sharp, good and lawful men, householders of Hudson township, county aforesaid, who being sworn and charged diligently to inquire and true presentment make, how and in what manner Henry Williams came to his death, upon their honor do say that he came to his death at Macon, Missouri, at the hands of two or three hundred men, whose names, identity and residence are to these jurors unknown; that said Henry Williams was hanged by the neck until dead, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., June 30, 1898, with a rope attached to the bridge of the Wabash Railroad Company, in the city of Macon."

When E. Smith Gipson of College Mound, died on April 2, 1901, he left a will which was one of the most unique documents ever filed in a Missouri court. Mr. Gipson was a son of Robert Gipson, a farmer whose sketch is printed elsewhere in this work. Smith Gipson was a plain, hardworking farmer, who was noted as a good judge of horseflesh and had amassed quite a fortune through shrewd trading. His education was not derived from books and contact with scholars, but from practical toil. About ten years before his death Mr. Gipson was kicked by a horse, and for a while it was thought he would die. He recovered, and before long made a will, which he verily believed

would thwart the lawyers. He said there should not be a "whereas," an "aforesaid," or an "on or about" in it. He knew how he wanted his property to go and he intended to put it down in plain black and white so everybody could tell just what he was driving at. But soon after his death his will was made an issue in court by some of the heirs who did not get what they regarded as a fair divide.

Soon after the litigation began the will was published in some of the newspapers. It instantly became a subject for wide discussion. Some contended that it meant one thing and some another and others held that the will was void because of its lack of clearness. A man in Iowa wrote to Probate Judge Buster that he knew eleven different languages, and that for a consideration he would come down to Macon and construe the will in such a way as to satisfy everybody. Following is a literal copy of the Smith Gipson's last will:

State of missouri
conity of macon,
Coledg mound.

In the name of God
amen I C B in the year Lord.

Know all men that Preasants Grieting that Beeing sond in mind & Good Bodly Helthe in the year of our Lord, A. B. 1890 and Beeing in Good Bodly Helthe and of sond minde and memory knowing the insertinty of Life and the certainty of Death Having my prefference in what way my effects should Be setled among my heirs and my wife first this is my last Will and testament. that I appont my Wife catherine gipson to have the hom Residents where we now and have for the greatest part of our livs in macon county mo on section 22 town-ship 5 Rang fifteen or as much their of as will suport Her comfortably Deuring Her natural Life & a Decan Burrul at Deathe the form to Be Rented to the Hiest and Best Bider for cash at the end of each year or the first Day of march of each year Binding the Rentor to give Bond and aproved seurty for the Rent of said Lands the guerrduan Here after beeing named to Have 10 per cent of all moneys for Rents and the monney that Remains over the Decen support is to Be loaned out on cecurity after each years Rents after the first year so that if there is enny Remaning from need & wants all so the Rentor pay all tatcs on the farm & the 2 track of Lands on each sid of the conty Road and all moneyes arising or in anny wis Being or Be Longing to my est tat to be Loande at S per cent on good security on Real estat that is not incumbered in enny way till all off my Lands is Soalde it Being Soalde on twelve monthes tim. Dock Gipson and tom Gipson is not to Pay moar

then ten dollars per achar for the forty a doindeng them on the east & James Boker on the South in section 6 six in Range 17 named Laying East of toms forty and cornoring withe Docks south east cornor in section 6 all so grant Gipson is to Have Have thirty five achars a joindeng His track in 22 at ten per achar out of the estate when setled all so naney Saurdinny green my Beloved Daughter is to Have the Sum of two Hundred Dollars over & above Her Eaquil Part of my Estate and Jo Lee Shellon Barger is to Have one Dollar he Beeing the son of I Binda Gipson By Berthe, deceased. and when my effects is all soald and the Estate all settled I want my cur Rator to sea that mary summers my Beloved Daughter Has a full Part of my estat after Her Husbat, s, g, summers is Dead in Less she Be comes Penant or in Bodly need then she shall such amont as will pervent Bodly Suffering and in case of Her Deathe Her part is to Be equaly Devided Between Gertrude Summers and mary Genit summerses second son and commanly call Litty and Simon and Lery are in the event of the Deathe of their mother are to Hav one Dollar apeac out of my estat and Mary Greens part of my estate shall Be Loaned Her Haveng the yearly intrest or Be Laid out in Land in Her own nam for Her own self or the Heirs of Her Body and if she Dyes in testant then the sam shall Revert to Her Brothers and sisters if they stay on Living if not to their children with the exception of Sherman and Lery Summers & Lee Shellon Barger & Galus Green they and Lery are to Have one Dollar of said estate each of them this amont set is for Her nany staying at Home after sh was of Lawfullage & other conciderations it Beng just and Right Galus Green is not to Hav ondly one Dollar out of my estate in my opinion of Best way is to let my children chos 2 of the Brothers to act as credtors an excutors and admr an that they are to Have $150cts per day for all the time that they consum predently in settling the estat for printing hand Bills & for Probating and other expenses not namd. Have full Ray na monney to Be Divided unti all is settled nothing to be Soal unDer 12 months credet the paper giveng 2 good solvent men as security Bfour the property is moved or the same sho Be Retaken and Resoald agane in case that Sarah Green Dyes Before my estate is settles the Rest of the Heirs is to shear Her Part of my estate Divided Between Grant and Susie tube my Beloved Dan and there children the girls are to Have Good Second Rat Horse or mare out of my estate to make to make them Eaquel withe the Buoyes. that has had Horses when they were free this Being my Last Will and testimen signed in Presence of former Wills ar void and un Sound.

Signed Sealed and Witnessed By ot Stringer and I C con Row atest J. F. Conrow, E. S. Gipson (Seal) Ar Hillerman

Signed on this the 12 Day of october 1897.

Judge Shelton's construction of the will is given in his opinion, rendered Tuesday, April 21, 1903, as follows:

"I am asked in this proceeding to construe the will of the late Smith Gipson. The petition, as I read it, asks that but two questions be passed upon. First, does the will dispose all residue of the real estate after the life estate to the widow is exhausted? Second, if it does not, is the plaintiff, Joseph Lee Shellenbarger, entitled to participate therein with the other heirs?

"I am of the opinion the remainder in that land is not disposed of by the will and if I am correct in this view it shows that plaintiff is entitled to his distributive share in the lands.

"I am of the further opinion that the will does not attempt to disinherit the plaintiff, Shellenbarger. On the contrary it especially provides that he shall have one dollar out of the estate in excess of his equal share.

"In view of the answer in this case and at the suggestion of the counsel for defendant I have thought to go somewhat beyond the allegation of the petition in my findings, hoping thereby to avoid complications. The language of the will here referred to is made to certain portions of land, by Dock, Tom and Grant Gipson confers no title on them, but accords them an option which they may excerice or not. Dock and Tom at any time after the testator's death, provided the rights of creditors are not interfered with, Grant's to be exercised only at the final settlement of the estate, and then only as acting for any indebtedness to the estate."

The long and costly litigation between John Massengale of Macon county and Elijah E. Rice of Chariton county, over a thirty dollar steer, attracted great interest. Both Massengale and Rice were born in Wayne county, Kentucky, not very far from each other. The two men were typical farmers and cattle men. They were alike in spirit and determination. Rice was born July 20, 1849. Massengale was a few years the elder. Rice had been a Missourian about thirty years at the time the lawsuit developed. Massengale ranched in Wyoming for many years. Out there they called him "Missouri John." He is a great big, good-natured fellow, and the cattlemen thought a great deal of him. Massengale came to Missouri and settled near Keota. In September, 1899, he missed a steer out of his bunch and later on was informed that the animal was in Rice's herd. Massengale went to

see Rice about it, and the two went out together and looked at the steers. Massengale picked out one which he claimed was his missing animal. Rice said he was mistaken; that it was his property. Massengale filed a replevin suit before Squire M. J. Lane at Bynumville. At the first trial before the justice Massengale was represented by D. R. Hughes at Macon. Albert D. Nortoni, now one of the judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, was the attorney for Rice. The first trial occurred on December 2, 1899. The village was full of witnesses and spectators. It was long after midnight when the attorneys concluded their arguments. The jury failed to agree. The second trial was had January 6, 1900. This time the verdict went for the plaintiff, Massengale. Rice appealed the case to the Circuit Court and there was a trial before Judge John P. Butler at Salisbury in February, 1900. The jury failed to agree and the case was re-tried in the same court in September, 1900. In all this time the number of witnesses had steadily increased, and the costs were piling up high.

Neither of the litigants would have suffered much over the loss of the steer, but having put their hands to the plough they could not turn back. The lawyers had several conferences with a view to settlement, but no progress was made in that direction.

At the trial in September, 1900, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant Rice. The case was appealed by Massengale. One of the main grounds of objection urged by his attorney was that defendant's counsel, J. A. Collett, had used this language to the jury in his closing argument:

"Massengale obtained his start and made his money by rounding up unbranded cattle in the West, and stealing them and branding them as his own."

In order to show that there was no justification for this language the plaintiff printed the entire record of the trial, which made a brief of 241 pages. The Appellate Court remanded the case for re-trial. A change of venue was taken to Fayette, Howard county. At the first trial at Fayette the jury disagreed, but in the second trial a verdict was rendered for the defendant Rice. This made seven trials altogether. It is estimated that the entire proceedings cost in the neighborhood of $5,000. The attorneys for Mr. Massengale decided, after the final trial in Fayette, that the record didn't justify an appeal. Mr. Massengale said to them:

"It is with you gentlemen to say whether it shall be appealed or not. If you want to try them another whirl in the higher court I am with you."

The steer, which was described in the evidence by Mr. Massengale as "a dark red steer, a round body, rather a small dark two-year-old, a little under average size—what I would call a dark red steer, with a white spot in its forehead, worth about thirty dollars," grew up tall and large until it became the biggest animal in Mr. Rice's herd. Several parties offered him $200 for the steer for the purpose of showing it at country fairs and agricultural meetings, and arrangements had been made for such exhibitions when the animal took sick one day and died. Rice said had it lived until that fall he intended giving a barbecue on his place and inviting all the attorneys and witnesses, as well as Mr. John Massengale, to come over and be his guests. The old steer would have been one of the features of interest on that occasion.

The La Plata division of the Macon Circuit Court was established to meet a growing demand for a civil tribunal in the northern part of the county. In the petition presented to the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly praying for the authorization of the Court the following names appear: J. C. Doneghy, John T. Doneghy, E. A. Griffin, James I. Sears, S. K. Sears, T. J. Kellam, G. M. Phipps, J. M. Sharp, Joseph Park, Cyrus C. Wood, M. Owsley, Wm. Easley, T. M. Easley, Henry Van Berg, J. D. Miller, W. D. Powell.

Colonel John F. Williams of Macon was Member of the Legislature when the bill was introduced.

Following is the text of the act creating the La Plata Division, Macon County Circuit Court:

"It is hereby provided that the Judge of the Twenty-Seventh (now the Second) Judicial Circuit Court shall hold three terms of the Circuit Court each year in the town of La Plata, in the county of Macon, at the following times: On the second Mondays in April, August and December.

"Said Court shall be held in the town of La Plata in a room to be selected by the Board of Trustees of said town, and they are hereby given all power to appropriate money necessary to pay all the rents and other incidental expenses necessary thereto.

"Said Court shall have concurrent original and appellate civil jurisdiction in all that part of Macon county lying north of the township line running east and west between townships 58 and 59.

"The Circuit Clerk of Macon county shall attend such Court in person or by deputy, and perform such duties as may be required of him by law, for which he shall receive the same fees as are now provided by law for similar service in like Courts of record.

"The sheriff of Macon county shall attend said Court in person or

by deputy, and perform such duties as may be required of him by the law.

"No judgment, nor levy of the execution issued thereon shall be a lien upon any real estate of said Macon county until a duly certified abstract of such judgment shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, at Macon City; but thereafter shall have the same force and effect as though judgment had been rendered in the Macon Circuit Court at Macon City, and the execution issued thereon.

"All general laws now in force, or which may hereafter be passed, regulating and governing Courts of record in civil cases, and all laws defining the practice and proceedings in such Court, not repugnant to this Act, are declared to be in force and effect in the Court hereby established.

"Approved April 28, 1877."

Amended in 1879. See Session Acts 1879, page 84.

Sometime afterward the terms at La Plata were reduced to two, one being held in March and the other in November. At the General Assembly in 1909, however, Mr. John T. Barker, representative from Macon county, introduced a bill creating another term at La Plata, to be begun the first Monday in September. This bill was made a law, and La Plata now has three terms of Court, the same as provided for by the original Act.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BOND INDEBTNESS—FIRST SUBSCRIPTION TO MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—MANDAMUS BY SUPREME COURT COMPELLING ISSUE OF BONDS—MASS MEETING APPROVES COURT'S ORDER—THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION—GENERAL PROTESTS—DETERMINED EFFORTS TO FIND MONEY TO BUILD ROAD—LITIGATION SCARES FINANCIERS OFF—THE GROWING DEBT—EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE—COUNTY COURT AGAINST IT IN 1894—PROPOSITION OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED—MR. GARY'S PLAN FOR A SETTLEMENT IN 1904—STRONG CAMPAIGN FOR AND AGAINST—VIEWS OF BOTH SIDES—ADVOCATES OF SETTLEMENT DEFEATED BY SMALL MAJORITY—PRESENT STATUS OF THE DEBT—THE LEGAL PHASE OF THE CASE.

Directly following the Civil war the West was characterized by unparalleled business activity. Railroads, factories, mills and all sorts of enterprises were projected and the work hurried feverishly. It seemed money was plentiful and everybody was anxious to get his share while it lasted. The country had dropped the musket and eagerly grasped the plow. Every train and steamboat brought immigrants to Missouri.

It was in this period that the Missouri and Mississippi railroad was born. Out of it grew the bonded indebtedness which yet hangs over Macon county.

The subject of the M. and M. bonds will be treated historically and then legally. Under the first division will be presented the early stages, the struggle for life and the death of the road, and the latter results of an attempt to compromise the indebtedness. The second division will discuss the record made by the case in the courts during nearly forty years of litigation.

The writer has clearly in mind that there are two sharply defined views concerning this case. One is that the bondholders can never realize materially on their holdings, and that the people of Macon county can never be made to pay, as they express it, for "something they did not get." The other element contends that the decisions of the courts have been uniformly against the county, and that eventually the debt and interest will have to be paid.

Of eighty-five Missouri counties and towns that have labored under the burdens of railroad bonds all have settled but three.

Colonel A. L. Gilstrap was the leading promoter of the Missouri and Mississippi railroad enterprise. He was one of the pioneer residents of Macon county, and noted for his energy and public spirit. He made known his intention to build the road, which was to run, eventually, from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas City by way of Macon. Several parties of means were associated with Colonel Gilstrap. A. B. Hyde was resident engineer. Some time after the organization Major H. S. Glaze became the treasurer. General F. A. Jones of Macon was secretary and general attorney. He was also a large stockholder.

On February 20, 1865, the General Assembly of the State passed an act to incorporate the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, to build a railroad from Macon City through Edina, Knox county, to or near the northeast corner of the State, in the direction of Keokuk, Iowa, or Alexandria, Missouri. Afterwards the company was authorized to extend its road southwest from Macon to some point on the Missouri river. By the act referred to it was made "lawful for the County Court of any county desiring so to do, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company and issue bonds therefor, and levy a tax to pay the same, not exceeding one-twentieth of one per cent upon the assessed value of the taxable property for each year."

The Macon County Court subscribed $175,000 to the stock of the road on April 2, 1867, without submitting the matter to a vote of the people. In the fall of that year the Supreme Court of the State, by peremptory writ of mandamus, compelled the County Court to issue bonds in payment of the subscription.

At that time the County Judges were A. C. Atterberry, James R. Alderman and W. D. Roberts.

From articles in the local papers of that date the first subscription seems to have been popular. The people were anxious for railroads, and it was thought the new project would prove an important auxiliary in building up the county. At a largely attended mass-meeting at Macon, presided over by General F. A. Jones, these resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of great pleasure of the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri ordering a peremptory mandamus to the County Court of Macon county to issue the amount of stock subscribed to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad in the bonds of said county.

"Resolved, That laying aside all points of difference, we heartily

co-operate and unite in all legitimate measures for the early completion of said road and urge upon the citizens of the counties North, East and South of Macon, interested in the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, to earnestly press the subject upon the attention of the officers of their respective counties and the community generally.'' (From the Macon Argus, reporting a meeting held October 25, 1867.)

Editorially the Argus said:

''The railroad meeting at the Court House last Friday night was a spontaneous outpouring of the people to testify their gratification at the successful culmination of the suit establishing the legality of the subscription to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad. No sooner had the telegraph announced the decision than the news spread over town like fire upon a prairie, and a meeting was called at once to give expression to the feelings of the people. All seemed to partake in the general rejoicing, believing that the success of the road would add universally to the wealth and prosperity of both city and county. John W. Henry's speech was full of telling points and reached chords that vibrated the audience like an electric shock.''

It is stated by a party who seems to have been in touch with the early operations of the road that the first appropriation was only expected to be used in bridging, the purchase of ties and grading. It was hoped by then some capitalists would be found to take hold of the enterprise, lay the steel, equip the road with rolling stock, erect stations, etc. The right-of-way and the work done upon it would be offered as security for the future investment. But wages and material were high, and the first subscription by the counties proved inadequate to build the roadbed. Some work had been done northeast of Macon, and the roadbed constructed from Salisbury to Glasgow.

A call was made on the Macon County Court for a second appropriation of $175,000. This came in the shape of a motion filed with the court in February, 1870, by Judge James A. Clark, then attorney for the road. Judges Alderman and Roberts were still on the county bench. Judge C. P. Hess was the new member, who succeeded Judge Atterberry.

In a statement published in The Macon Republican of October 28, 1892, when he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, Judge Hess stated that he strongly opposed this second issue of bonds from the first, but when he saw they were going to be issued over his objection, he named important conditions contingent upon his favoring the issue, the conditions being a pledge for the faithful use of the money and that the shops be located at Macon, and

that the line should pass through Macon within 400 yards of the depots of the Hannibal and St. Joe, and the North Missouri roads.

The second subscription was not popular. Meetings in protest were held all over the county. Suits were instituted to stop the issue of bonds. At the same time there were those insisting on the County Court that the second subscription was absolutely necessary, else the amount contributed in the other subscription would be lost in the collapse of the road. The second subscription was made May 2, 1870, amid considerable excitement.

The opponents of the issue declared the first money had not been honestly used in construction work, and that the second subscription would likewise fail of its purpose.

It was not long before the road landed in hard lines again. The bonds were scattered, being bought up by investors in many of the large cities. Still the supply of money was inadequate. Contractors filed liens and attached everything they could find. At one time a consignment of steel was shipped to Macon, in care of Major Glaze, the treasurer, with instructions not to let it leave his possession without the money. During his temporary absence from the city some of the track builders seized the steel and laid it on the ties north of town. For a very short time the Missouri and Mississippi railroad actually possessed a piece of track. But when Major Glaze returned, he made them tear up the track and place it back in his possession until paid for. Part of the steel was eventually used in laying the Wabash track from Salisbury to Glasgow.

Some agents of the railroad company, in a determined effort to raise funds, went to London and opened negotiations with some financial men there, with fair prospects of success, it is said, when a notice appeared in the London Times to the effect that investors in M. and M. securities would buy a law-suit. This closed the money boxes of London. Afterwards a man by the name of Vandewater, a contractor of Pana, Illinois, and some St. Louis men came up to look over the situation. These parties made an attempt to handle the property, and, it is said, had arranged with Brayton Ives, a railroad builder of New York, to raise the funds for the steel and rolling stock. One of the syndicate was connected with a rolling mill where rails were made. The bankers of New York were about to close a deal for advancing the necessary money when a telegram came to Ives from Missouri stating there was imminent danger of suits all along the line. So Ives stood from under and passed from the stage as a figure in M. and M. history.

Major Lewis, president of the road, Judge Clark, Mr. Tisdale of

Clark county, and a stockholder from Knox county, made a final effort, and attempted to lay some steel, but the rolling mill people demanded the cash, and the work stopped. That seems to have been the last attempt at construction. It is said that many of the men who had taken active hold of the enterprise at the start lost nearly all their fortune. The road was dead, but the bonds still lived.

From the beginning of the suits to recover on these bonds the county's sentiment was strongly against a settlement. The people had received nothing; in equity they should be required to give nothing. That was the argument here.

The bondholders kept their judgment alive and added up their interest. There were those who said quietly that the debt was collectible, but it was not popular to make such a statement in public.

That was the situation when Gen. John B. Henderson of Washington, T. K. Skinker, Gen. James M. Lewis, St. Louis, S. A. Saunders, Springfield, Illinois, and Daniel R. Kinder, Litchfield, Illinois, all attorneys representing M. and M. bondholders, visited Macon in November, 1894, and began to take soundings regarding a compromise of the debt, at that time amounting to $1,100,000. They petitioned the County Court (Judges W. H. Terrell, Gran Goodson and Hammond Ward) to order an election on a proposition to settle at fifty-nine and three quarters, payable in new five per cent bonds of Macon county.

The names of 215 resident tax-payers were signed to the petition. In a statement isued by the County Court it stated that in accordance with the law it would be required to order an election, but "we do most emphatically oppose the adoption of said proposition, for the reason we believe the rate named in said proposition to be entirely too high and unjustifiable under the circumstances."

The election was ordered for December 15, 1894. The County Court advised the people to "vote an emphatic 'No,' on the proposition."

There was not much of a campaign. It was clearly apparent, even to the bondholders' attorneys, that the proposition would be defeated. The vote against the proposition was 5,020; in favor of it, 67. Most of those signing the petition for an election did not vote, or voted against the compromise.

In 1904 Mr. Theodore Gary, after the expenditure of considerable time and means, presented a plan by which it was hoped, and claimed, that all of the indebtedness on the M. and M. bonds could be settled for eighteen cents on the dollar. At that time the total debt was a little over $1,600,000. It was figured that at eighteen cents on the dollar it

could be settled for $300,000, or $50,000 less than the original subscription by the Macon County Court to the M. & M. bonds. Mr. Gary, in his usual careful manner, began a systematic campaign. He succeeded in interesting a large number of men of affairs in all the townships, and a committee of fifty was appointed to work up interest in the project of compromising and settling the debt. In May there was a meeting of the committee and citizens in the rooms of the Macon Commercial Club. This meeting was attended by General John B. Henderson of Washington and Arthur C. Huidekoper of Meadville, Pennsylvania, two large holders of the M. & M. indebtedness. Both General Henderson and Mr. Huidekoper stated at that meeting that they would accept eighteen cents on the dollar in settlement of their holdings. There was a vote of the committee, all of whom went on record as unanimously favoring the proposition.

Mr. R. G. Mitchell, attorney for the county, stated at the meeting that the amount in judgment at that time was $1,109,131.53. Interest due on the judgment up to the first of August, 1904, $401,099.51. Small warrants, $86,686.86. Court costs, $4,283.42. Total indebtedness up to August 1, 1904, $1,601,201.32.

Both General Henderson and Mr. Huidekoper addressed the meeting.

Mr. Gary stated that in 1901 he personally saw nearly all of the bondholders, and that he only met two who would not acept the compromise. Since then he understood one of these men who held about $22,000 was willing to come in. Mr. Gary stated that no very considerable amount would stay out of the compromise.

Mr. A. W. Gilstrap said that Mr. Gary had been acting as the official agent of Macon county in this matter and had doubtless been put to a great deal of trouble and expense. He wanted to know whether Mr. Gary would have a claim on Macon county for the trouble he had been to and whether he would be paid by the other side of the house.

To this Mr. Gary replied that he never expected to ask Macon county to pay him a cent commission. He supposed that the creditors would pay him something, not in any case more than five per cent would he ask for.

Mr. Gary went on to state that he was willing for the committee to know everything that he had done, and said all the correspondence he had was subject to investigation at any time; that he had no claim whatever against Macon county.

Mr. Gilstrap said that "Certainly, we have no fault to find with that."

In its issue reporting the meeting the Macon Republican presented the following as the complete list of the committee of fifty: John Scovern, J. H. Wright, A. W. Gilstrap, D. B. Moore, Lon Hayner, J. J. Davis, J. G. VanCleve, J. P. Kem, W. G. Walker, E. L. English, Edward B. Clements, Macon; Robert H. Kern, New Cambria; B. E. Moody, Excello; John A. Nickell, Nickleton; F. W. Allen, Callao; John F. Coulter, Excello; Jefferson Morrow, Callao; W. S. Watson, H. W. Doneghy, Macon; J. T. Doneghy, La Plata; E. D. Allen, Callao; James D. Miles, Atlanta; Frederick Sandner, C. D. Sharp, Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, Harry M. Rubey, Ben Franklin, John T. Gellhaus, Thomas Bibby, Aleck Leathers, C. S. Tuley, Macon; A. J. Brown, Anabel; Judge John Williams, Excello; W. E. Floyd, Axtell; H. W. Graves, New Cambria; W. E. Murlin, Bevier; E. J. Jones, New Cambria; W. O. Clarkson, Callao; F. W. Blees, Macon; A. S. Ray, La Plata; J. B. Goodding, La Plata; Ancil Milam, Macon; Gran Goodson. New Cambria; John Jones, New Cambria; George Wisdom, Macon.

In a letter to the Macon Republican the following week Harry M. Rubey stated that his name had been erroneously placed upon the committee list, and that he was not a member of it. He said, however, that he was in favor of compromising the debt at eighteen cents on the dollar, "if it can be effected in the right way, and I will do all I can to accomplish it as a private citizen who is interested, because I am a proeprty owner and taxpayer, and because I think it's to the best interest of the county."

There was a meeting of the committee of fifty and citizens of Macon county in the Circuit Court room on November 21, 1904. This was the opening gun of the campaign on the compromise issue. The meeting was called to order by J. J. Davis, chairman. R. G. Mitchell acted as secretary.

Mr. Gary presented his plan of compromise as follows:

"In the event the compromise is voted by the citizens of Macon county, a committee who will be owners of $100,000 par of the registered warrants now registered against the county, being the first of such warrants registered, will not cancel these warrents, but will give an option to the county to purchase them at eighteen cents on the dollar whenever the remaining outstanding debt comes in at the same price, depositing said warrants with a copy of the option and agreement with a trustee to be named by the court, with an understanding with the county that the M. & M. fund of one-twentieth of 1 per cent shall continue to be levied until the outstanding indebtedness is settled to the satisfaction of the county, and that all of the M. & M. fund shall be

applied to the payment of interest at par on the warrants deposited with the trustee. The trustee to be instructed to pay the owners of the $100,000 warrants 6 per cent on the $18,000 until principal of $18,000 and six per cent interest is paid; the county agreeing not to issue any more small warrants or to lend assistance to taxes being paid in M. & M. warrants. Trustees to be authorized to collect the interest, first pay the interest on the $18,000 and to deposit balance in the county treasury, all sums collected as interest on the par value of the warrants over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest on uncancelled warrants under this agreement at 18 cents on the dollar. Then continue to run the county's finances as it has been done heretofore in all matters except in the matter of the M. & M. fund, which will be collected and paid into the treasury in cash and drawn out on the registered warrants. This plan permits the county to continue to levy the one-twentieth of 1 per cent and provides its absorption as interest on the warrants. The interest on warrants being more than the income from the M. & M. fund makes an effectual bar to anyone except the holders of these registered warrants from drawing anything from this fund.

"The advantages of proceeding with a compromise seem to me to be, without a single exception, all in favor of the county. In the first place, if we are able to prevent the creditors from receiving anything at all on a million and a half dollar debt, we can continue to do so on $150,000, provided we absorb the M. & M. fund, and this plan fully provides for that. In the event new litigation is brought and is successful, the county would not be liable for any amount except the $150,000, while now, if the creditors are successful in any new action, they would have a claim against us in excess of $1,500,000.

"It is thought as soon as those standing out for a higher rate learn they are successfully barred, they would come in and accept the compromise. I am told by a man who has probably had more to do with compromises than any other man living, in some eighty-odd compromises, in no instance but one was all the debt brought in when compromise was first voted, and in that instance they paid 85 cents, and in no instance have any of the creditors who stood out been able to get more than the compromise price.

"In adopting this plan, there would be no new point to litigate. The ground has been threshed over. We would not change our plan of handling the business; we would continue to levy one-twentieth of 1 per cent and the general fund is all taken up by general expenses. This should be continued until such a time as we could settle the outstanding

debt at the compromise price of 18 cents on the dollar, with interest to December 31, 1904. By taking up $1,450,000 of the debt, the remainder would not be worth one cent more than it is now, provided the one-twentieth of 1 per cent is absorbed, because a debt against Macon county for $1,500,000 with power to enforce collection is just as good as one for $150,000. The county is perfectly good for either amount. The impression has gotten out that to cancel a part of the debt enhances the value of the balance. This would be true if the $5,000 derived from the special M. & M. tax is available; if not, then it is not true. It would not be true because all the special tax would be absorbed.

"In view of all the facts, I recommend that we submit the proposition to a vote, because I fear that this very favorable settlement can never be obtained again for a majority of these judgments standing against Macon county. The facts seem not to be realized, as straight judgment of hundreds of thousands of dollars lying against a perfectly solvent county, one that is amply able to pay dollar for dollar if a plan should be discovered by the creditors to enforce settlement. Suppose this was an individual matter, what would you do? Let us treat this at close range. At least, let us use our influence for rational conservative action. I am so well acquainted with the facts and the private opinion of some of our local attorneys, some of them are now present, that I want to earnestly urge careful consideration. I am now talking to you as a citizen interested only, as you are, in the best interests of the county, because, so far, not a creditor has agreed to pay me one cent and I pledge you my word and honor I don't know that they will ever agree to do so. It's all I could do to get them to agree to the 18 cents.

"I leave the whole matter in the hands of the committee. Whatever they do, I shall cheerfully abide by, but my last word is to be careful. Don't turn this chance to cancel over 90 per cent of this judgment debt at 18 cents on the dollar down without submitting it to a vote, unless you feel like you will be in a position to defend your action. For my part I want to go on record here and now in favor of submitting and working for a compromise for as much of the debt as we can get in at the price, and fight the balance until we can get it at the compromise price."

The paper read by Mr. Gary was discussed freely.

Mr. Gary was asked: "Suppose the judgments were held by fellows who don't come in?"

To this Mr. Gary replied: "It is judgments we are buying. We have contracted with these men to come in."

Mr. Gary stated that 90 per cent of the debt was in the contract.

Major B. R. Dysart, R. G. Mitchell, Ben Franklin and others spoke in favor of Mr. Gary's plan. A motion was made and unanimously adopted to present the petition to the County Court asking for an order of election on the compromise proposition as set out.

There were 502 signers to this petition.

The petition was presented to the County Court the following Monday. As representatives of the petitioners were Web M. Rubey, B. R. Dysart, R. G. Mitchell, Ben Franklin, W. S. Watson, Dr. E. B. Clements, A. W. Gilstrap, John Scovern, J. B. Goodding, W. E. Floyd, Theodore Gary, E. McKee, Major S. G. Brock, Dr. F. W. Allen, A. S. Ray, Judge J. J. Davis, J. H. Wright and others.

Opposing the proposed submission to a vote of the people were James Sparrow, Ben F. Stone and N. M. Moody.

An election was ordered for Friday, December 30, 1904.

A campaign in the interest of the compromise was swiftly begun. Meetings were held in Macon nearly every week and speakers were sent out over the county. The Macon papers and most of those in the towns of the county favored the compromise. The Macon papers reported all the meetings at the county seat in full, hiring a special stenographer for the purpose.

Circuit Judge Shelton spoke at Macon, La Plata and other places, urging the citizens to vote for the compromise in the interest of their property. There was a counter-campaign by those opposing the compromise on the Gary plan. They held meetings here and all over the county in the same manner as did those favoring the compromise. Among the leaders who opposed the compromise were Fred L. Thompson, county school superintendent; James W. White, R. S. Matthews, N. M. Moody, Joseph Park, Dr. T. J. Norris, P. M. Gross, Paul Burton, county clerk, and Dr. C. W. Reagan. These gentlemen insisted that they were not opposed to a settlement of the debt, but that they did not think Mr. Gary's plan was in all respects what it should be.

In a letter to the Macon papers Mr. Moody voiced his sentiment of the opposition in this language:

"One very important point for the voter to take into consideration is whether or not he is in favor of settling a part of this debt and leaving unsettled as much as $160,000 to $170,000 of said debt. I honestly believe that to settle a part of this debt, as proposed, will have the effect of making that part of the debt unsettled more valuable."

The following, prepared by one of the leaders opposing a compromise, embodies the main points of his side of the controversy:

"Those who opposed the compromise of the M. & M. railroad debt

at 18 cents confidently believed that, inasmuch as the bondholders had litigated the county for more than thirty years and had failed, they had in that time certainly exhausted every legal means to which they could resort, and that therefore they could not force the payment of their claims.

"They had been taught that the county could legally pay all its necessary current expenses before it could be required to apply any of the county revenue on the payment of the M. & M. debt.

"They believed that the county could never be compelled to levy and collect more than 55 cents on the hundred dollars for all purposes, including county expenses and the payment of the bonded debt, whether that debt was in the shape of bonds, judgments or warrants, that being provided for by the statutes.

"They also believed that the county revenue would not increase more rapidly than the growth of county expenditures and, consequently, there would be nothing left to apply on the debt.

"A great many believed that a considerable portion of the debt would not come into the compromise and that to compromise a portion of the debt would be bad policy, for the part of the debt that remained unsettled would be greatly enhanced in value and would force the county to make the same levies and continue the same tactics that had been resorted to for years.

"Quite a few, doubtless, thought that, inasmuch as the bond-holder was offering to settle at 18 cents, it was good proof that he had abandoned all hope of ever being able to force the payment of his claim.

"It is a fact that cannot be disputed that the legal procedure being pursued by the bondholders at the time of this publication could have been resorted to at any time since the bond litigation begun, with the same effect as now. It therefore follows that all have been deceived as to our legal status in the matter of the M. & M. bonded debt."

The balance remaining out was one of the main points in the controversy. It was answered again and again by the advocates of the compromise by stating that practically all of the debt would come in, and that the balance could be so handled that the holders would not realize any more than those who came in. Other contentions of those urging a settlement will be treated under the legal subdivision. Among the more prominent advocates and workers in the interest of the compromise were E. McKee, Ben Eli Guthrie, Major B. R. Dysart, R. G. Mitchell, Ben Franklin, R. A. Guthrie and all the member of the committee of fifty. The vote was cast Friday, December 30, 1904, with the following result:

To fund bonded indebtedness—yes, 2,397.

To fund indebtedness—no, 2,729.

Following the defeat of the compromise proposition, the Macon Republican printed this editorial:

"The men who favored the defeated proposition have had their inning. It is now the turn at the bat of the men who opposed the compromise. If they do not wish to be set down as irresponsible leaders and as men unsafe to follow, they will proceed at once to secure for the people a better proposition under which we can get rid of the debt. They told the people of this county if they would vote down the 18 cents compromise they could get rid of the debt much cheaper. We assume they were sincere. We therefore urge that they now go to work and secure this better proposition. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the people."

Immediately upon the failure to settle, the bondholders put their attorneys to work and suits of various characters were instituted against the county and pressed with vigor. These suits are now pending in the Federal Courts.

The following table of the M. & M. indebtedness was prepared by Tatlow & Mitchell, Springfield, Missouri, attorneys for the judgment creditors:

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI, EXCLUSIVE OF COSTS, JANUARY 1, 1910; THE AMOUNT DRAWING INTEREST AND THE RATES OF SAME; THE AMOUNT NOT DRAWING INTEREST AND THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST THE SAME WOULD DRAW IF IT WERE COMPOUNDED.

Total debt, January 1, 1910	$2,034,484.36
Total amount drawing interest	1,489,692.27
Total amount not drawing interest	$544,792.19

Debt Bears Interest as Follows:

Principal.	Rate.	Int. 1 Day.	Int. 1 Mo.	Int. 1 Yr.
$1,143,826.68	6	$191.01	$5,719.14	$68,692.62
56,337.95	7	10.94	328.62	3,943.66
123,354.99	8	27.39	822.41	9,868.40
166,172.65	10	46.20	1,384.72	16,617.30
$1,489,692.27		$275.54	$8,254.89	$99,058.98

Interest bearing debt	$1,489,692.27
Interest rate per day	275.54
Interest rate per month	8,254.89
Interest rate per year	99,058.98

Debt not drawing interest	$544,792.09
Average rate of interest	.0665

Principal.	Int. 1 Day.	Int. 1 Mo.	Int. 1 Yr.
$544,792.09	$100.64	$3,019.05	$36,228.65

If Interest on Total Debt Were Compounded on January 1, 1910, the Interest From That Time Would Be:

Principal.	Int. 1 Day.	Int. 1 Mo.	Int. 1 Yr.
$1,489,692.27	$275.54	$8,254.89	$99,058.98
544,792.09	100.64	3,019.05	36,228.65
$2,034,484.36	$376.18	$11,273.94	$135,287.63

Legal Phases. (By Ben Eli Guthrie.) The Legislature of Missouri, in February, 1865, passed an act incorporating the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company and authorizing the counties by their county courts to subscribe to the capital stock thereof, and to levy a tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent to pay the same. At that time the County Court levied for its ordinary running expenses 50 cents. It was generally understood that this included road purposes. But, oddly enough, in 1868 the Legislature passed a road law, which, it is claimed, authorized the County Court to levy an additional tax of 40 cents as a special road fund. The fact is, however, that after the passage of that act Macon County did levy 40 cents for road purposes up to and including the year 1871, or at least under this act or some other act it levied a special road tax in addition to the common fund of the county.

In April, 1867, the County Court of Macon County, under the act above named, did subscribe for $175,000 of the capital stock of said railroad company and thereafter refused to issue its bonds to pay for the same under the terms of the act. The railroad company applied to the Supreme Court of Missouri for a mandamus compelling the court to issue the bonds in accordance with its order. This case appears in the

41 Mo., 453, and resulted in an order from the Supreme Court that the bonds should be issued.

It is well to remark that at the time these bonds were issued, in 1867, the assessed value of the taxable property of the county was $5,145,810 and that in 1872 the assessed value was only $5,466,434. In 1870 it was only $4,874,467.

Another curious thing connected with the legal history of these bonds is that, early in 1870, the Legislature passed an act to amend this act, incorporating the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company and increased the rate of taxation from one-twentieth of 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent. This act was enrolled and properly certified to the governor. The governor has a recollection of the bill being before him and of an intention to sign it, but he could never recollect signing it, and the signed bill never got to the Secretary of State's office, and consequently never became a law. It has, therefore, cut no figure in the litigation. It does show that the Legislature interpreted the act of 1865 as confining the bondholder to the fund arising from the levy of one-twentieth of 1 per cent, and finding later that that was not enough, they undertook to amend the act and increase the rate 50 cents to the one hundred dollars.

"On the 2d of May, 1870, the County Court of Macon county took an additional $175,000 of the capital stock of the railroad and, without mandamus, issued its bonds to pay for the same. This is the subscription over which the popular indignation was aroused. In 1872 a new County Court was elected, which, for the year 1873, levied only 50 cents on the hundred dollars for the common fund, and 5 cents for the M. & M. fund. And so the coupons on the bonds went to protest because of want of funds to pay them.

In 1873 action was brought by mandamus against the County Court to compel them to levy a special tax to pay the coupons on bond No. 1 of the first issue. The trial court held that they could only levy a special tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent and no more. This opinion was affirmed by the Supreme Court and is reported in the 56 Mo., 126. This is one of the leading cases connected with the litigation.

Other counties besides Macon subscribed to this stock, among them being Clark and Knox. Default was made in these counties about the same time, and one Johnson obtained judgment against Clark county and went to the County Court of that county with his judgment and demanded a warrant on the common fund to pay the same. This was refused. He then sued out his mandamus in the Federal Circuit Court,

which followed the Supreme Court of Missouri in the 56 Mo. and held that he was confined to the proceeds of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. The bond holder then appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and the case is reported in the 96 U. S., 211, in which the court holds that the bonds were a general debt on the county, and that the judgment creditor was entitled to a warrant on the common fund to pay his judgment.

In the meantime Alfred Huidekoper had obtained a judgment in the Federal Circuit Court against Macon county and he brought two separate mandamus proceedings against the county to secure the payment of his judgment, to-wit: one to levy a special tax and the other to issue him a warrant on the common fund. The first of these cases was decided in favor of the county. Mr. Huidekoper appealed. The second was decided in favor of Mr. Huidekoper and the county appealed. The first case is reported in the 99 U. S., 582, and the opinion therein follows the Shortridge case, and the levy of the special tax was denied. The second case, however, followed the Clark county case in the 96 U. S. and held that Mr. Huidekoper was entitled to a common fund warrant. Upon the return of this case the County Court refused to obey the summons and made a further and additional return as a reason why it should not issue its warrant. This return the trial court overruled and the county appealed again to the Supreme Court. The case was heard in that court in connection with four cases from Knox county and the opinion affirms the Clark county case in the 96 U. S., and says that the warrant must be issued. Judge Waits uses this significant language:

"This, we all agree, means that the payment of this balance is demandable out of funds raised by taxation for ordinary county purposes."

The mandate in this case got back to the court in April, 1884, and quite a number of other mandates of like character were also brought to bear at that time, and on the 29th of that month the court issued thirteen warrants under such mandates and they were presented to the treasurer at the same time and registered as the law requires.

In 1885 Mr. Huidekoper, by supplemental information in said cause, had a further writ issued against the court showing that they had not levied the full 50 cents on the hundred dollars, and demanding an additional levy of 20 cents, and also certain other motions, bringing up all the proceedings of the county court, the collector and the treasurer during the years 1884 and 1885. The result of this was that the

Federal Circuit Court ordered a levy of the extra 20 cents and also that the surplus money in the treasury on the 29th day of March, 1884, be pro-rated to the thirteen warrants. This case was appealed by the county, and is reported in 134 U. S. 332, in which the judgment was affirmed and in obedience to that in 1890 the $14,000 remaining in the treasury was disbursed and the extra levy was made and pro-rated among the several warrants.

The opinion of Judge Brewer in the trial court in this case is found in the 75 Fed. Rep., 259, which is very pertinent in showing the views of the Federal Court on the question.

During the time the proceedings reported in the 134 U. S. were in progress Mr. Hudson, a citizen of Macon county had a $10 warrant against the contingent fund of the county and he undertook to mandamus the treasurer, Mr. Trammel, and the trial court decided in Mr. Hudson's favor and Trammel appealed the case. This judgment was affirmed in the Supreme Court of Missouri and Trammel filed motion for rehearing, which was granted, and the original opinion was withdrawn and the opinion reported in the 106 Mo., 510, substituted, by which the action of the lower court was reversed. This case is one of the strongest cases against the county and is much relied upon by Mr. Huidekoper's counsel.

It is necessary to state here that, in addition to the thirteen warrants on the common fund, there were special warrants issued on the M. & M. special fund, among which were warrants in favor of Alfred Huidekoper, Fred Huidekoper and Charles Stratton. These parties, in 1891, sued out additional mandamuses on their judgments, complaining that the warrants were not paid and that the M. & M. fund was collected in small warrants drawn against said fund and that no money came into it and that the County Court had no right to issue small warrants. These matters were heard in the Circuit Court before Judge Thayer, who rendered an opinion holding that the collector had a right to receive these special warrants in payment of special taxes and that the County Court had a right to issue small warrants under the Act of 1873, and that that act was not unconstitutional as against the relators, although it was passed after their bonds were issued. He held, further, that a warrant could be assigned to more than one person and that, though the assignments not be in the form, yet it was sufficient after it had been received by the collector and treasurer and settlement had been made with the County Court. This opinion was not appealed from and is the law today as between the parties to that proceeding and the property covered by said proceeding.

The county officers have been acting more or less under that interpretation of the revenue law and the interpretation given in the case of Winterbottom, 123 U. S. 215, which went up from Knox county and was an action on the collector's bond for having received warrants without their being properly assigned. The practices arising under the interpretation of these two cases have given rise to the present litigation.

From March, 1891, when the Thayer opinion was rendered, up to April, 1909, litigation ceased and the county practiced the methods indicated in the Thayer and Winterbottom cases, but no money went into the treasury.

In 1909 two proceedings were started. The one was a mandamus against the state and county boards to raise the assessments and to compel those Boards to assess the property of the state and county of Macon at its full cash value. In the Federal Circuit Court, Judge Dyer held that the courts had no jurisdiction in such matters; that the revenue system in Missouri granting appeals to persons who thought they were injured by the assessor to the Boards of Equalization and from the Boards of Equalization to the Court of Appeals was a complete system in itself and did not brook the interference of the courts. Mr. Huidekoper appealed his case, and in March, 1910, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment and sent the case back for answer and trial on its merits.

What may be the outcome of this litigation is for the prophets of the present and the chroniclers of the future.

The second proceeding was a Bill in Equity, filed in April, against the County Court, County of Macon, collector, treasurer and the clerk, charging conspiracy and fraud and raising all the questions covered by the various preceding litigation and some new ones. The bill was answered and reference had to the Hon. Walter M. Boulware, who filed a long and able report in March, in which he gave the county certain running expenses, such as for the poor, the indigent, salaries of officers, judicial expenses, but forbade the use of any money for roads and bridges and other improvements of a permanent character, and enjoined the county from doing many things and ordered them to do many other things.

This matter is now pending in the Federal Circuit Court at Hannibal, Missouri, on exceptions filed by both Mr. Huidekoper and the defendants, and the sons of the prophets will have to have a meeting to divine the future of this litigation.

These are the facts in regard to the litigation. It is put in the most general way, because any particular account of them would cover many pages. It is idle now to speculate about what will be the result, save it is always safe to say that the hazard of carrying this debt increases with the years. The Legislature of Missouri has done us more harm than anybody else, because every member of the Legislature must have something to do with the fiscal system of the state, and every time that is touched Macon county is injured, so far as this debt is concerned.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GEOLOGY OF MACON COUNTY—TOBACCO—AGRICULTURE—THE DAIRY—STOCK RAISING—A TOWN LOT AUCTION AT HUDSON—"THE CITY OF MAPLES"—MODERN MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS—LADIES' CIVIC LEAGUE—MACON CHARITY SOCIETY—DRAINAGE WORK IN THE CHARITON VALLEY—WEALTH OF THE COUNTY—SOME NOTED CHARACTERS—PIONEER COAL OPERATOR—JOHN JONES AND HIS CAVE HOUSE—WHY MR. BEACH WOULDN'T WEAR A HAT—PATRIOT WHO WOULDN'T CUT HIS HAIR UNTIL A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT WAS ELECTED—JOHN HENRY GRIFFIN—"DEPOT" SMITH—TWO LIVELY RIVAL TOWNS—THE POSTAL SERVICE—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

During its early years, farming and stock-raising were the main pursuits of Macon county. Then occurred the coal strike and it immediately became prominent as the center of the coal-producing region of the state. Year after year Macon county has headed the list for this valuable deposit of the underworld. Until within the past few years, however, but little attempt has been made at underground exploitation, save for coal. Now there is a large body of land under lease in the coal district and adjacent by an oil concern, which promises to begin development work at an early date. Another interesting project of the underground is a gold and silver mine at New Cambria. These various enterprises are treated under the chapter on mining. Those who have studied the character of the country west of the Wabash railroad have predicted that within a few years it will be the center of a great oil and mining district, perhaps excelling that of any other state in the Mississippi valley.

In a discussion of these important industrial features, so close to active development, a paper read by Colonel A. L. Gilstrap before the Macon Geological Society, in May, 1875, becomes almost prophetic.

Colonel Gilstrap's paper was as follows:

Mr. President: By request of this society, I proceed to deliver a dissertation upon the geology of Macon county.

The word "geology" is derived from the Greek words, geo, earth, and logos, a discourse, and means a discourse about the earth.

This term is more comprehensive than mineralogy. It may include

not only all minerals, earths and soils, but the several uses to which these are applied in the evolutions of the laws of nature in the formation of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. That in the formation of the mineral kingdom, vegetable and animal life perform a conspicuous part in the incipient process, are facts so well established that they are no longer seriously disputed. But it is not my purpose now to enter upon the mode and manner of geological evolutions. Macon county contains an area of thirty miles square, less seventy-two square miles, of which eighteen are taken from the east side of the northeastern congressional township, and fifty-four from the two townships in the southwest, and lies upon the Chariton and Salt rivers, including the dividing ridge between the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, upon which divide the city of Macon stands. Thus it will be seen that the county of Macon contains an area of 828 square miles. Within this area vast mineral wealth is known to exist. And, while it is true that the drift period succeeded close upon the carboniferous, and in some cases appears to be intermingled, yet we find an extensive marl bed lying upon the upper carboniferous formation, forty feet thick, upon the general average, and in some places, especially the hills, coming up very near to the surface.

This vast marl formation, rich in lime and clay, is far more productive in vegetable matter than the common soil, and can be added thereto, by comparatively little labor, which will double the products of the farm, especially in that great staple, wheat. On the west side of the Chariton river there is a chain of hills running nearly north and south called the Elk Knobs. This formation, in some respects, differs from all other parts of the country. The drift seems to be less in depth, so, also, is the marl bed—besides coal veins running up four feet in thickness in some places, especially from the H. & St. Joe R. R. south, until you strike the loess formation, there is kidney iron ore, which will yield 60 per cent of iron, and some indications of anthracite coal. It is stated upon pretty good authority that there are hills so completely filled with iron ore as to constitute fully one-half of them.

Information has existed for many years that lead existed in these hills, near the county line between Macon and Adair, and continues northward into Putnam county. In one case this ore has been melted out, and found to contain about 30 per cent of silver. But explorations have not been made in such a manner as to determine whether these ores exist in sufficient quantities to justify working them.

East of the Chariton river, along the East Fork, and between that stream and the Middle Fork of the Chariton, three workable coal veins

are known to exist. The first one runs from four to five and one-half feet, and is being worked at the Summit and Bevier mines; and near the Summit, and on Brushy Creek, in the Elk Knobs, by Thomas Jobson, Esq. Below this vein about thirty-five feet is another vein thirty-two inches thick, superior coal. About forty feet further down is another vein, which measures eight feet, in the valley of the East Fork, on the H. & St. Joe R. R. This vein is superior to any yet found for gas and the forge, making coke, and generating steam, because of its freedom from sulphur, and the immense amount of gas which it contains.

These existences of this lower vein has been demonstrated by boring into it in the East Fork valley, two miles west of Macon, on the H. & St. Joe R. R. and by sinking a shaft into it by Col. A. R. Pope, on the same railroad, one mile nearer Macon, where several tons of this coal have been taken out, from which the tests were obtained. In the valley of the East Fork, near the railroad, where the boring has been done, the fact was demonstrated that, at a distance of about 100 feet below the railroad track, lying immediately under a Plazoic rock, there exists a spongy compact bed of black material nine feet thick, very heavy, of a glistening metallic luster, apparently greasy and incapable of reduction by heat.

Further investigation has shown that it only exists under and near the valley, and that it must be graphite, or the black oxide of manganese, the latter of which its character, as so far determined, does not support. There is reason to believe that this supposed graphite bed extends some distance up and down the valley.

Continuing southward, between the East and Middle Forks, the coal lands increase in thickness, and the country, falling off as it does, while the coal veins run on a level with a small dip to the southwest, exposes these beds, and they crop out above the valleys so as to be worked by drift openings, self-draining. Such is the case in township 56 of range 15, where these veins run from five to seven feet in thickness; and on the west side of townships 56 and 57 these beds run from three to four feet. Such veins are to be found throughout the whole extent of the southern part of the county, and contain vast deposits of mineral wealth, to utilize which railroads are indispensable.

In the drift formation of this county some few pieces of native copper have been found; but no deposit of any value is believed to exist.

The great mass of the rocks of this county is a bituminous limestone, with occasional beds of argillicious sandstone intervening. A number of conglomerate deposits of the sulphate of lime-pure lime-

stone exist in the county, which, by trial, burns into a fine, white lime of the best quality. This white limestone belongs to the drift period.

Of valuable earths, this county possesses two varieties in abundance, and all found below the several coal veins—fireclay and pipe or potters' clay, of the best varieties. The beds of fireclay are from four to fifteen feet thick, and the potters' clay formations are about the same thickness, while the pipe-clay beds are not over thirteen inches, as a general rule. It is believed that one bed of Koaline has been discovered under the graphite formation, supposed to be three feet thick. A bed of pure white clay is found there, but that it is Koaline remains to be determined. The inexhaustible marl beds everywhere in reach of the farmer, the immense deposits of valuable coal beds and clay formations, if properly utilized, will make Macon one of the richest counties in the state. But it remains to be seen whether this generation is capable of casting off old prepossessions and customs, and of coming up to the work necessary to develop her resources.

Mr. President, this discourse is quite short of all that can be truthfully said upon this subject, but I hope that I have given satisfaction so far as I have gone.

A. L. GILSTRAP.

Prior to 1860 the growing of tobacco was the important pursuit of the Missouri agriculturist. Every man owning an acre of land put it in tobacco, and thereby established credit with his storekeeper. Tobacco was a staple crop, commanding a steady market, and the possession of it was as good as money in the bank.

Callao was an important center of the tobacco-growing region of Macon county. Seven hundred thousand pounds were shipped from there one season. The factories there were operated by John Henry Matthis, Kerry Perrin, Judge George Turner and Lovern & Wright, George and Minor Towner had a big factory at Bloomington. At Macon R. M. J. Sharp, P. M. Wright, George B. Turner, George Towner and Shortridge & Benedict were the leading tobacco men.

In all the factories slaves worked in preparing the leaves for shipment.

J. H. Wright, one of the tobacco men mentioned above, thus described the industry as it existed before the freedom of the slaves:

"The tobacco industry of Missouri grew to enormous proportions up to and during the Civil war. It was the only profitable crop for the farmers in the interior of the state before the railroads came, for there was practically no market for country produce and grain. But the tobacco shipper stood with his cash in hand, ready to pay the

producer. If a man could get hold of a few acres of ground his credit would be good with the storekeeper as soon as he told him he had sown tobacco, and the storekeeper would be content to wait for his money until the crop was harvested and sold.

"The tobacco was received in huge barns, the most notable of which were at Huntsville, Brunswick and Glasgow. There were, also, large factories at Macon, Bloomington and Callao. The product was squeezed into great hogsheads, from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds in each, and sent by boat to St. Louis. I have seen steamers cut loose from the wharf at Brunswick so heavily loaded with hogsheads of tobacco that the water would splash up on the lower deck.

"Nearly all of the Missouri tobacco went to European countries. It seemed that in certain sections there our weed was a prime favorite for plug and smoking because of its great strength. England was specially fond of a long leaf we raised, which was known to the trade as 'Shoestring.' At that time—prior to 1866—it was against the law to cultivate tobacco in England. The other varieties raised here were 'Iron Oker,' 'Yellow Oker' and 'One Sucker.' 'White Burley' was grown towards the close of the industry in Missouri. It is said that this variety absorbed enough moisture on the ocean voyage to pay its freightage across. The smart dealer on the other side was the gainer by this, which he long kept to himself as a trade secret. The vessels collected their freightage at the port of embarkation and, of course, could not charge again on the other side.

"I am glad experiments with the object of again raising tobacco in Missouri are under way. At the present price, which, I understand, is from $10 to $12 per 100 pounds, it ought to be profitably raised. You can raise easily 750 pounds to an acre, if the crop is well 'tended. But it requires incessant activity. About three acres is enough for one man to look after, but if he has several children to help, he might put out more. In the tobacco days ten acres was regarded as a large tract. You see, a man has to virtually sleep with his crop, with the weeding and the succoring and the worming. But it's a hardy crop and thrives well. There was money in it in the old days, and there would be money in it now for the small farmers who could devote the time to it.

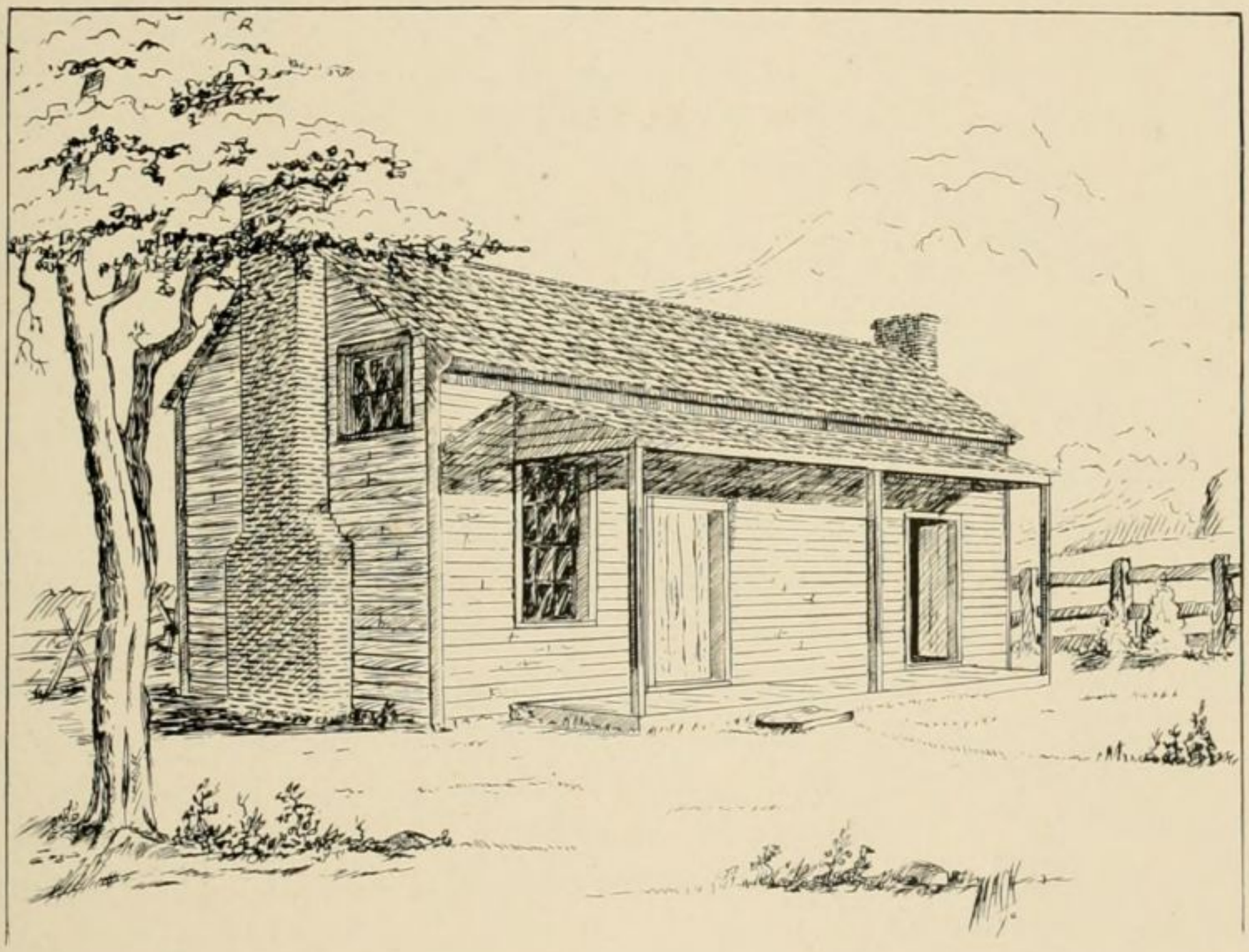
"Why they quit raising it? Well, there were several reasons. One was the bottom dropped out of the Liverpool market because of the India tobacco which had just reached there. That knocked out the American export trade. Quite a number of Missouri shippers had large consignments on the way over when the drop occurred, and all lost heavily, as the tobacco they sent wouldn't pay the big transportation

charges. I know of one man whom they drew on to pay a large freight bill to cover the difference between the freight charges and what his tobacco sold for at Liverpool. These things disgusted the Missouri farmer with the business and he tried to forget all about tobacco in the raising of corn, wheat and fine cattle. Tobacco continued very low for a long time, and at last it became a forgotten product of Missouri. But with present prices the weed could certainly be raised profitably and the industry come into its own again. The old state certainly raised a fine article while it was at it, a brand that was famous the world over, just as our corn-cob pipe is today. An immense amount of tobacco could be raised without subtracting materially from the production of grain and other things, as tobacco doesn't require very much space.

"There is one draw-back about the crop, and that is it drains the fertility of the land quicker than any other product. After land has been planted in tobacco three seasons it is 'all in,' and you have to treat it heavy to fertilizers to make it produce anything else for some time. But by that time you've got a good pile of money in your pocket, and can stand the loss of the small acreage for a season while it recovers. The resumption of the tobacco industry would add mightily to the state's wealth and furnish employment to a great many laborers, both in the fields and factories. There is no question about the successful raising of the plant; it is as sure a crop as anything a farmer could put in, and because of certain qualities the Missouri article has always proven a high favorite with the manufacturers."

E. E. Samuel, a Chicago capitalist, is now doing a great deal to revive the tobacco industry in Missouri. His house is distributing White Burley seed to the farmers and agrees to take all the tobacco produced at the highest market price. Last year Macon county raised quite a lot of weed which was sold to the firm. The demand for Missouri White Burley comes largely from China, where by official edict the celestials have been using tobacco manufactured from that and other brands in large quantities in place of the seductive opium pipe. It is stated by those who are close to the situation that the Oriental demand for tobacco is increasing as the years go by, and that in time the price will rise to such figures that Missouri farmers will go into the tobacco business extensively.

Many old citizens clearly remember the time when Macon, Callao and Bloomington were lively in those seasons when the farmers were bringing their tobacco to market. Immense sums of money were put in circulation and business thrived wonderfully. Of course, tobacco will



BOYHOOD HOME OF DR. A. T. STILL

not take the place of grain and stock-raising, which are the leading industries of the county, but it may prove to be one of the important side industries, one which will add many dollars to the farmers' annual revenue.

Twenty-two years ago a writer on Macon county farming lands appraised them at from $10 to $20 per acre. Today $50 is a fair average, but many improved farms have been sold largely in excess of that sum. The immense influx of land buyers from Iowa, Illinois and other states in 1902-3 sent values up rapidly. Missourians awoke to a realization that they had appraised their farms below their value. Quite a number paid a bonus to purchase back before the deeds were executed. Many thousands of acres in Macon county changed hands during the period of the land boom. The men who came here from other states knew exactly what they were getting. They seemed to have a better idea of the land's value than many of those who had lived on it all their lives. In most instances, the newcomers paid spot-cash. They have proven good citizens, bringing with them the thrift and enterprise of their former states. The county has been the gainer by these new residents, nearly all of whom belong to the well-to-do class.

Blue grass is named as the most valuable of the soil's products. The broad acres of the county are covered with it, and it has made stock-raising profitable. It comes out in mid-spring and stays till the winter snows blight it. Corn, timothy and clover are the staple crops. Some progress has been made in the production of alfalfa. Wheat thrives as well on the Chariton lowlands as on the Missouri river bottoms. Corn runs from sixty to seventy bushels to the acre there. The land there also produces the finest vegetables known. Until the drainage enterprise was under way these lowlands had not been successfully developed. With the large canal now constructed from north Valley township down into Chariton county the farmers regard these lands as safe from damaging overflows, and cultivate them extensively.

The Missouri apple is said to command the top notch price in the markets, because of its superior flavor. There are a number of large orchards in Macon county, many of them being operated strictly as a financial enterprise. One orchard firm near Macon—Wardell & McCully—cleared $12,000 on its product in 1909. The varieties are Ben Davis, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Grim's Golden and Winesap. Peaches, pears and small fruit of all kinds are grown with fair success.

The drainage of Macon county is excellent. The state divide runs through the heart of it, north and south. The larger streams are the Chariton, East and Middle; Mussel, North and South Forks; Salt river,

Long Branch, Big Brush, Bear, Turkey, Narrows, Winn, Little Turkey, Hoosier, Walnut, White Oak, Painter, Richland, Pearl, Silver, Clear Spring and Rock Creeks.

Within recent years the dairy business has become quite an important adjunct to farming. There is a first-class creamery at Macon operated by Rudolph Miller, a native of Denmark, who has worked indefatigably to interest the people in the production of milk and the development of their dairies.

When he first came to Macon county Mr. Miller traveled from dawn to dark explaining to the farmers what the dairy business had done for Denmark and what it would do for Missouri if the people here would go at the business as the Danes did. The soil of Holland and Denmark had been practically worked to the bone, and the people were emigrating in large numbers because of their inability to produce crops, when some good Samaritan suggested the idea of dairying for the restoration of the land. It proved to be the financial salvation of the kingdoms.

Mr. Miller came to Macon county in the spring of 1900. He was told that Macon was not a dairy county, and that he would simply add his to the list of failures of those who had tried to conduct a creamery at Macon. But the man from Denmark knew what he was about. He reasoned that a Missourian was just as anxious to make money as a Dane, and that it was his business to show him how. For the first year or two it was a discouraging proposition. He was told that Macon was a splendid county for corn and coal and fruit and stock-raising and all of that, but that it never could be made a prize-winner on dairy products. So from the small patronage he had on the start, Mr. Miller managed to produce some samples of Macon county products, which he sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. There were exhibits from all parts of the United States, the highest of which scored 97½, and Mr. Miller's "scrub" butter from Macon county scored 97.

"The trouble with the dairy business in this state," said Mr. Miller, "is that, with most farmers, it is merely a side issue, to earn a little extra money. The production of cream ought to be an industry by itself. There should be organization and discussion. The producer of milk and the manufacturer of butter need greater confidence in each other. Attention should be given to scientific feeding and to keeping the cows and their barns as clean as possible. The barns should be heated in winter and the cows fed on succulent feed, such as roots, etc. With proper care they will give as much milk in winter as in summer. Great care should be exercised to keep the ponds and all

sources of water absolutely pure. That is the way they do it in Denmark."

One man sold $82 worth of cream to the Macon creamery in November, 1909, the product of ten cows. Several patrons of the creamery clear annually from $500 to $700 on five cows.

The live stock industry has grown to large proportions in Macon county. Blue grass pasturage exists all over the county, and grazing land is abundant. All the towns on the railroads ship large consignments of cattle, sheep and hogs to the markets, and the high prices existing have made the industry most profitable. The Missouri mule is developed in Macon county to his highest perfection, and is seen on all the blue grass farms. In most of the towns regular stock day sales are held, which are largely attended and good prices realized. Some noted auctioneers reside in Macon county and they have made these sales attractives features of the week ends.

The following list of purchasers and prices paid is from the report of an auction sale held at Macon in March, 1910, largely attended by stock men and farmers from Northern Missouri:

Span 2-year-old mules, $290, Robert Bell, purchaser; mare, $125, Allen Adams; span mules, $392.50, C. L. Vandyke; span mules, $325, Billy McGee; horse, $127.50, Tom Gupton; horse, $197.50, P. M. Gross; horse, $115, Tom Sneed; horse, $155, A. P. Strode; horse, $292.50, A. D. McAfee; pair mules, $305, R. W. Ayersman; horse, $50, N. A. Hayworth, Moberly; horse, $85, Mitchell, Palmyra, horse, $95, P. L. Miller; span of mules, $300, C. W. Hall; horse, $235, Garnett of Madison, Missouri; horse, $150, Joe Parrish, Moberly; team of horses, $455, P. M. Gross; buggy horse, $200, Mitchell of Palmyra; horse, $155, Garnett of Madison; span mules, $400, William Rose; horse, $150, A. Roberts; pair mules, $365, Vaught of Shelbina.

At about the same time these prices were being paid on the Chicago markets for other classes of stock: Cattle, $8 to $8.60; hogs, $10.75 to $10.95; sheep, $8.50 to $9.30. The local market was a few cents lower.

There was a sale of lots in Hudson (now Macon) by public outcry on July 4, 1857. At that time Hudson was farming land sliced up into town lots. The town of Macon was to the east of it. Macon had progressed rapidly and it was the desire of the promoters of Hudson to start a rival town and outclass it. The eventual result was that the two towns went together and became one big city.

Thomas P. Rubey, H. L. Rutherford and G. B. Dameron, comprised the Hudson Town Company. They succeeded in interesting quite a

number of well-to-do St. Louisans in the enterprise. The syndicate had influence with the management of the North Missouri Railroad, then building upstate. The road, as originally projected, would have gone through Macon, but the Hudson Town Company induced the managers to change its locating survey to the town it was going to build to the west. That is why the road swings on a long curve to the west. Several of the prominent streets and avenues of Macon are named after St. Louis men who were stockholders in the town company, notably Samuel Treat, D. A. January, Gerard Allen and others. The new town was named after Thomas Hudson, at that time president of the North Missouri railroad.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad was very close to completion. North Missouri was full of active railroad men and investors. It was said that the machine shops, road-houses, and other railroad buildings of the North Missouri road would be located at Hudson. Other roads were talked of as knocking at the door to get in. It was a rosy picture for a town lot sale crowd. There were several brass bands, refreshments galore and everybody was out there for a good time and a town lot. Lots, 46x20 feet, were bought up like hot cakes at from $50 to $300. There was no limit to the supply, however. The Town Company could have sold lots clear up to the Iowa line if there had been enough purchasers.

The $300 lots were supposed to be on the main thoroughfare, the Broadway of Hudson. Now it is in the extreme southwest part of Macon, almost out of sight of the business district. Colonel Robert Bevier, who later organized a regiment and went into the Southern army, was one of the orators of that interesting day. Quite a number of other distinguished personages from the cities were present.

Web M. Rubey, now a resident of Macon, is the only person who could be found in the county who has a keen recollection of the town lot sale. He was then deputy county clerk, and lived at Bloomington, the county seat. Hudson, January, Judge Treat, Allen and all the members of the Hudson Town Company are now dead.

The men who bought lots erected buildings, and for a while it seemed that all the rainbows drawn by the auctioneer would be realized. The streets of Hudson hummed with activity, just as they do now in the boom towns of Oklahoma. A large portion of old Macon was rolled over and united with the new town. The railroads were completed and up until the Civil war there was constant business activity in these parts. It is very rare now that you hear the name Hudson

mentioned in connection with Macon, as soon after the union the latter name became generally adopted.

Visitors to Macon have expressed great admiration for the beauty and extent of the maple trees in the residence districts of the town. A picture taken of the town from the waterworks tower looks as though the city were in the heart of a forest. From these beautiful trees came the name, "The City of Maples," so frequently applied to Macon. The circumstances in which the town acquired these trees are interesting. In 1872 John W. Beaumont, an energetic real estate man and promoter, became involved and could not pay his taxes. The city's bill against him was only $116. Beaumont was an honest man and the debt worried him. He went to the City Council, frankly explained his financial embarrassment, and said that he had on hand 10,000 young maple trees, from one to two inches in diameter, which he had secured for the purpose of setting out around the real estate he had for sale; if the city would accept these young trees, which were worth far more than his debt, he would be glad to make the payment that way. After some discussion, in which the majority favored the proposition, the Council agreed to the compromise, and Mr. Beaumont delivered the trees. Then the mayor, S. G. Brock, proclaimed an "Arbor Day." It was announced that every property owner who would agree to set out and care for from six to ten trees could receive them free of charge by applying to the City Council. At that time the country in these parts was mostly prairie land and there were but few trees in Macon. The Council's proposition was eagerly accepted and acted upon by the citizens. Almost in a day Mr. Beaumont's legal tender for taxes was in the hands of the inhabitants, who faithfully carried out their part of the agreement. These trees were sturdy and grew to large proportions, furnishing welcome shade to all the avenues of the town, and adding greatly to its beauty and homelike appearance.

To Col. F. W. Blees largely belongs the credit of the extensive municipal improvements inaugurated and carried out in Macon. When he returned from Germany, after having settled up his ancestral estate, he went before the City Council and insisted that an adequate sewerage system be constructed. To this enterprise he generously donated $5,000. He was also one of the first to urge the extension of street paving and good sidewalks. Year by year the paved streets have been extended in all directions and there are miles and miles of granitoid walks around the town. All the main streets of the city are paved with vitrified brick, and at the southern limits of the paving is the government road, a smooth boulevard constructed as a specimen of rock high-

way by engineers from the Federal Road Department. This boulevard extends on to the Academy and south.

In 1909 the electric light and waterworks system was remodeled at an expenditure of about $24,000. The improvements were in the hands of a Board of Public Works, composed of the following gentlemen: F. W. Gieselman, president; John Thompson, Thomas Still and Henry Hunckler. Allen Guthrie was a member of the board the first year, but resigned when his time was up and Mr. Hunckler was appointed in his place. The board was chosen by the citizens. New electric pumps were installed at the source of water supply, East Fork, and the power house was strengthened by the addition of a Vertical Cross Compound engine, 450 H. P., directly connecting with a 300 kilowatt generator. This is the emergency engine of the plant. It is of the class used in the large cities for trolley lines and electric lights. The capacity of the plant with this powerful engine is 7,000 16-candle power lights. The Macon plant has the capacity to supply power not only for Macon but for all the adjoining towns within twelve miles or more. It is said to be the best concern of the kind in the west. It is hoped by the new installation that the electric light and waterworks system will not only be self-sustaining, but will create a revenue for the city.

To the Ladies Civic League is largely due the credit for the cleanly and attractive appearance of Macon. The League was organized in 1903, and the following officers were chosen. Mrs. Philip Gansz, president; Mrs. Theodore Gary, first vice-president; Mrs. Otho Matthews, second vice-president; Miss Jennie Dessert, secretary and treasurer.

The League at once began an active campaign. It enlisted the support of the City Council and the business men. A man was employed to sweep and remove the litter from the downtown streets daily. An ordinance was passed prohibiting tobacco users from disfiguring the sidewalks. Householders were urged to clean up their yards and alleys, and to have carted off their ashes, old cans and debris. Prizes were offered for those who cultivated the most attractive lawns. Many other improvements were encouraged by the industrious and public spirited women, and Macon soon became known far and wide as one of the prettiest towns in the state. The secretary has received numerous letters from other organizations of women, requesting that a copy of the by-laws of the Macon League, and something about its method of operation.

Since its organization the League has expended, on an average, about $650 a year for the improvement of Macon. It is now creating

a sinking fund to be devoted to some special feature of interest and benefit. A suite of entertainment rooms for farmers' wives and children, and visiting women from the towns of the county, has been suggested. The fund now contains $300. The ladies raised $85 of this by the sale of a carload of old magazines which had been donated to them by the people.

The present officers of the Civic League are: Mrs. R. Holtzclaw, president; Mrs. Ed. S. Smith, first vice-president; Mrs. W. H. Miller, second vice-president; Mrs. Maude D. Brock, secretary-treasurer.

The Macon Charity Society is another women's enterprise which has and is accomplishing splendid work. It was organized in 1904. Mrs. E. J. Demeter, who was the first president, still retains that position, because her work has proven so successful, and she seems so well adapted to it, that the ladies will not permit her to resign. The purpose of the Charity Society is twofold—to help the deserving poor and to prevent the citizens from being imposed upon by unknown and irresponsible charity solictors. The society saves the County Court a large sum of money every year, by taking care of the town's really poor. The merchants and business men generally are requested not to hand over money to traveling strangers soliciting for this and that enterprise, but to refer them to the president of the Charity Society, who will investigate, and if the applicants are found worthy, will assist them.

Within recent years Missouri has been the happy hunting ground for the traveling charity grafter.

Not long ago a sweet-faced young woman, dressed in deep mourning, came to Macon and said she represented an institution where poor children were cared for. She wept bitterly over the sufferings of the little ones who were disowned by their parents, and in less than half a day had raked in forty dollars to relieve motherless little chaps, who, it was afterwards ascertained, existed only in the imagination of the sweet-faced young solicitor. The money she carried away in her hand-bag, however, was very real.

It is her knowledge and experience with cases of this sort which makes Mrs. Demeter an invaluable head to the society. If those who contributed to the young lady referred to had first sent her to Mrs. Demeter for investigation an unconscionable young grafter would have left Macon with an empty hand-bag.

The cases of real destitution, however, receive the earnest and constant attention of the society. No worthy applicant is refused, and so useful has the society proven that not a case of real suffering occurred in Macon during its organization. The officers of the Macon

Charity Society are: Mrs. E. J. Demeter, president; Mrs. Charles VanCleve, Mrs. J. R. McKee, vice-presidents; Mrs. Frank Smith, secretary; Mrs. H. A. Abel, treasurer. Two women from each church of the city constitute the Charity board.

Perhaps the most important county enterprise that has been put on foot within recent years is the system for draining the Chariton lowlands. The need of this had been apparent for a long while before the work was commenced. The bottom lands are the most productive in northern Missouri. The periodical floods bring down a large quantity of valuable fertilizing material, which lays on the ground until it become a part of the soil. The springs would open smiling and propitious, encouraging the farmers to sow. But when the grain was up and beginning to give promises of a prolific harvest the floods would come and destroy the hard work of the husbandman. This occurred so frequently that the lowlands had but little value.

Owing to its tortuous course the Chariton river was utterly inadequate to carry off any great volume of water. It was evident that if the lowlands should be saved it would be necessary to construct a practically straight channel or canal running directly to the Missouri river.

Among the early movers in the campaign to save the bottom lands were Judge Gran Goodson, John M. London, Judge Robert H. Kern, Jacob Grove, Charles O., Albert and Thomas B. Dunham, and others. W. G. Walker of Macon was appointed Chief Engineer and has had charge of that work from the very start. A drainage ditch association was organized and the land owners went into the County Court with their petition to build a ditch and to issue bonds for the payment. The petitioners were not successful in the County Court, and they next filed the papers with the Circuit Court, which gave them authority to proceed. A canal was constructed from the northern part of Valley township running through Macon county and a mile and a half into Chariton county, where it connects with a ditch there leading on to the Missouri river.

The excavation was made by a steam dredge, which was run continuously day and night. The dredge consumed 1,200 gallons of water daily, and a ton of coal. It excavated daily a body of earth 250 feet in length, 12 feet in width and 6 feet in depth. A crew of four men operated the dredge—an engineer, fireman, craneman and a helper. For night work a dynamo on the dredge supplied electric light.

The ditch as constructed is from eight to fifteen feet in depth and has a twenty-foot bottom, with a slope of one to one. These dimensions have been considerably increased by the flow of water. The ditch

is now lower than the bed of the river and whenever there is water in the river, water is also going through the ditch.

In addition to the big canal from Valley township southward there is also a ditch on the west side of the river, in Valley township. This ditch connects the lower end of Painter Creek with what is known as the Willow Slough, and is about five and a half miles long. It is built in the same manner as the main canal, only it is somewhat smaller. The total number of acres affected by the ditch enterprise is 17,242. The aggregate expenditure for both ditches mentioned was about $60,000. To meet this cost necessitates an assessment of about $9 per acre, which is paid at the rate of fifty cents per acre annually. As the land was quoted at $25 an acre when the ditching commenced in the early part of this century, and was easily worth $65 an acre in 1909, with prospects of steadily increasing, the expenditure for canal enterprise is considered a highly satisfactory investment.

During the big flood in the summer of 1909 the canal was blocked at the Burlington railroad by the embankment, which had not been cut through. By reason of this the water on the lands north of the track was held back some days and the destruction to property was great. But that was said to be the heaviest flood known since the high waters of 1875. Since then the canal has found an adequate outlet under the railroad, a space of 140 feet, and there is no obstruction from end to end.

It is the opinion of competent engineers who have examined the canal since the opening was made at the railroad embankment that it will be entirely adequate to carry off in a comparatively short time as large a volume of water as is likely to come down the valley, judging the extent of floods by past history.

Landowners north of Valley township are now preparing to organize a drainage association for the purpose of constructing a ditch from the north line of the county southward to connect with the completed ditch in Valley township. This will give Macon county a continuous drainage system through the valley. It is almost certain that this will result in the continuation of the enterprise to the northward, and in the course of a few years it is very likely that the whole Chariton valley will be saved by a canal extending from the Iowa line on down to the Missouri river.

D. L. Hummer, president of the Hummer Construction Company of Marion, Ohio, had the contract for the construction of the Macon county ditch. He is well acquainted with bottom country and he remarked while here that he had never seen more fertile lands than those in the

Chariton valley. He suggested that when the ditch was completed through the entire length of the valley that the farmers would derive an immense revenue from raising fine vegetables, as well as wheat and grain, and that a trolley line would be constructed along the banks of the canal to bring the products to the railroad lines crossing it.

Mr. Walker, the engineer, says that these bottom lands will produce from thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and from sixty to eighty bushels of corn.

The length of the main ditch as now constructed from North Valley township to the connection with the Chariton county ditch is fourteen miles. This with the five and one-half miles from Painter Creek to Willow Slough gives nineteen and one-half miles of association ditch work in Macon county.

Following are the property values of Macon county as shown by an abstract of the Assessment List for taxes for the year 1910: No. of acres, 515,268; value of town lots, $1,355,750; total value of real estate, $6,188,780; horses, $499,100; jennets, $9,795; mules, $130,240; meat cattle, $422,660; sheep, $25,660; hogs, $43,160; money, notes and bonds, $965,774; farm machinery, household goods, etc., $383,415; personal, $2,479,804.

Prairie Oil and Gas Co., pumping lines and station at La Plata, $82,940.

Railroads, telegraph lines and telephones, $1,916,672.

Merchants and manufacturers, $306,745.

Banks, (capital stock, reserve funds and undivided profits) $460,-057.30. There are sixteen banks in the county.

A few miles north of New Cambria, in a picturesque ravine, resides John Jones in a little thatched house partly above and partly below the soil. Mr. Jones adopted his peculiar domicile about the close of the Civil war and has clung to it tenaciously ever since. It is a cozy little place, with just about enough room for a man to turn around. The center of his little home is dug out and propped like the entry of a coal mine. Lying cross-ways of the entry, up near the roof, is sort of an upper compartment like in a sleeping car. This is Mr. Jones's bed. The roof is safe and snug, and there is no danger of it leaking; it would take a tremendous wind storm to blow it away. On shelves bording the little passageway are articles of every description which Mr. Jones has picked up in town and had given to him by friends, and which he has preserved. It is said that he never throws anything away. When he wears out a pair of shoes he places them on one of his shelves and saves them. An inventory of those heavily loaded shelves includes old

knives, parts of locks, belts, hairpins, railroad spikes, nails of all kinds, coils of wire, almanacs, circulars, lamp shades, broken shears, funnels, bottles of various colors and kinds, ancient magazines, hooks, buttons, and here and there things to eat. Mr. Jones is not a poor man by any means. When he took up his land many years ago he was a little hard run, because he brought nothing with him from Wales. He was industrious, however; raised strawberries, potatoes, and other vegetables and marketed them in New Cambria. When he got any money he saved it, and kept adding to it until he had quite a little pile. This he would loan to friends occasionally at the legal rate of interest. While he cannot read English, and talks that language but slightly, yet he has become an expert at figuring interest in his head. You can't fool him on the amount you owe him. It is estimated that the queer old hermit is now worth from $12,000 to $15,000.

Mr. Jones has sold off the larger part of his land, retaining only five acres for a little yard and garden about his cave house. This he has carefully fenced with hedges and everything about the premises is as neat and clean as a city park attended to by a landscape gardener. Across the drains, are mossy bridges, sparkling with violets. On the upper part of the little tract is a tall, round stack of poles, which at a distance looks like it might be an Indian wigwam. At the base of these poles are rusty stove pipes and pieces of iron; bolts and sticks, cooking utensils, dish-pans and crocks, all neatly arranged—nothing is scattered about in confusion. The hermit is his own housekeeper, landlord and farmer. He has lived on the little estate so long that he never feels at home when away from it. Once or twice, during the rigors of mid-winter, his New Cambria friends have tried to get him to come to town and await the passing of the severe season. On such occasions he has tried it in town for a few days, but invariably gets homesick and walks back to his little thacked structure. When the story of Mr. Jones's life was printed in some of the papers a while back, a few women, possibly as much interested in his money as his kindly disposition, offered to share his lot, but Mr. Jones shook his head and said he preferred to enjoy a condition where he would be the boss.

William P. Beach, a lawyer and real estate agent of Macon, attracted a good deal of interest to himself by the peculiarity of going without his hat. It was not a matter of economy because he always carried in his hand an up-to-date serviceable headpiece. In summer time he carried a straw hat and in winter time the ordinary dark felt or stiff hat, but never were one of these hats allowed to rest on his head even for a moment. Most people supposed that Mr. Beach's eccen-

tricity was caused by a desire to strengthen his hair, but he gave another reason for it.

"I am not a crank, and I have a pecliar aversion to notoriety," said Mr. Beach, "but as I have nothing to be ashamed of I will say this; I have a brother who has always been a devoted patron of all manner of men's headwear. He has a full assortment of everyday hats, Sunday hats, smoking caps and sleeping caps; but indignant nature protested against these intrusions upon her beneficence by removing from his scalp every vestige of its original covering, except a ragged fringe at the base of the skull. The assumption, however, that my hat was discarded as a head ornament through an apprehension of baldness is a mistake. In the years when I wore a felt hat I discovered that catarrh was developing, and feared that it might become chronic, offensive and perhaps dangerous. It was to get rid of that incipient nuisance, that I abandoned the felt and the wool hat, and for a year or two wore a light straw hat winter and summer. I soon decided that I was better off without any hat at all. I am happy to state that the catarrh departed soon after its chief promoter, my hat, was discarded and now I can enjoy heaven's breezes and sunlight with a healthy, safely covered head."

Mr. Beach died March 12, 1904, after a very short illness with pneumonia. Some thought the latter was occasioned by his going without a hat. Mr. Beach's practice of going without a hat covered the last twenty-five years of his life. In bad weather he carried an umbrella to protect his head from rain and snow, but no matter how severe the weather or how far away he was from an umbrella, he never even thought of putting his hat on his head.

Mr. Beach was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 19, 1840, and at his death was nearly sixty-four years of age. The Newark News shortly before his death wrote to Macon and secured a picture of Mr. Beach and a full story of his life. At fifteen he started westward afoot, carrying a small square valise containing notions of various kinds, which he sold for a small sum here and there, making expenses and continuing his tramp. Once he walked all night long on his way to the West. He did this in preference to jumping on freight trains, which he regarded as illegal. Six hundred miles west of New Jersey, Mr. Beach obtained a position as teacher in a district school. After having made a little money, he went to Iowa and then moved to Missouri, where he married a good woman who survives him.

Another peculiarity of Mr. Beach was his exact honesty. In settling up an estate or business of any sort he was scrupulous to the last

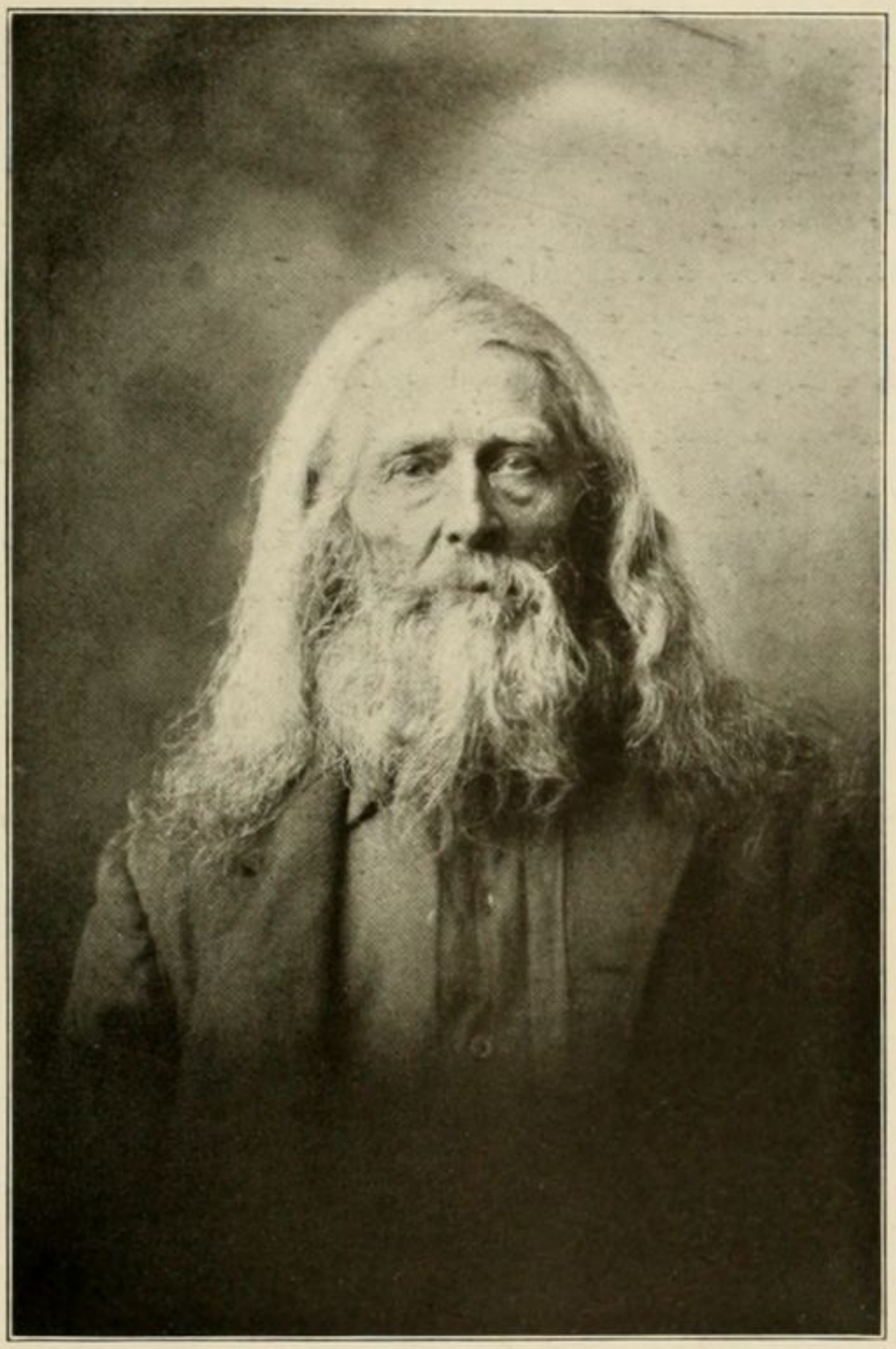
cent. He had been known to hunt all day for a man to whom a two-cent balance was due on a large settlement.

Mr. Beach was a Republican and was always very much interested in politics. At one time, while living at Macon, he announced himself as a candiate for governor, as a "stand-patter, old line Republican," opposed to a movement of the Republicans to affiliate with the Third Party people, and the newspapers of the city treated the matter rather extensively. They spoke of Mr. Beach and the two or three other members of his party who met here as "Beach's Convention."

Thomas Benton Robertson, better known perhaps as "Saw-mill Robertson," made a pledge to a cousin, Charles Winfield of Quincy, Illinois, for 1896, directly after William J. Bryan had been nominated for President by the Democrats, that he would never cut his hair or allow a razor to touch his face until Mr. Bryan or some other good Democrat had been elected President of these United States. As the Republicans have been uniformly victorious since that time the hair about Mr. Robertson's head and face has grown to rather extensive proportions. But the old gentleman is keeping the faith and living in hopes that he will some day get to cut that wonderful head of hair. During the last Presidential campaign, when the Democrats began to feel hopeful, quite a number of barbers of Macon and in other places urged Mr. Robertson to give them the privilege of trimming him up, which they offered to do free of charge for the sake of the advertisement. But the election went by and no barber has been ordered to take the job. In addition to the satisfaction of having kept his pledge until victory came Mr. Robertson will draw $100 from the Quincy Bank in the event of the election of a Democratic president. This money was deposited there in 1896 by Mr. Winfield, and is to be paid to Mr. Robertson if he sticks loyally to his curious vow. Mr. Robertson was born near Quincy, Illinois, in 1840. During his active years he operated sawmills in various parts of northern Missouri, and from that employment came the name, "Sawmill Robertson." He was married in Knox county, in 1862. His wife died in 1901, leaving three children. Mr. Robertson is a familiar figure on the streets of Macon and he says he will be a conspicuous one some of these days because he has the idea that the Lord will lengthen out his years until the Democrats put up a man who proves to be a winner.

John Henry Griffin, for many years a successful real estate, loan and insurance agent of Macon, and for years county recorder, was born in Ten Mile township, October 31, 1840. He died at his residence in Macon, March 29, 1910. Mr. Griffin had never walked a step in his

life. In his infancy he was attacked by a malady which left him with both of his lower limbs paralyzed from the hips down. Above the limbs, however, his body was strong and his mind vigorous. Mr. Griffin determined that his handicap should not cause him to be an object of sympathy. He was somewhat sensitive about it, however, and would indignantly refuse any favor or consideration on account of the fact that he was unable to walk. Early in life he learned to ride a horse and to handle a gun. He was said to have been one of the most accurate shots with the rifle and the pistol in Ten Mile township, and was a great squirrel hunter. He went to school and at the age of fifteen began teaching. From that day on down to his death, save for the time he was in the Confederate Army and in a Federal prison at Macon, he worked steadily. His first teaching was at the Moody school house. He did his work satisfactorily, winning the approval of the school board, and the patrons. When the war came on Mr. Griffin was among the first to enroll his name with soldiers of the South. To the Confederacy he brought his fine black horse, Ceilim, a carbine and two revolvers purchased with his own money. Mr. Griffin joined Price's army in time for the fight at Lexington; took part in that engagement; went on to Lone Jack, fought and was slightly wounded there, and continued with the army to Wilson's Creek; took part in that great battle, riding out on the firing line, discharging his carbine at the enemy and proving himself as good a soldier as any man in the command. After Wilson's Creek, Price's army was reorganized, and the officer refused to accept Mr. Griffin as a soldier because of his physical handicap. Mr. Griffin protested that he was as good a soldier as anybody and that he wanted to continue with the army. They told him it would never do, because there was lots of hard work ahead and the soldiers would have to walk as well as to ride. Mr. Griffin was taken sick at Springfield and laid up in an old mill, used as a hospital there. The report got out that the Jayhawkers from Kansas were coming to raise trouble and Mr. Griffin got out of his bed and took to the woods, riding his faithful horse, Ceilim. Ceilim was trained so that when his master wished to alight he would lay down gently; when he approached him to mount the big horse would understand by a tap on the foreleg and prostrate himself so that Mr. Griffin could climb into the deep saddle. Jack Richardson accompanied the young soldier in his long ride from Ozark region to Macon county. They arrived home safely but Mr. Griffin had hardly been welcomed by his parents when some militiamen from Macon went out there and arrested the returned soldier on the charge of being a "Rebel."



THOMAS B. ROBERTSON

WHO, AFTER READING BRYAN'S "CROSS OF GOLD" SPEECH IN 1896, SWORE HE WOULD NEVER CUT HIS HAIR OR SHAVE UNTIL BRYAN OR SOME OTHER DEMOCRAT WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Mr. Griffin was taken to Macon, where Major Foster was in command, and held in prison three or four weeks; his offense being that he had borne arms against the Federal government. Of course the young man's father made frequent efforts to have him released, on the grounds that he was not a very dangerous enemy, but the authorities evidently considered him so. Finally Mr. Griffin took an oath that he would never bear arms against the Union cause again and his father gave a bond of $10,000 that his son would keep the oath. Mr. Griffin was then released and went to teaching school. He followed that occupation until 1872. It is said that he was a very strong disciplinarian, frequently whipping the big boys and girls for infractions of the rules. One of the girls he had occasion to chastise was Miss Mary A. Coiner, who afterwards became Mrs. John Henry Griffin.

In addition to teaching school Mr. Griffin learned to be a first-class farmer. He drove the plow, gathered corn, planted and even chopped wood. He was married in 1862 to the young lady referred to. In 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Griffin came to Macon, where they located. For two years following Mr. Griffin operated a farm near town. Then he was elected county recorder, served four years and afterwards went into the real estate, loan and insurance business. He proved himself a most capable business man. No man in the county was a better judge of land and property values than John Henry Griffin. Sometimes he made mistakes in men. At one time he was pretty heavily involved because of the failure of a party he had backed in business, and the defalcation of a county officer whose bond he had signed. Mr. Griffin paid these debts, manfully, without a complaint against anybody. He was regarded as a straight-forward, honest, business man and his credit was good in Macon to almost any amount. Of course in getting about he rode horseback or in a buggy. An interesting friend that he had was a black shepherd dog, Robert by name, who seemed to realize his master's misfortune and to take a brotherly interest in protecting him from harm. He would never permit the horse to start up in the buggy until he saw that Mr. Griffin had his hands on the lines and was ready to go. No man dare lay his hands on his master while the shepherd dog was about. The day of Mr. Griffin's death he had written a large number of letters on his typewriter and had just been assisted into his buggy, preparatory to going down town and mailing the letters. He had hardly picked up the lines when he fell over dead. Mrs. Griffin called some neighbors and they undertook to remove the body from the buggy, but the shepherd dog flew at the men and would not suffer any one to touch his master. Then one of the men went to the horse and sought

to lead it to the barn, but the shepherd dog leaped out of the buggy, ran around to the front of the horse and would not let it move. Finally they unhitched the horse. By that act the dog understood that the journey had been abandoned and ceased to make objections.

Mr. Griffin was survived by his faithful wife. There were no children.

It ought to be interesting to Andrew Carnegie to know that one of his war-time comrades of the telegraph key is living in Macon, and doing well. Mr. Carnegie, sometime ago, announced that he was going to remember all these faithful friends of the government. During the Civil war the names of 1200 persons appeared on the rolls of the telegraph corps. Some newspaper writer estimated that in 1909 there were less than 200 of the military telegraphers living. One of these is Tom Smith, an energetic old gentleman who harvests a big ice crop in Macon every winter and drives a wagon around town delivering it in summer. They used to call him "Depot Smith" to distinguish him from several other Tom Smiths who lived in and about Macon. For many years following the Civil war Mr. Smith run a restaurant at the Hannibal & St. Joseph depot.

Mr. Smith first took hold of a telegraph key for the government in 1861, soon after the Conscript Act, and was assigned to Bardstown, Kentucky, a place which for the next few years was full of incident and danger. There was a soldier's hospital at Bardstown and for a while a strong government force maintained there. Later on the government withdrew its soldiers and left Smith the operator to play a lone hand in a country infested with guerrillas. Captain of one of the bands was Sue Monday, said to be merciless and unsparing. Sue's outfit swooped down on Bardstown one day, cut the wires, carried away the telegraph instruments, and set on fire the depot and the cars in the railway yards. Mr. Smith hid out; he didn't think his duty to the government required him to fight the redoubtable Sue Monday and her crowd singlehanded.

"When Sue and her people left town it was up to me to get a message over to headquarters at Louisville," said Mr. Smith. "There wasn't an instrument left in town. It had been raining during the early part of the night and I knew that the ground would make a good conductor. I picked up the two ends of the severed wire, and, striking them together, managed to get the news of the raid in to the Federal authorities at Louisville. Then I held Louisville end of the wire to my tongue, receiving a reply from the operator there, announcing that my improvised method had worked satisfactorily and the message had been received.

"Late in the war I was on duty at Louisville, working at night. There was a feeling of approaching momentous events in the air. Something was going to happen. Everybody seemed to understand that, but no one could guess just where, nor what was going to break loose. Sherman and Grant were planning some great thing to crush the Confederacy. There were politicians in Washington who feared the growing influence on the voters of these great generals. They were seeking to handicap them by various orders and red tape. At two o'clock one morning the operator called me and repeated this confidential message from Sherman to Grant.

" 'Go on with the plans as we have arranged them. Don't mind the damn fellows over at Washington.'

"I understood the significance of the dispatch. It meant that the march to the sea was under way, and that General Grant would immediately begin on the last act in the great war tragedy around Richmond. How wonderfully excited would the people of Louisville have been that night had they only known! Brokers and syndicates would have paid big money for the information known only to the telegraph corps of the government. But there was not a leak anywhere. The boys of the service were as loyal and patriotic about their duties as were the soldiers at the front."

Mr. Smith was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, January 29, 1834, and though a few years older than the Scotch philanthropist, bears a striking resemblance to the pictures of that gentleman. He is short, stout and wears a well-trimmed beard just like Mr. Carnegie does. Mr. Smith's life has always been full of activity and he stands well among the people of Macon.

Soon after the Iowa and St. Louis railroad was constructed into Macon county, rival townsite companies hurried to establish a couple of towns in the northern part of the county. The location was in the heart of the Chariton valley, right near the river and was most picturesque. Indian hill loomed to the northward and on all sides was rich bottom land. Both settlements were called Gifford. They were distinguished as North and South. Later on, the North was dropped from the north town and it became known simply as Gifford. The towns were separated by a bluegrass meadow, belonging to J. A. Urquhart. In both places buildings were rapidly erected, town lots sold and industries of all sorts established. Then came the big fight for the postoffice and the depot. A postal inspector went up, talked with the people of both towns and returned, unable to make a decision. He said it was the most trying problem he has had put up to him during his service with the

government. The railroad company felt the same way about it, for it hesitated a long time before establishing the depot, hoping that the towns would settle it themselves. The feeling was naturally somewhat strained, and for a while there was but little intercourse between the two thriving towns lying so close together. At one time the manager of the Iowa and St. Louis railroad, Mr. Brimson, furnished a private car for one of his ministerial friends to go to the Giffords and conduct religious services in a tent. The car was kept at the north town and the preacher put up his tent in the south town. The meetings were largely attended and much good resulted, it is said, but the preacher was not successful in causing the glad hand to be extended across the Urquhart meadow.

At last the railroad put up a very nice depot at the north town and placed an agent in charge. At this time the south town was really the larger place, but the north town claimed that it had a contract with the railroad and that established its right to the depot. This settled the postoffice question, the rule of the department beïng that the office had to be near the railroad depot. For quite a while the south town received its mail largely through rural route service out of Elmer, preferring that to going to the north town for it.

During all the years of rivalry the two towns grew in spite of it. Both of the towns had banks and large business houses. Residences were also numerous. The south town had a good newspaper, The Gifford Gazette. The north town had a box factory which worked a large force of men.

In May, 1907, there was a notable meeting on the Urquhart meadow by the representatives of the two Giffords. Following are the men composing the committee; North town—John Saddler, H. C. Surbeck, T. I. Murray, Dr. Foster, J. G. Magers. South town—Samuel Gash, Jose Bradley, W. A. Robinson, Levi Thompson, J. C. Bradley.

The proposition was to join the two places and have one good large town under the same organization. Following were the concessions offered by the north town: To move its bank a short ways to the south; to assist in defraying expenses of moving the Greenstreet building; to move the depot down to the corner; to consolidate lumber yards.

Concessions offered by south town: To merge bank into the north town bank; to move Bradley poultry house up on Urquhart forty, bewteen towns; to centralize the school building between the towns; to open street through to north town and encourage building up so as to connect the two towns; to work together to make united Gifford the best town in North Macon county.

The two committees met as per agreement and discussed the preliminary points in a friendly way, but when it came to moving the depot the North Giffordites could not see the practicability of it. On that proposition the committees hitched and the pacification proposition fell through.

It will not be long, however, it is thought, before a street is run through the center of Mr. Urquhart's meadow and that will result in a practical union of the towns. There is greater harmony now then at first and farmers do their trading at both places. With the completion of the railroad on through to the main line a united Gifford is almost a certainty, which means a large and prosperous community.

Macon county enjoys mail facilities unexcelled by any community in the state. There are thirty-six Rural Mail Routes traversing all the more populous sections, radiating from the following towns; Macon, 7; Excello, 1; Bevier, 2; Callao, 4; New Cambria, 4; Anabel, 2; Ethel, 3; Elmer, 3; Atlanta, 5; La Plata, 5; Rural Route carriers cover about twenty-five miles. They receive $900 per annum.

Following are the postoffices where mail is received and delivered: Anabel, Ardmore, Atlanta, Axtell, Bevier, Callao, College Mound, Elmer, Ethel, Evelyn, Excello, Gifford, Goldsbery, Kaseyville, Keota, La Crosse, La Plata, Lingo, Love Lake, Macon, New Cambria, Nickellton, Redman, Tullvania, Walnut—25.

These are the villages which appeared on the records in 1884 as postoffices, but are now served by Rural Delivery: Beverly, Barnesville, Bloomington, Barryville, Economy, Ettle, Goldsberry, Seney, Maple, Mercyville (Elmer), Lyda, Narrows Creek, Nickellton, Kaseyville, Ten Mile, Woodville—16.

Congress has, within recent years, appropriated $60,000 for a Federal Building at Macon. The site has been located on Rollins street, three blocks south of the Court House, and the lots paid for. It is expected construction work on the building will begin soon.

Free city delivery in Macon was established in 1902. At that time the postoffice inspector, Mr. W. L. Reid, said Macon was the smallest town in the United States that justified city delivery. The postoffice receipts were over $10,000 per annum. They have steadily increased since then. In 1909 the Macon office's patronage brought $14,000. There are four uniformed carriers, making two deliveries daily in the residence districts and three in the business section. Including the seven Rural Route Carriers, seventeen persons report for duty at the Macon postoffice. Charles Farrar is postmaster; Thomas McKay, assistant postmaster; Miss Nelle Wilson, money order and stamp clerk.

MACON COUNTY'S VOTE

On Presidential Candidates: 1892.

Cleveland, Democrat	3,274
Harrison, Republican	2,722
Weaver, Third Party	739

1896.

Bryan, Democrat	4,465
McKinley, Republican	3,475
Palmer, Gold Ticket	27

1900.

Bryan, Democrat	4,177
McKinley, Republican	3,565
Debs, Social Labor Ticket	128

1904.

Parker, Democrat	3,592
Roosevelt, Republican	3,674

1908.

Bryan, Democrat	3,911
Taft, Republican	3,543

Thomas Hardell

BIOGRAPHICAL

THOMAS WARDELL.

Thomas Wardell, senior, the pioneer coal operator of Macon county, was born in the county of Durham, England, July 4, 1835. His father was John Wardell and his mother's name was Jane Trumble. Mr. Wardell came to America in 1844 and here he was married to Miss Ann Surtees, daughter of Theopolus and Jane Surtees. Mr. Wardell's first occupation in America was that of a miner. He came to Macon county in 1861 and located at Bevier. He worked as a coal miner until the age of 30, which was three years after he settled at Bevier. But not long did he work as an ordinary hand. He soon developed that business ability which in later years was destined to make him one of the most successful coal operators in the West. He began supplying coal to the railroad company from a mine he operated himself, and gradually extended the capacities of his plants until he controlled a large tract of valuable coal land and was employing 600 men. During his active life Mr. Wardell was also interested in coal mines in Wyoming. Being a practical miner and knowing the business thoroughly, he was an accurate judge of values and of men. He foresaw that all of the land to the south of Bevier would some day be utilized in supplying coal for the market, and when he died he had acquired enough of this land to operate for many years. It is now in the possession of the Central Coal & Coke Company, successor to the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, and a railroad line, the property of the coal company, runs through the heart of the district. Mr. Wardell died October 12, 1888, leaving his wife and four children: Thomas E., Elizabeth, Mary and Jane. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Harry M. Rubey; the next oldest, Mary, married Harry Wilkinson, of Chicago, and the youngest daughter, Jane, is now Mrs. Sidney Brock.

Mr. Wardell was one of the most energetic men that ever operated in the Macon county coal fields, and those who knew him predicted, had he lived, that great things would have been accomplished in this county

through his enterprise. He died in the prime of life. Right in the midst of his business activity and full of plans for the development of a great ambition. His son, Thomas E. Wardell, has shown a great deal of his father's public spirit in the encouragement of enterprises about Macon.

CHARLES O. BARNES.

Thrown on his own resources at the early age of thirteen, and having in addition to the burden of supporting himself that of contributing to the necessities of the rest of the family, Charles O. Barnes, of Bevier, for some years past the deputy sheriff of Macon county, has made his way in the world through difficulties and gained every step of his progress by arduous effort and a strict reliance on his own resources, which were nothing but his natural ability and determined spirit. His is not, however, the only story in the family history that is darkened with trial and has the element of the dramatic in it in large measure. His grandparents were pioneers in this state and dared all the dangers and endured all the hardships of frontier life.

Mr. Barnes was born in the city of Macon, Missouri, on August 27, 1866, and is a son of Kit and Sophronia (Seney) Barnes, also natives of Missouri and the children of pioneers. The paternal grandfather, James Barnes, was born and grew to early manhood in Virginia. He came as a young man to this state and located in Boone county. Even though he was a preacher of the Baptist sect, and went about doing good, especially ministering to the spiritual welfare as well as the physical comfort of the Indians, he was obliged to build himself forts to protect himself and his family from the occasional fury of the savages, for their peaceful attitude and promises were by no means to be relied on. He preached in Boone and Macon counties for many years, in the early days, and was one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in the region, meeting all the requirements of his often perilous career with heroic courage and performing its always trying duties with fidelity.

His son, Kit Barnes, the father of Charles O., was born in Boone county in 1833, and grew to manhood amid the constant perils of the border. In 1852 he was married to Miss Samantha McGhee, and by this union became the father of four sons. In 1856 he moved to the city of Macon and during the next three years was engaged in mercantile business there. He then became a farmer, and for several years he tilled the soil with industry and profit. But the bent of his mind was toward mechanical pursuits, and he learned the trade of plasterer,

and to this occupation he adhered to the end of his life, which came at Bevier, Missouri, on November 15, 1879. His first wife died in 1860 and 1862 he married a second, being united on this occasion with Miss Sophronia Seney. Three sons and five daughters were born of this union, and by the early death of the father were left as a charge to their mother, who gave herself up to rearing and caring for them with all her fidelity and ability. Yet the task was beyond her powers and each of the older children was obliged to take a hand in helping to provide for the household as soon as a suitable age for the purpose was reached.

Charles O. Barnes attended the district school in his native city during the winter months of a few years, but, owing to the circumstances of the family, his education was necessarily limited. By the loss of his father, when he was but thirteen years of age himself, he had to go to work in the coal mines at Bevier at that age and work laboriously for some time as a track boy at 50 cents a day, giving his earnings to his mother to help her along. He was, however, industrious and frugal, and in a few years got a little start in life, and was able to begin a career for himself. He continued to work in the mines and at other occupations until 1900, and then, because of his great interest in political affairs and his demonstrated ability for official duties, he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Bevier. So satisfactory to the people were his services in this office that he was re-elected in 1902, 1904 and again in 1907. He had not given up the claims of industrial life on his energies and capacities, but having entered public life it has been difficult for him to break away from it, as the people have continued to demand his services. In 1908, when J. D. Hall was elected sheriff of Macon county, he appointed Mr. Barnes his deputy, and the latter has been serving the county in that capacity ever since. His duties have often been very trying and exacting, but he has been faithful to the limit in the discharge of them, and has made a number of very important and daring arrests in the state during his term in the office, and has aided in bringing back for trial a number of dangerous characters from other states.

In politics Mr. Barnes is a firm and loyal Democrat, always ardent and effective in the service of his party, and several times has been elected a member of the county, ward and city central Democratic committees. His religious alliance is with the Methodist church. On May 13, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Whitaker, a native of Macon county, Missouri. They have had six sons and one daughter. Three of the sons died in infancy. The other four of the children are living. As a public official, as a citizen of progressive

spirit, deeply interested in the welfare of the county, and as a man of probity and uprightness, Mr. Barnes is highly esteemed. It is well known all over the county that he can always be relied on to do whatever is right in every relation of life, and he has the confidence and regard of the people in all parts of the county and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country, as well as in other states where he is known.

DR. EDWARD B. CLEMENTS.

This eminent physician and surgeon, who has employed his activities and devoted his energies and acquirements in the service of the people of Macon county for a period of twenty-eight years, stands deservedly high in the estimation of the public as a professional man and a citizen, and holds an elevated rank among his professional brethren throughout Northern Missouri. He was born in Washington, D. C., on May 10, 1861, and was brought by his parents to Macon county when he was four years old. He is a son of John T. and Mary S. (Brush) Clements, the former a native of the District of Columbia and the latter of Virginia.

The father was an architect in Washington, D. C., and during the Civil war was an ardent supporter of the Union. Carrying his convictions into what was then a far western locality, he moved his family to Macon county, this state, at the close of the war and founded the Macon Journal, which was the first Republican newspaper ever published in this part of the country. He conducted this paper for some years, and also published for three years an independent daily which was known as the Macon Pilot. These were not his first ventures in the field of journalism. Prior to the Civil war he edited the Louisiana Journal for a number of years. But when the war began, taking the Union side, as has been noted, he sought again his native heath in our federal district, and there joined the military organization known as "The National Rifles," which was soon afterward hurried to the front and was kept in active service throughout the memorable sectional contest that so awfully tore asunder and desolated our country. The command took part in the first battle of Bull Run and in many other engagements of the war, most of which made history and all of which established on imperishable records the valor of the citizen-soldiery of America, whether it fought under the Star Spangled Banner or the Bonnie Blue Flag. Mr. Clements rose by ability and fidelity in the army to the rank of captain and was breveted major for conspicuous gallantry on many a hard fought field.

At the close of the war he was appointed pension agent for Missouri and the adjoining states, and in acceptance of the appointment became a resident of Macon in this state. After ten years of faithful service in this locality, he returned to Washington and received an appointment in the pension department of the government, which he is still filling with acceptability. He and his wife are residents of Washington and stand high in its social circles, being firmly established in the regard and good will of both its official and its civilian population. They are the parents of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. The family is of English and German ancestry, but both sides of it have long been resident in this country. Its American progenitors were prominent in the Revolution, which freed our land from foreign dominion, in the War of 1812, which gave us the same freedom on the high seas, in the Mexican war, which added vastly to the glory of our arms and the extent of our public domain, and in all other sanguinary struggles in which our people have been engaged.

Dr. Edward B. Clements grew to manhood in Macon and obtained his scholastic education in the public schools of that city. He had further preperation for usefulness in life through a course of special training which he pursued at a business college in the city of St. Joseph. He began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Thomas B. Hood, of Washington, D. C., and entered the medical department of Howard University, in that city, in 1877. He was graduated from that institution in 1881 with the degree of M. D. and immediately began the practice of his profession at Macon, where he has ever since resided and been actively engaged in his helpful service to the people of this and adjacent counties.

Dr. Clements has always been a close student of his profession and taken advantage of every means at his command to keep abreast with its latest discovery and thought. He has long been active and prominent in the county and state medical societies, and in 1886 took a post-graduate course of special instruction in the New York Post Graduate Medical School. For a number of years he was associated with Colonel Blees, an extensive manufacturer in this county, as the private physician for his family and employes, but at the same time continued his general practice with steadily increasing reputation and a steadily expanding body of patients. He is still in active practice and practically at the head of his profession in this part of the state.

The Doctor served some years as one of the directors of the First National Bank of Macon and is now one of the directors of the State Exchange Bank of the same city. He is also vice-president

and general manager of the Blees Buggy Company, which does an extensive business and has enjoyed great prosperity under his direction. In politics he is a pronounced Republican and for eight years served on the state central committee of his party. So efficient were his services in the councils of the party that he was recognized as having great capacity for public affairs, and was in consequence elected a member of the lower house of the Forty-second General Assembly of the state, in the deliberations of which he took a prominent and very effective part. In fraternal life he is a Free Mason of the Knights Templar degree and also belongs to the order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

In December, 1883, Dr. Clements and Miss Elizabeth Barclay were united in marriage. Mrs. Clements is a native of Ohio who came with her parents to Missouri in 1866. She and her husband stand high in the esteem of all the people of the county and are recognized as among its most useful and estimable citizens. They are active in all works of public improvement and energetic in promoting every intellectual and moral agency at work in the community. The public weal is dear to them, and their work in all worthy attempts to advance it is on perpetual record to their credit and the advantage of the people all around them, and they are esteemed in accordance with their worth and usefulness.

BENJAMIN R. DYSART.

This Nestor of the bar of Macon county and venerable citizen of the state, who has been connected with its progress and advancement in many leading ways, has passed the whole of his seventy-six years of life to this time within its borders and given all his energy and ability to the service of its people. As a professional man he has high rank; as a public-spirited and progressive potency in all that pertains to the welfare of the state he has been an important factor in its development; as a valiant soldier in a short and disastrous military career during the early stage of the Civil war he sealed his devotion to its cause in the great conflict between the sections with his blood; and in all the duties of citizenship in every relation in life he has well illustrated the best attributes of its elevated and progressive manhood and the characteristics for which its people are distinguished.

Mr. Dysart was born in Howard county, Missouri, on April 13, 1834. His father, John Dysart, was a native of Tennessee and came to Missouri in his boyhood with his parents, who located in Randolph county some time prior to 1820, before Missouri was a state, and while

yet a great part of its wide domain was under the dominion of its savage denizens of plain and forest. The grandfather, James Dysart, was also a native of Tennessee, and, although his life in Missouri scarcely passed beyond the pioneer period, he rendered good service to the region of it in which he lived in helping to found its government and bring about the lasting benefits of its later civilization. The father was a farmer, and in the early days of the state's history was the county judge of Howard county.

His wife, the mother of Benjamin R. Dysart, whose maiden name was Matilda Brooks, was a daughter of William and Susan (Pyle) Brooks, who came from Kentucky to Missouri, where she was born and reared. She and her husband became the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity except the two last born. Those now living are: Benjamin R., the immediate subject of this brief memoir; Martha, the widow of the late Rev. James B. Mitchell; and Elizabeth, the widow of the late Dr. T. P. Parkinson, of Chariton county. The father died in Howard county in 1869 and the mother in 1873.

Benjamin R. Dysart began his scholastic training in the public schools of Randolph and Howard counties. From them he went to Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and later McGee College at College Mound. His preparation for his professional work was made at Cumberland University, which is located at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began his practice at Bloomington, at that time the county seat of Macon county, associating himself with George W. Sharp, the firm name being Sharp & Dysart. The partnership lasted until the beginning of the Civil war, when Mr. Sharp entered the Christian ministry. He is now a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman and located at Kirksville, Missouri. When the partnership was dissolved Mr. Dysart obeyed the call of Governor Jackson and enlisted in Price's army for the defense of the state against armed invasion. He was severely wounded at the battle of Springfield, and this ended his military career. After recovering from his wound he returned to this county and located at Macon, which was made the county seat in 1863.

Here he resumed the practice of law and in this he has been actively engaged ever since. In March, 1891, he formed a partnership with the late Robert G. Mitchell, which lasted until the death of Mr. Mitchell on March 6, 1909. In politics Mr. Dysart has always been a Democrat and an important factor in the councils and activities of his party. In 1875 he was elected a member of the convention which formulated the present constitution of the state, and in that

body of distinguishel men his general and comprehensive intelligence and breadth of view gave him prominence and enabled him to render the people service of great value in determining some of the essential features of their organic law.

On March 27, 1866, Mr. Dysart was united in marriage with Miss Emma V. Turner, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bell) Turner, and a native of Pike county, Missouri, although her parents were born and reared in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Dysart have two children, their daughters, Maude and Pearl. The parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. For more than forty-two years Mr. Dysart has been an active practitioner of the law in this county. He has, in that long period, been connected with many leading cases and had both a busy and a highly creditable career. In all his practice he has upheld lofty ideals of citizenship and professional life, and, while giving all his energies and all his ability to his clients, has never lost sight of the highest duty of an advocate, which is to aid in promoting the cause of justice and securing right results in court proceedings. He is highly esteemed in and out of his profession, and richly deserves the universal regard and good will of the people which they so freely bestow upon him in all parts of the state.

BEN. FRANKLIN.

With a practice of seventeen years in the legal profession in Macon county to his credit, and extensive farming and live stock operations, also, to engage his attention and contribute to the wealth and commercial importance of the county, Ben. Franklin, one of the leading citizens of Macon, is justly regarded as one of the most useful and progressive men in this progressive section of the state of Missouri, and a true representative of its upright, enterprising and serviceable manhood.

Mr. Franklin is a native of the state, born in Putnam county on September 14, 1861, and is a son of John N. and Sarah E. (Lucas) Franklin, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. The father passed his boyhood in Ohio and came to this state in 1855, locating in Putnam county. He was a farmer's son in Ohio and a progressive and successful farmer in Missouri. He was a Democrat in politics and took a very active interest in public affairs, but never accepted a political office, either by election or appointment. He died in June, 1896. The mother, who was a daughter of James and Margrite Lucas, the former a Kentuckian and the latter a Virginian by nativity, is still living and has her home in Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri. They

were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Caius Cassius; Marcus A.; Nelson Amherst; Ben and Thomas S.

Ben Franklin, as he is called by everybody, and as he prefers to be called, began his scholastic training in the public schools of his native county, continued it at the Stanberry Normal school, and completed it at the state university, located at Columbia, where he pursued the literary course. After leaving that institution he studied law under the direction of Hon. Andrew Ellison, judge of the Circuit Court at Kirksville, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1889, and began the practice of his profession at Unionville in Putnam county, remaining there until 1893. In that year he moved to Macon, and there he has been practicing ever since, with a steady rise in rank in the profession and a constantly increasing body of clients. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the Macon county bar and has been connected with a large number of the principal cases tried in the county since his practice in it began.

In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Macon county and in 1898 was re-elected, serving four years consecutively in the office. In 1900 and 1902 he was chairman of the county central committee of his party in the county and proved himself of great value as an organizer and party manager. He was also one of the presidential electors on the ticket of his party in the campaign of Hon. Alton B. Parker for the presidency. He is a pronounced Democrat in political faith and at all times takes a very active part in the campaigns of his party. He has been twice elected president of the local school board, and is now (1910) serving in that capacity. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

Mr. Franklin was married in 1895 to Miss Grace M. Simmons, a native of Missouri and a daughter of George E. and Emily (Pepkin) Simmons, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of this state. Five children were born of this union, all of whom are living. They are: Emily V., Frances E., John N., Amy L. and Mary Guthrie. It has been stated that Mr. Franklin is one of the leading lawyers of Macon county. He is also prominent as a farmer and stock man, owning and cultivating a total of 340 acres of first-rate land, divided into two farms, each well improved and completely equipped for its work, and carrying on an extensive live-stock industry, according to the most approved and progressive modern methods known to the business.

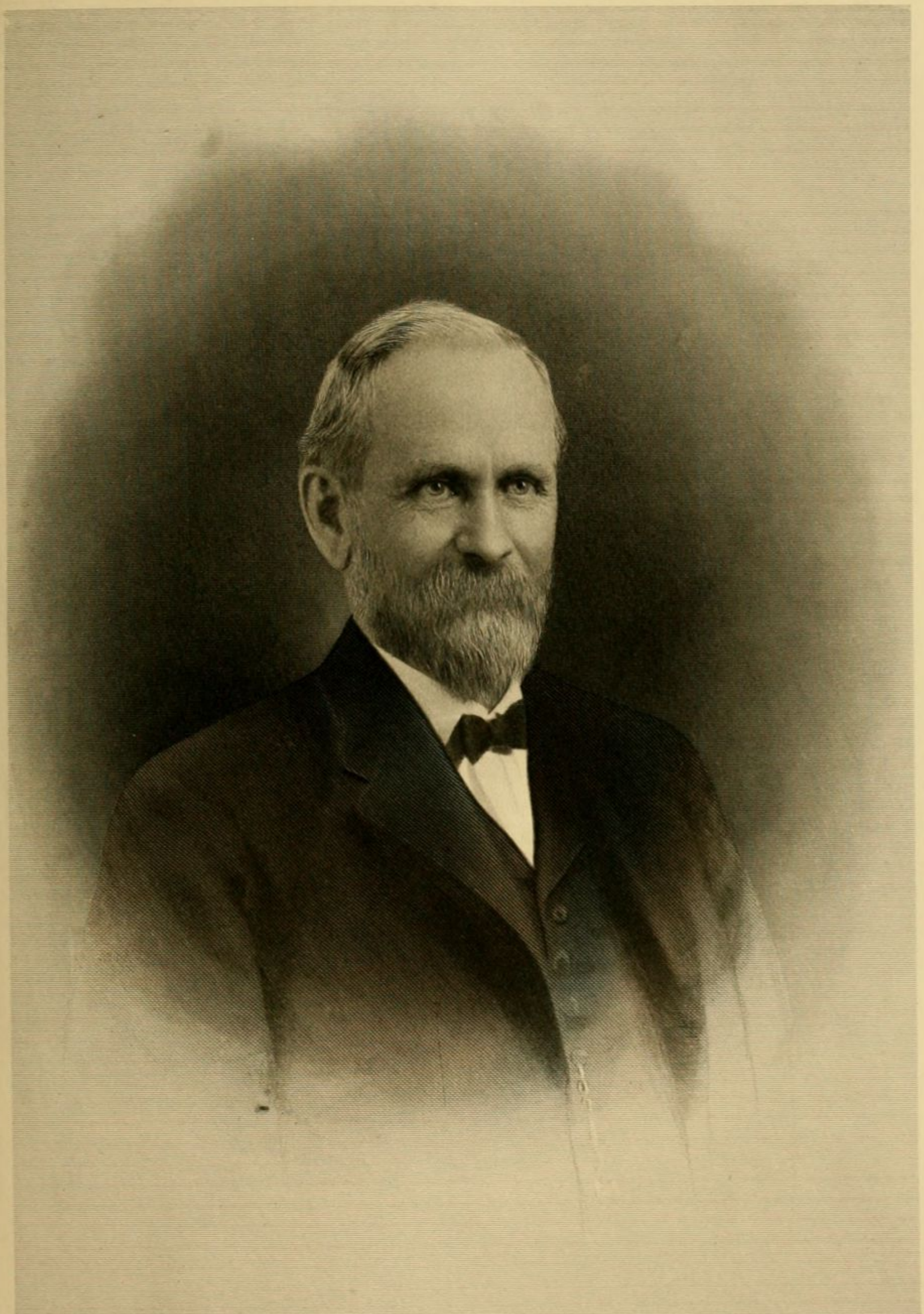
Mr. Franklin is one of those men who have capacity for conducting a number of industries successfully at the same time. His farm-

ing and stock interests are never allowed to interfere with his legal practice, but they are carried on with vigor and intelligence and in their way and to the full measure of skillful cultivation minister to his welfare. His practice, although it is extensive and exacting, on the other hand, is not allowed to absorb his energies or his time to the exclusion of other affairs of moment, and so he is successful and enterprising in whatever he turns his attention to. In the duties of citizenship, and attention to whatever helps to improve the township and county of his home, or minister to the substantial advantage of its people, he is always zealous, energetic and leading. No good project for the benefit of the region in which he lives goes without his active and intelligent aid, and he not only puts his own shoulder to the wheel of progress of the county, but stimulates others by his influence and example to do the same. No citizen of Macon county stands higher in the regard and good will of its people, and none is more worthy of their respect and high esteem, from whatever point of view the observer may take.

JOHN SCOVERN.

Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness, its altruism, and its material success, the life of this honored citizen and representative business man of Macon has counted for much. He is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Missouri, which has been his home from the time of his birth, and he has not only been, in the most significant sense, the architect of his own fortunes, implying the winning of a large and worthy success in connection with the practical activities of life, but he has also, through his well-directed efforts, contributed materially to the civic and industrial progress and prosperity of his native state. His life has been an eventful one and through the legitimate application of his own powers and talents he has risen to a position as one of the substantial capitalists and essentially representative citizens of Missouri. He is at the present time president of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, one of the strong and popular financial institutions of the state, and he is one of the veteran newspaper men of this commonwealth, in which connection he has wielded much influence in the directing of public thought and action.

John Scovern was born on a farm in Clark county, Missouri, on the 7th of March, 1845, and is a son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth (Gillins) Scovern, both of whom were born in England. The father came to America with his parents in 1829, and it is known, however, that



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the paternal grandparents of the subject of this review settled in Ohio, where they passed the residue of their lives, their remains being interred in an ancient cemetery at Zanesville, that state. The mother was brought to the United States and was married in Augusta, Kentucky. It is presumed that Samuel G. Scovern was a boy at the time of the family immigration to the United States and that he was reared to manhood in Ohio. He was a millwright by trade and followed this vocation prior to his removal to Missouri, to which state he came in the pioneer epoch of its history, making the journey by boat down the Ohio river and thence up the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers. He located in Clark county, Missouri, where he forthwith grappled with the wilderness in his labors of reclaiming a farm, having secured a tract of government land. He gave his attention to the improvement and cultivation of this farm until 1851, when he disposed of the property and removed to Alexandria, Clark county, which was then the most thriving and promising town in Northeast Missouri. A number of years later he removed to Lee county, Iowa, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. He died in 1899 and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1897. They were folk of sterling integrity of character and the father was a man of industrious habits and strong individuality. While conditions were such that he never attained to a large measure of temporal prosperity, he exerted a helpful influence in the various communities in which he resided and ever held the confidence and good will of his fellow-men. He was a Republican in politics and he and his wife held membership in the Episcopalian church. They became the parents of eight sons and one daughter, and of the number three of the sons and the daughter are living at the time of this writing, in 1909. Locating in Missouri at a time and in a section marked by the manifold disadvantages ever characteristic of pioneer life, the family endured the full tension of the incidental hardships, deprivations and arduous labor of life on the frontier, and the names of Samuel G. Scovern and his noble wife merit an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the state of Missouri.

John Scovern, the immediate subject of this review, was, by the very nature of conditions in the days of his boyhood and youth, denied more than the most meager of educational advantages, but, like many another valiant soul, he has well overcome the handicap of early years. He attended private schools of the primitive order common to the locality and period in which he was reared, but while still a mere boy he became largely dependent upon his own resources. At the age of twelve years he "accepted" the dignified and inviolable office of "devil" in

the office of the Alexandria Reveille, the first Free Soil paper to be published in Missouri, and in this establishment he served an effective apprenticeship in connection with the "art preservative of all arts," becoming a skilled compositor and familiarizing himself with all incidental details of the trade. It has well been said that the discipline of a printing office is equivalent to a liberal education, and this was significantly justified under the condition that obtained at the time when Mr. Scovern was thus gaining his knowledge of the business. He amplified his knowledge in a practical way and none who have known him in the years of his maturity can doubt his having well profited by the education he received while thus identified with the printing and publishing business. To the foreman of the office in which he served his apprenticeship he has ever felt a debt of gratitude and appreciation for the kindly consideration accorded and the assistance given in the securing of the educational training which would otherwise have been denied him. He has kept in close touch with the thought and action of the times, has read widely and with discrimination, and is today a man of broad and definite culture, though never given the benefit of direct academic training.

Mr. Scovern continued to be employed in the office of the Reveille for a period of four years, and from 1861 to 1864, the climateric period of the civil war, he was identified with steamboat transportation on the Mississippi, Missouri and Cumberland rivers, serving in various minor offices on various boats. These river vessels were largely in service for the transportation of supplies for the United States government, and during his association therewith Mr. Scovern encountered many thrilling adventures, as the boats were traversing the greater portion of the time the water highways along which the conflict between the north and south waged fiercely. It is needless to say that he has a plethora of interesting reminiscences in regard to his experiences during this period, and when conditions favor he can be drawn upon for tales of marked historical interest in connection with the period when the dark cloud of fratricidal war cast its gruesome pall over the national horizon. He was on the steamer, "Sunnyside," at the time when the same was burned, at Island No. 16, in the Mississippi river, in September, 1863, and this disaster entailed the loss of ninety lives, among those sacrificed being sixteen women and a number of children. He was in service on one of the first boats to pass Vicksburg after its surrender, and on another vessel he made a hazardous trip in the transportation of government supplies up the Cumberland river. In 1864 he was on the steamer, "Benton," which ascended the Missouri river to Fort

Benton, Montana, then the head of navigation. This boat was engaged in trading with the Indians, and those on board met with many adventures on this eventful voyage into the great wilds of the northwest. From data furnished by Mr. Scovern, Edgar White, a representative literary and newspaper man of Macon, has written a very interesting article concerning this trip.

In 1865, after the close of the war, Mr. Scovern resumed his connection with newspaper work, but at this time in the position of editor and publisher of the True Flag, which he established at Alexandria, this state, and which became a power in moulding public sentiment in that section. At a later period he admitted to partnership the late Noble L. Prentiss, who was for many years before his death associate editor of the Kansas City Star, being one of the leading newspaper men of Missouri. It was while conducting the True Flag that Mr. Scovern was enabled to accumulate his first appreciable capital and to lay the foundation of his later and pronounced success as a business man. This financial return was that gained from the publication of legal notices of sheriff's sales in Clark county, from which source he realized more than $5,000. These were the first official notices of the kind to be published in the county mentioned after the close of the war. In 1869 Mr. Scovern disposed of his interest in the True Flag and removed to Kirksville, Missouri, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, in connection with which enterprise he achieved a substantial success. In Kirksville, also, he was primarily instrumental in the founding of the newspaper known as the North Missouri Register, and it finally devolved upon him to assume control of the paper, which he thereafter reluctantly conducted as editor and publisher for one year, at the expiration of which he disposed of all his interests in Kirksville and removed to Glenwood, Schuyler county, where he was successfully engaged in the general merchandise business until his removal to Macon, in the spring of 1882.

Soon after establishing his home in this city Mr. Scovern initiated his identification with the banking business, by becoming a member of the private banking firm of Scovern, Logan & Wilson. In March, 1883, Mr. Scovern and his associates organized the First National Bank of Macon, and these private banking interests were merged into that bank. Mr. Scovern acted as president and cashier of this bank for twenty-five years, when it was liquidated for the purpose of consolidating with the State Exchange Bank, of which he is now president. The interested principals in this institution then purchased the interests of Webster M. and Harry M. Rubey and others in the State Exchange Bank, and

upon the reorganization of the latter at that time Mr. Scovern was chosen president, of which chief executive office he has since remained in tenure. His personal reputation and financial standing have contributed materially to the success of the bank, as have also his executive and administrative talents. The bank is now one of the solid and popular financial institutions of the state, basing its operations upon a capital stock of $100,000, with deposits over $500,000, and undivided profits of about $20,000. The bank building in its architecture and appointments is one that would be creditable to a metropolitan center, and its facilities for handling effectively all details of a general banking business are of the best. The executive officers besides the president are as here noted: Thomas E. Wardell, vice-president; Charles A. Wardell, cashier, and Christopher R. Maffry, assistant cashier. In addition to the president, vice-president and cashier, the directorate of the bank also includes John T. Doneghy, Edward B. Clements, Ben Eli Guthrie, William E. McCully, Thomas S. Watson and Herman V. Miller.

Mr. Scovern is a man of broad and liberal views and distinctive public spirit, and he has naturally been marked by the people as an eligible candidate for offices of trust. Thus he served as councilman-at-large in the city council of Macon, and in 1889 he was elected mayor of the city, as the candidate on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, a fact that indicates beyond peradventure the tenacious hold he has upon the confidence and esteem of the community. He gave a most progressive and businesslike administration as chief executive of the municipal government. He was a member of the board of education for six years, during the last four of which he was president of the same. Within his incumbency of this position was erected the present fine school building, which would be a credit to a city many times greater in population and wealth than is Macon. In politics Mr. Scovern is admirably fortified in his convictions, and he has rendered important and effective service in advancing the cause of the Republican party in his native state. He and his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in the parish of St. James church, in whose affairs they take the deepest interest. Mr. Scovern has been a communicant of the church for half a century, and for the past eighteen years he has served as senior warden of his parish. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, being identified with Emmanuel Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. His life has been one of consecutive and well-directed endeavor, and his life has not been hedged in by self-interest, but has been marked by an abiding sympathy and tolerance, and appre-

ciation of the well-springs of human motives, so that he has, with a sense of stewardship, endeavored to aid and sustain the efforts of "all sorts and conditions of men." He has an inviolable hold upon the esteem and confidence of the community with whose interests he is so closely identified, and none may retain this without just desert.

In the year 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Scovern to Miss Emma Haywood, who was born in Clark county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Haywood, both of whom were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, whence they came to missouri in the pioneer days and numbering themselves among the earliest settlers of Clark county, where the father reclaimed a valuable farm and where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Scovern have one daughter, Lulu May, who remains at the parental home and who is a popular figure in connection with the social activities of her home city.

GOODDING BROTHERS.

Isaac Willard and Edward F. Goodding, to whom these paragraphs are especially dedicated, and whose lives they briefly record, are among the leading farmers, stock-breeders and most esteemed citizens of Lyda township, Macon county. They have met the requirements and performed the duties of life in accordance with the spirit of a distinguished ancestry, and at all times and in every relation of life have upheld the family name and reputation by their own worth and elevated manhood.

These gentlemen are the sons of Richard P. Goodding, who was born in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1826, and was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, obtaining his education in the primitive country schools of his boyhood and youth, characteristic of the frontier, and the best that were available in the wild condition and sparsely populated state of the region as it was then, and amid the scenes and exactions of pioneer life he acquired the qualities of self-reliance and readiness for every emergency which life on the frontier begets, and which are a necessary part of the equipment for its duties.

Richard P. Goodding's father was Capt. Abraham Goodding, a native of Tennessee who became a resident of what is now the state of Missouri in 1816. He was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812 and fought well under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, where the hardy citizen soldiery of our then unpruned wilderness confronted and confounded all that valor, discipline, extensive experience and practically unlimited resources could give the flower of the British

army. He was also captain of a company in the Black Hawk war, and in that brief but sanguinary contest saw the red braves of the forest fall like autumn leaves before the unerring rifles of the backwoodsmen of the period, who never faltered in the presence of any danger, or failed to make their mark in any conflict. He married with Miss Nancy Rogers, a native of Kentucky, who was imbued with the same heroic spirit that distinguished him. Coming to this state in 1816, he located in Howard county, where he lived six years. In 1823 he moved to Randolph county and built the first house erected on the east side of the East Fork of the Chariton river. His life ended there on May 26, 1877.

His son, Richard P. Goodding, located in Macon county in 1860, and in June of that year married Miss Nancy J. Ayers, a daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (Shelton) Ayers, who was born in Morgan county, Tennessee, and came to Missouri with her parents when she was but eleven years of age. She and her husband and six children, four of whom are living, Isaac Willard, Lucinda Frances, Edward F. and Herschel M. The other two were Mary B., who died in 1889, and was at that time the wife of Albert J. Crawford, and John R., who died in 1907 in New Mexico. The father died on April 3, 1905. The mother is still living and has her home with her two sons, Isaac W. and Edward F. Her advanced age of seventy years has not much lessened her activity, and her genial and generous disposition has grown stronger in its admirable traits through all the trials and hardships she has been called upon by force of circumstances to suffer. She is well and favorably known throughout a large extent of the surrounding country and is everywhere highly esteemed and venerated.

Isaac Willard Goodding was born in Macon county on March 26, 1865, and obtained his education at the schools in the vicinity of his home. Since leaving school he has been engaged in farming and raising stock, in which he is associated with his brother, Edward F. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has always taken an earnest and serviceable interest in church work. He has also been zealous in all the duties of citizenship, and been particularly active in his efforts to advance the best interests of his township and county and promote the welfare of their people in every possible way.

Edward F. Goodding is also a native of this county and was born on October 4, 1873. He, too, obtained his education at the schools near his home in its preparatory stage, but finished it at Missouri Valley college. As soon as he left college he joined his brother, Isaac, in the farming and stock-breeding enterprise, which they have ever since

conducted together. He, like his brother, is warmly interested in church work and has for some years served the congregation in the Presbyterian church, to which he belongs, as a deacon. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and K. of M., and is much interested in the improvement and advancement of the region in which he lives as any other citizen.

The Goodding brothers own a fine farm of 260 acres and have all of it under regular cultivation, except what they reserve for grazing purposes. Their stock interests are extensive and are looked after with all the energy and intelligent study, experience and intelligent observation have given them. They are Democrats in political faith, but have never sought or desired political positions of any kind, although attentive to the interests of their party and effective in its service. The honorable post of private citizenship fully satisfies them and they prefer to serve the public as well as they can from that station. But they are widely known and have the confidence and esteem of the people in all parts of the county.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BOULTON.

Combining in his parentage the sturdy qualities of the manly and self-reliant yeomanry of England and the cavalier spirit of Virginia, William Joseph Boulton, who is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Jackson township, Macon county, has well exemplified in his successful career the characteristics of his ancestry and done credit to the place of his nativity as well as to the places in which his parents were born and reared. He was born in the township in which he now lives, and in which the whole of his life to the present time has been passed, on March 25, 1877, and is a son of Charles William and Emma Dee (Ellyson) Boulton.

The father was born March 12, 1844, and reared in England and came to the United States and Missouri in 1868. He located in Jackson township, this county, and here passed the remainder of his days actively and profitably engaged in farming. The mother was a daughter of Davis and Ruth Ellyson, of Virginia, and descended from families long resident in that state. The father was also a newspaper correspondent of prominence and won as much reputation by his pen as he did success by his plow. He and his wife were the parents of three children, but two of whom are now living, their son, William Joseph, and their daughter, Ruth, who is the wife of Albert Harrison. The mother died in 1886 and the father in August, 1893.

William J. Boulton obtained his education in the district schools of

his native township, and while attending them learned the practical requirements of the work he has been connected with during all the years of his maturity by making a full hand, as soon as he was able, on his father's farm. After leaving school he began farming for himself and has been connected with the same industry in a leading way ever since. He had the qualities that command success and progress, and he has achieved them in a very gratifying manner. He now owns 160 acres of excellent land, left him by his father, which he farms with intelligence and skill, reserving from cultivation only what is required as pasturage for his stock. For, in addition to being a vigorous and progressive farmer, he is also engaged in raising live-stock for the markets on a scale commensurate with his facilities for the business and his extensive practical knowledge of it.

Mr. Boulton was married on August 26, 1908, to Miss Vada Mansfield, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Isaac and Lyddie (Smith) Mansfield, who have resided in the state for many years. Mr. Boulton is an active, working Democrat in political relations, always zealous and effective in the service of his party, and regarded with great respect by both its leaders and its rank and file in his township and county. His wife is a member of the Christian church, in which he also takes an active interest. In the public affairs of the county he is energetic and useful, giving special attention and the most effective support to every worthy enterprise in which the enduring welfare of the region of his home is involved, or which ministers to the advancement or comfort of its people. He is esteemed as one of the leading citizens and most representative farmers of Jackson township, and is held in high regard in other parts of Macon county, where his sterling worth and elevated manhood are known.

CHARLES O. BROWNSON.

This successful and progressive farmer and stock man of Jackson township, in this county, became an orphan at the age of three years by the death of his father, and it became necessary for him to begin making his own way in the world at an early age. For, while his mother, who survived her husband thirty years, was true and faithful to her trust in striving to rear her children, it was impossible for her to care for them as she wished and they were thrown on their own resources to a considerable extent, while they were still young. They met the responsibility with energy and zeal and have proved that the lessons and example given them by their faithful surviving parent were not lost upon them in any degree.

Charles O. Brownson was born at Prairieville, Barry county, Michigan, on November 9, 1856. He is a son of Oscar F. and Deborah A. (Steele) Brownson, the father a native of Richmond, Vermont, and the mother of Allegany county, New York. The father moved to Michigan with his parents when he was a young man, and there he met with and married his wife. They had four children, two of whom are living: Sarah E., the widow of the late Alfred Wyatt, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Charles O., the immediate subject of this brief review. The father died in 1859 and the mother in 1889. Their son, Charles, with his sister, Sarah E., was brought to Missouri by his mother when he was a small boy, arriving in this state and Macon county in 1864. He attended the district schools from the age of seven until twenty years old.

On leaving school he turned his attention to farming and raising stock, and these have been his steady occupations ever since. He now owns ninety-five acres of first-rate land, which he has improved with good buildings and provided with everything required for its vigorous and profitable cultivation. His stock industry is extensive and managed with great enterprise, so that it, also is profitable and flourishing. He has been very successful and has to his credit the fact that all his acquisitions are the results of his own direct efforts, ability and good business capacity.

In the public affairs of the township and county of his home he has always taken an active and very serviceable interest, aiding in the achievement of every worthy undertaking in which the welfare of the people and the development of the region around him were involved. He served on the school board four years, was road overseer two years and road commissioner three years. He has also been a judge of the elections many times, and in numerous other capacities has rendered excellent service to the people. In politics he is a zealous Republican, always foremost in supporting the interests of his party and helping to promote its success. In church relations he is a Methodist, and for many years has been an ardent and successful worker for the good of the congregation to which he belongs. He is now one of its stewards and the treasurer of its Sunday school.

On January 1, 1890, Mr. Brownson was united in marriage with Miss Amanda A. Worth, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Gloyd) Worth, prominent residents of Carroll county, in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Brownson have had three children, but the only one living is their daughter, Bertha C. All the members of the family stand well in the community in which they live and enjoy the

respect of the people in a high degree. They are recognized as very exemplary citizens, who perform all the duties of life with fidelity and meet every requirement in a spirit of entire devotion to what is right.

JOHN S. METTES.

Although himself born and reared in this country, this prosperous and highly successful farmer and stock man of Jackson township, this county, is of Holland parentage, his father, John Mettes, and his mother, whose maiden name was Gasenia Holofskopl, having been born and reared in that country. They had the characteristic energy and progressiveness of the wonderful nation from which they sprang, whose people enlarged their country by building it out into the sea and made it fruitful as a garden, and the son inherited from them the same qualifications for success in life.

The parents came to this country in 1850 and located in Oceana county, Michigan, where their son, John S., was born in 1855. He was one of their seven children and is the second born of the six who are still living. They are Nicholas, John S., William, Martin, Mary and Anna. The father also is still living and has his home at Leasburg, Missouri. The mother died August 22, 1904. The parents have been industrious and frugal farmers and prospered at the industry. They moved to Missouri in 1867, and at once became active and productive factors in the agricultural interests of Macon county, in which they took up their residence and the mother passed the remainder of her days.

John S. Mettes obtained his limited education in the district schools of his native county, which he was obliged to leave at an early age and go to farming. He accompanied his parents to this state when he was but twelve years of age, and ever since has been actively engaged in farming and raising stock in a general way. His progress was slow at first, for his undertaking was an arduous one and he was not fully equipped for it either by age or available capital. But he had a fortune in his energy and perseverance, and he studied the requirements of his work, in order to reap the largest and speediest returns. He soon got a good start and since then his progress has been steady and well maintained. He has been very successful and won high rank among the best farmers of Jackson township, in which his operations are conducted. He owns an excellent farm of 300 acres and carries on an extensive and profitable stock industry in connection with his farming. To all departments of his work he gives the most careful and intelligent attention and makes every week of his labor tell to his advantage.

In 1879 Mr. Mettes was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Lynch, a daughter of William and Katharine (Healey) Lynch, and a native of Illinois. Six children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Frances Grace, John William, James H., Joseph B., Katie Bess and Mary Anna. The father is an active working Democrat in his political relations and always gives his party good and faithful service, although he seeks none of the honors it has to bestow for himself. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Modern Woodmen of America and in his church relations is a Catholic. His interest in church work has always been cordial and helpful. He was chiefly instrumental in building the church of his faith which is located in Jackson township, and in many other ways has given earnest and serviceable attention to the welfare of the sect to which he belongs.

He has shown deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the township and county in which he lives, also giving earnest and effective support to all good projects for their advancement and the enduring progress and prosperity of their people. No citizen of the township stands higher in the good will of the inhabitants and none is more deserving of the regard he enjoys from all classes of the citizens among whom he has so long lived and labored.

STATE EXCHANGE BANK.

The State Exchange Bank of Macon was founded on March 1, 1894, and in 1896 it was consolidated with the Bank of Macon. Two years later it absorbed the First National Bank, and this move brought to its coffers $300,000 in deposits. The absorption took place in January, 1908, and after it occurred the reorganization necessitated by the change of conditions resulted in the choice of the following directorate: President, John Scovern; vice-president, Thomas E. Wardell; cashier, Charles A. Wardell; assistant cashier, C. R. Maffery; directors, John Scovern, Thomas E. Wardell, J. T. Doneghy, Ed. B. Clements, Ben Eli Guthrie, R. G. Mitchell, T. S. Watson, H. V. Miller and Charles A. Wardell. Mr. Mitchell died in 1909 and was succeeded by W. E. McCulley.

The capital stock of the bank in 1908 was $100,000, and it is the same now. Under the present management the deposits and volume of business have steadily increased until at this time (1910) the bank is the strongest financial institution in Macon county. But its progress toward this distinction has not been remittent or jerky. It has been steady, continuous and along lines of wholesome development, growing out of the progress and improvement of the city and the increasing

prosperity of its people. The president and cashier of the institution have had the clearness of vision to see and the alertness of action to seize the opportunities presented for its advancement, and it is mainly through their foresight and enterprise that the bank has made such substantial progress. But they have done nothing speculative or experimental. They have simply met the requirements of the situation in a masterly way, providing for the wants of the community as it has kept growing, and have made the most of the circumstances.

Under a management so progressive and up-to-date it was to be supposed that every provision for the most approved modern banking business would be made, and it has been. The banking house, which is on Vine street, is modern in every way, equipped with everything necessary for its purpose and the convenience of its patrons, so far as office furniture and fixtures are concerned, and supplied with fireproof vaults and safety deposit boxes which can be rented at a moderate rate. The institution does a general banking business, including every feature of modern banking, paying 3 per cent interest on time deposits, and exerting its whole energy for the accommodation of its patrons. In order to be of the greatest possible service to the community in which it operates, it confines its loaning operations to the people of Macon county.

Operating on safe and wholesome lines, keeping its activities at work to the full measure of the requirements, watching with sleepless vigilance every avenue of approach that might endanger the interests of its patrons and its own reputation, and exhibiting the utmost liberality in business consistent with safety and good management, this bank has been a fruitful source of help to the city of Macon in the onward march of its progress and an invincible bulwark of defense to its people against financial disaster in times of trouble. In periods of fiscal depression, stringency in business and panic in the industrial world, when other banks, in this and all other parts of the country, have been temporarily paralyzed or even permanently wrecked, this institution has shown itself to be as strong as Gibraltar, and against it all the assaults engendered by such conditions have been employed in vain.

JAMES LANDREE.

James Landree, who is one of the patriarchs of Lyda township, in this county, is now eighty-seven years of age and has lived in Macon county all of seventy-two years. During all of that long period he has been actively connected with the leading industry of this section and has expended his efforts faithfully and diligently in helping to build

it up and to provide for the substantial welfare of its people. His long record among this people has been one of uprightness and usefulness, and he is universally revered for the elevated character of his citizenship and the modest and unostentatious way in which he has borne himself in all the relations of life.

Mr. Landree was born in 1823 in that part of Virginia which was torn from the Mother of States and Statesmen by the stern arbitrament of the Civil war, and grew to the age of fifteen in his native place, attending the country schools and gaining his preliminary training for the work that was to fall to him as a planter and farmer. He is a son of Jean Baptiste and Jeannette (Taylor) Landree, the former born in the province of Quebec, Canada, and the latter in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather came from France to Canada at an early period and his mother's father from England to this country, at somewhere near the same time. The father moved to what is now West Virginia as a young man and was married in Pennsylvania. In 1838 he moved his family to Missouri, locating in Macon county and engaging in farming. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, only three of whom are living, James, Ada, the wife of Thomas Burns, and Charles W. The mother died in 1864 and the father October 18, 1876, in his eighty-ninth year. They were persons of consequence and standing in the county and held in high regard by all who knew them. They came to the state when it was largely wild and unpopulated and bore their full share of the burdens and hardships of frontier life, doing all they could to improve and develop the country around them and conducting themselves as only good citizens will.

Their son, James, became a farmer also on leaving school and has adhered to that line of effort ever since, although of late years he has been somewhat retired and less active than in his prime. He was married in 1846 to Miss Louisa Jane Johnson, a native of Macon county. Of the four children born to them only two are living, their sons, James Monroe and Walter. All the members of the family enjoy, in a marked degree, the respect of the communities in which they live and fully deserve the esteem in which they stand. For all are useful members of society and do their whole duty as citizens.

Mr. Landree, the venerable head of the household, has ever been active in the support of all undertakings for the good of his township and county, and has made an excellent record as an energetic and progressive man. He has been a life-long Democrat in his political adhesion, and, while he has never sought or desired political preferment, he has always given his party active and loyal support. He

has managed his own business with vigor and prudence, and has shown the same qualities with reference to public affairs. At his advanced age he is still hale and hearty and displays as much activity as many men who are much younger. His life is a connecting link between the early days of the county's history, its state of untamed wildness, and its present state of advanced development and progress, and he has done his part to aid in bringing about the change.

JOHN MATTHEW ELSEA.

Uniting in his make-up the blood of Virginia and that of Ireland, and indoctrinated in the characteristics which distinguish the people of the Old Dominion and those of the Emerald Isle, John Matthew Elsea, of Lyda township, Macon county, is a fine example of elevated American citizenship with a versatility of capacity adaptable to any circumstances and a readiness in resourcefulness that enables him to meet any emergency with the spirit of a master who believes in himself and has nothing to fear. Mr. Elsea is himself, however, a native of Missouri, and was born in Shelby county on November 23, 1856. He is a son of John G. and Mary S. (Patton) Elsea, the former born and reared in Virginia, and the latter a native of Ireland, who came to this country with her parents when she was but thirteen years old.

The father came to this county when he was a young man and engaged in mercantile business for a number of years at Callao. He then tired of this pursuit and turned his attention to farming, at which he passed the remainder of his life, dying on his farm in 1887. His widow is still living and resides in Atlanta. They had six children, three of whom have died. Those who are living are John M., William B. and Ila Virginia, the wife of V. D. Gordon. The father prospered as a merchant and farmer, and by his upright and useful life secured the respect and good will of all classes of the people. He was a man of quiet demeanor and never sought prominence in public or private life. It was enough for him and satisfied all his aspirations to perform faithfully all the duties of citizenship in every relation of being, and this he did in full measure. He never sought or desired official station and mingled but little in public affairs.

His son, John M. Elsea, grew to manhood under the parental rooftree and obtained his education in the public schools, attending those located in Callao, mainly. After leaving school he entered upon the stage of action for himself as a farmer, and this is the part he has played in the world's industrial drama ever since. And he has played it successfully, winning substantial reward for his diligence and skill

for himself and helping to build up and magnify the industrial and commercial greatness of his township and county at the same time. He has a fine, well improved farm of 120 acres, which he has brought to a high state of productiveness by the vigor and intelligence with which he cultivates it, and he also carries on an extensive and flourishing live-stock industry, which is very profitable. It is conducted with the same care and attention that mark his farming operations, and it is but a logical sequence that both pay him well, because of the labor and skill he bestows upon them. He is also a stockholder in the Union Telephone company and takes an active interest in its success and further development.

Political affairs enlist Mr. Elsea's active interest and secure his helpful service. He is a firm and zealous member of the Democratic party, but, while he works with ardor for the success of his party, he never seeks or desires a public office of any kind, and has always refused when asked to take one, either by election or appointment. In reference to local affairs of interest and importance to the community, he is always energetic and influential, using his activities and giving his excellent example in behalf of progress and the enduring welfare of his township and county. His religious connection is with the Baptist church, in which he is deeply interested and in whose behalf he is an ardent and devoted worker. He has served many years as one of the trustees of the congregation to which he belongs and is always a leader in all its worthy and commendable undertakings.

Successful in his own business and of great assistance in promoting the general interests of his community, Mr. Elsea is looked upon as one of the useful and representative citizens of the township in which he lives. He is a fine specimen of the well-to-do and progressive Missouri farmer and his whole record is highly creditable to Macon county. On August 5, 1886, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret L. Miles, a daughter of Major and Nancy (Daugherty) Miles, long residents of Macon county, where she was born and reared. She and her husband are the parents of seven children who are living and have had one that died. Those living are: William Arzwell, who resides in Texas, and Grace L., Gilbert Miles, Anna Lee, Marguerite, Claudine, and Corinne, all of whom live in this state.

WILBERT HENRY BROCKMAN.

Among the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of Lyda township, in this county, Wilbert Henry Brockman, whose home is in the neighborhood of Atlanta, stands high and is fully entitled to

the rank he holds. The story of his life, as told in plain and simple narrative, would seem commonplace and uneventful, for its record is one of fidelity to daily duty and the conscientious performance of every task belonging to him with the utmost of his capacity and zeal. This savors of the commonplace and presents few spectacular features to the analysis of history. Yet it is by no means without significance in the eye of a true discernment. "Contentment, like the speedwell, blows along the common beaten path." And the career of Mr. Brockman displays the beauty and fragrance due to a peaceful and unruffled course of steady progress, and the strength and virility of the manhood that can pursue it without turning aside amid the clamors and contentions of our rushing and all-daring American life. In the success he has achieved by his method, his life also shows how potential the quiet and unostentatious forces are when concentrated on a single worthy purpose, and how much they can accomplish by standing aside and attending to duty while the noisy world rushes by them or roars and strives around them.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Mr. Brockman has been indifferent to the developing and improving potencies at work among the people amid whom he lives and labors. He has been one of the most active and energetic promoters of every undertaking in which the substantial welfare of his township and county has been involved, but he has not expended his efforts in this behalf, or any other, in a way that has been showy or intended to attract attention. He has labored for results and left to others the work of making displays and winning commendation. His life has been that of a plain farmer, and he has met every requirement of his station completely and in a masterly manner.

Mr. Brockman was born near where he now lives in 1873. His life began in Atlanta, and he is a son of John Wesley and Sarah E. (Hamilton) Brockman. He obtained his education in the district schools of Lyda township and as soon as he left school began his life work as a farmer. He has held to this occupation with unwavering devotion ever since he started in it, and his fidelity to the temple of industry in which his devotion has been exhibited has poured out upon him abundant rewards. He now owns and farms 120 acres of fine land, which he has improved with good buildings and provided with all that is necessary for conducting his farming operations with vigor and according to the most approved modern methods. He is also interested in raising live-stock for the markets and his industry in this line of effort is a flourishing and profitable one.

In politics he is a consistent and zealous member of the Democratic party, but while he is earnest in his attachment to the principles for which it stands he has never been a very active partisan or in any sense desirous or willing to accept a political office. In fraternal life he is a Modern Woodman and in religion is connected with the Baptist church. In 1895 he was united in marriage with Miss Nevada Bunch, a daughter of Perry L. and Martha (Cook) Bunch, and a sister of Henry Bunch, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Mrs. Brockman was born and reared in this county. She and her husband have one child, their son, Paul, who is still a member of the parental homestead and an ornament to its family circle.

ALBERT JACOB CRAWFORD.

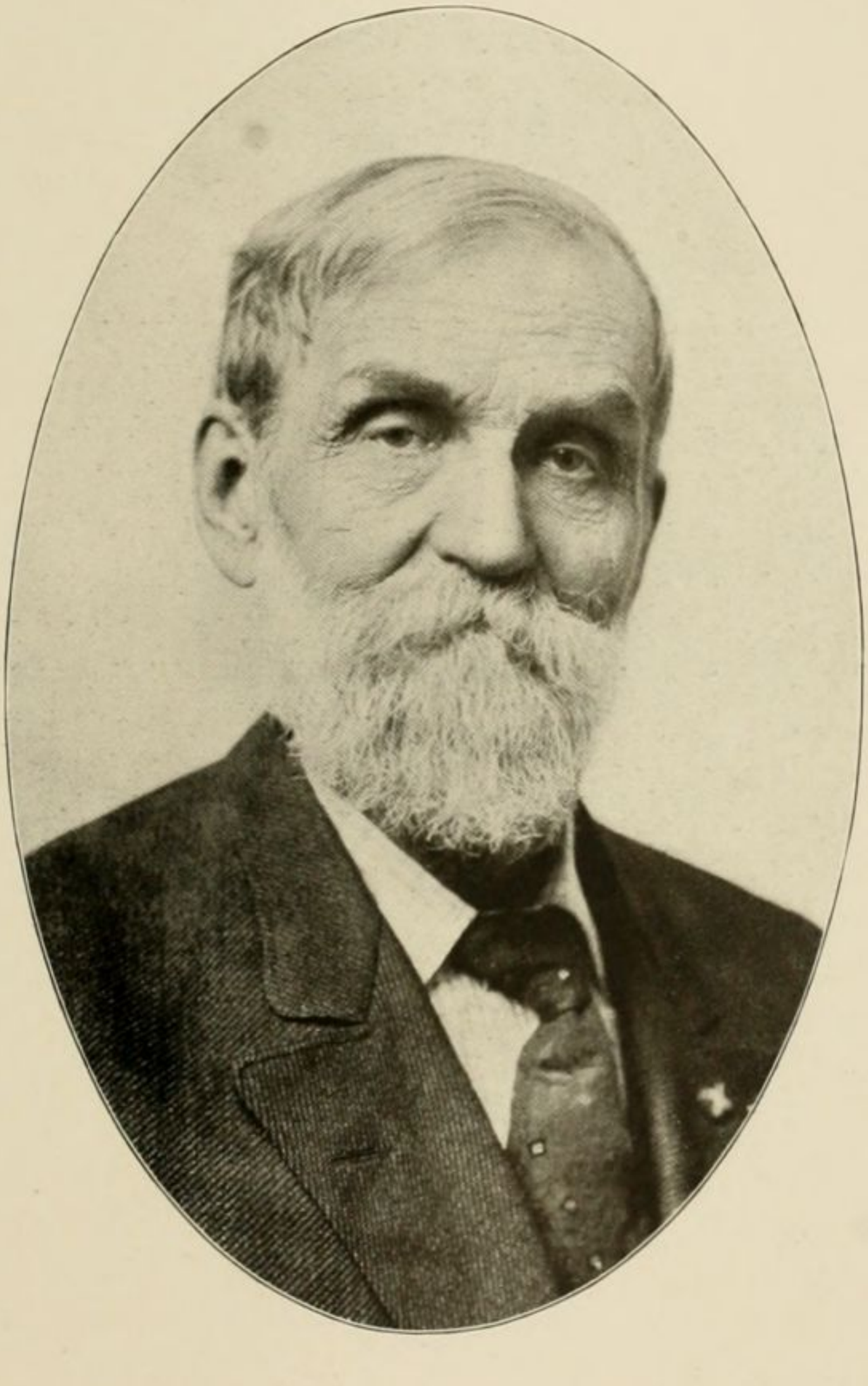
Among the early settlers of Ralls county, Missouri, in fact, one of the pioneers of that section, was Wilks Stark Crawford, the grandfather of Albert J. Crawford, now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock men of Jackson township, Macon county, and the subject of this brief memoir. Helping to lay the foundation of civilization and government in this state, and to redeem its wide and rich domain from the wilderness and its savage claimants, nomadic men and beasts of prey, he was a very useful man and acquired prominence and influence among its people of that early day. In Ralls county he lived and labored, laying down his life at last amid the scenes of his toil and endurance and the substantial triumphs of progress he had helped materially to win. It was in that county he located on his arrival in this state from Virginia, where he was born and reared, and it was there, also, that his son, Jonathan, the father of Albert J., was born in 1834.

Jonathan Crawford grew to manhood on the frontier and became an extensive farmer and raiser of live-stock, keeping pace with the progress and development of the country around him and under all circumstances taking a leading part in whatever was attempted for its advancement. Soon after attaining his majority he married with Miss Susan Killinger, a native of Virginia, whose parents were also early settlers in that part of the state. Seven children were born in the household of Jonathan Crawford and five of them are living: Wilkes S.; Jefferson D.; Mary Ann, the wife of John Hollyman; Albert J., and Ada, the wife of D. Q. Flinchpaugh. The parents are also living, although practically retired from active pursuits. The father has been a life-long Democrat in his political faith and allegiance, and has at all times given his party loyal and effective support.

Albert J. Crawford obtained his education in the district schools and at Oak Lawn College, which is located at Novelty, in Knox county, this state. On completing his education he at once began farming, and having put his hand to the plow in this way he has never looked back, but has steadily gone on in his chosen occupation. His progress has not been startling or spectacular, but regular and steady. It was slow and, perhaps, at times, painful at first, but he had the mettle for determined perseverance, and the business capacity to use all his opportunities to advantage, and soon had a fair start. Since then he has gone onward with accelerating speed and steadily increasing prosperity. He has a fine farm of 866 acres and has it all under vigorous and judicious cultivation except the portion necessarily reserved as a grazing ground for his stock. He feeds and raises large numbers of cattle and quantities of other live stock, giving the industry close and careful attention and making every element of it minister to his benefit, while his business adds also to the commercial importance and power of the county and state.

As a Democrat of firm conviction and zealous loyalty to his party Mr. Crawford takes an active interest in public affairs and is an ardent and effective political worker, although he has never sought a political office of any kind. Without regard to politics he has served as a member of the school board for a period of twenty-one years and has given the schools under his direction the most careful and helpful supervision. In religious connection he belongs to the Presbyterian church, and is a very active worker in the congregation of which he is a member. For years he has been one of its elders and the clerk of the session, and during the last twelve years the energetic, efficient and appreciated superintendent of its Sunday-school.

Mr. Crawford has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Mollie B. Goodding, a native of Macon county, and the marriage occurred in 1888. They had one child, their son, Finis B. The mother of this child died on January 30, 1889, and in September, 1891, the father married again, his choice on this occasion being Miss Fannie Goodding, a sister of his former wife. They have four children, Carl Herbert, Eunice Mary, Herschel Goodding and Herman Harold. Mr. Crawford is in the prime of life and has excellent health. He is comfortable in a worldly way, and has the means to gratify his desires, so far as his personal comfort is concerned, and also to develop any ambitions for his own advancement or the benefit of his township and county he may have. He is firmly established in the regard and good will of the people and accounted one of the most worthy and



CAPT. BEN ELI GUTHRIE

representative men among them. He would seem from all the circumstances to have before him many years of usefulness to his section of the state and the way open to still greater prominence and influence, if he should desire it. He has the best wishes of the people for his advancement, and his widespread popularity will give him their active support in any distinction he may seek. For he is truly representative of their best aspirations and characteristics and would do them credit in any position or capacity.

CAPT. BEN ELI GUTHRIE.

Gallant, intrepid and skillful as the leader of his host in war, when "Red Battle stamped his foot and nations felt the shock"; patient, persevering and knowing as a teacher in the humbler temples of Cadmus and the higher avenues of scholastic training; resolute, resourceful and masterly as an advocate and counselor, a veritable sunbeam, gilding and warming everything he touches in social life, and in every relation an elevated citizen, cultivated gentleman and man of sterling worth, Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, of Macon, has dignified and adorned the citizenship of Missouri in every walk in life into which duty has called or inclination has led him. He is the leading member of the Macon county bar, and is not outranked in his profession in the state, even though his well-known modesty may cavil at these statements and object to their being made in this work.

Captain Guthrie was born near Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri, on May 31, 1839. He is a son of Rev. Allen W. and Elizabeth (Young) Guthrie, natives of middle Tennessee. The father came from his ancestral home to Missouri an orphan boy at the age of seventeen, and passed the remainder of his days in this state actively engaged in farming and ministering to the spiritual welfare of the people as a minister of the gospel of the Presbyterian sect during the greater part of his mature life. He was the youngest son of Rev. Robert Guthrie, who was born in Maryland in 1773, his parents having emigrated from the North of Ireland to that state before the Revolutionary war. Rev. Robert Guthrie removed to North Carolina later, and still later to middle Tennessee. The father died in 1843 and the mother in 1846, in Missouri, having come to Missouri in 1831. Two of their sons, Rev. Eli Guthrie and the father of Captain Ben, were the first members of the family to become residents of Missouri, coming to this state in 1830. The older brother, Eli, was drowned in the Missouri river at Dewitt, Carroll county, in 1837, while trying to rescue persons who had been

caught in the floating ice, with a generosity and humanity characteristic of the family, risking his own life to save others.

That generation of the Guthries belonged to the Cumberland branch of the Presbyterian church, and three of its members were ministers of the gospel, ordained by that branch. They were men of ability and daring, and were widely known throughout Northeastern Missouri, the portion of the state in which their services were rendered to the pioneers. They came into a region still largely given up to the dominion of savage wildness of man and beast and called it to a higher state. The wilderness hearkened to their eloquence and became milder because of their presence.

Rev. Allen W. Guthrie, father of the Captain, was ordained in 1838, and during all of the next ten years preached throughout Chariton, Macon, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Boone, Audrain and Callaway counties. He was married on September 6, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Young, a daughter of Hon. Benjamin Young, of Callaway county. Ten children were born of the union, of whom four grew to maturity and two are now living. The mother died in 1855 and the father in 1891. As pioneers, they had the spirit of daring and endurance the conditions of the region required. As moral agencies at work among the people they were widely and practically useful. As man and woman they were highly esteemed, and as important factors in founding the civilization of this part of the state their memory is held in reverence. Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie began his scholastic training in the district schools and continued it at Chapel Hill college in Lafayette county, attending that institution in 1855 and 1856. During a part of 1856 and all of the succeeding year he was a pupil under the tutorship of the late Col. Alonzo W. Slaybock of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1858 he matriculated at McGee college at College Mound, in this county, for the regular course of academic study. He remained at that institution until the beginning of the Civil war, and was but two weeks from his graduation when Governor Jackson's call to the people for volunteers to defend the state against armed invasion sounded through the commonwealth with trumpet tone, and, moved by the firmness of his political opinions and a sense of devoted loyalty to his state, Captain Guthrie, young man of twenty-two as he was, and on the very verge of academic honors, flung everything else to the winds and obeyed the call.

He mustered a company of which he was chosen captain and was soon at the front with his muster under the command of General Price. The company took part in all the activities of General Price's campaign in the fall of 1861, then took his company over to the Confed-

erate army in December of that year, it becoming Company I of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, and a part of the First Missouri brigade. He remained in the service to the close of the memorable conflict and, although participating in many historic battles and countless minor engagements, escaped without disaster except what grew out of the hardships and privations incident to all war, and particularly experienced by the armies of the Confederacy. He was mustered out of the service at Jackson, Mississippi, in May, 1865.

"When the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled," Captain Guthrie taught school in Mississippi until 1867. In that year he was elected professor of languages in McGee college, College Mound, Macon county, and he filled this position until the summer of 1874. At that time he resigned and at the succeeding election was chosen school commissioner for Macon county, an office which he filled with great acceptability for two terms. In the meantime he had studied law, and in September, 1875, he was formally admitted to practice at the Macon county bar. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and at the end of his first term was re-elected for a second.

Since retiring from the office of prosecuting attorney, Captain Guthrie has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession and has been very successful in it, rising to the first rank in the bar of the state and being a very important factor in the management of many important cases. In 1888 he was appointed reporter for the appellate court of Kansas City, and during the next twenty years he rendered exceedingly valuable and highly appreciated service to the state in that capacity, retiring voluntarily in the summer of 1909. During the greater part of his service as court reporter he was also associate counsel, with Hon. Gardner Lathrop, of Kansas City, for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and was conspicuous in the defense of many noted cases for the company. In 1909 he was the leading counsel of the people of Macon county in the celebrated M. & M. bond case. (See General History for a more extended account of the bond issue).

Of Captain Guthrie's extensive and accurate knowledge of the law, both as written and as interpreted by the courts, of his eloquence as an advocate, his skill and alertness at the trial table, his wisdom and common sense as a counselor and his mastery of analysis and argument before the courts, this is not the place to speak. They are well known to the people of Missouri, and any attempt to enlarge upon them here would be inappropriate. They will pass into history with his name, and

remain in the public mind as a part of the imperishable heritage left to Missouri by her ablest and best ctizens.

On August 31, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Susie A. Mitchell, eldest daughter of Robert C. Mitchell of College Mound. Two children have been born of the union, but only one is living, a son named Allen, who is connected with Theodore Gary in the telephone business and is a man of force and influence in his community. The Captain and his wife and son are members of the Presbyterian church, and for many years he was an officer in the church organization of the congregation to which he belongs, and the superintendent of its Sunday-school.

We have the wisdom of antiquity in the admonition to call no man happy until after his death. But if the respect and esteem of the whole people of the state, if high character and elevated citizenship, if commanding eminence in one of the leading professions, if clean living and domestic peace, if a long and unbroken record of usefulness to mankind—if all these, or any of them contain the elements of happiness, we might waive the admonition in the case of Captain Guthrie, for they are all his. He has good health and continuing vigor also, although he has passed the Scriptural limit of human life, and all his faculties are in full flower and fragrant with the odors of high vitality. In prospect he has the reward of his upright life, and in retrospect, the satisfaction of an unsullied and serviceable past. And all who know him rejoice over both. "The elements are so mixed in him that Nature may stand up and say to all the world 'This is a man!' "

JAMES WILLIAM FARMER.

This worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Lyda township, in this county, who is a farmer both by name and occupation, has every incentive to feel the earnest and intelligent interest in the welfare of his township and Macon county which he manifests in every way, and is altogether sincere in his devotion to them. For he is a native here and has lived in the same locality all the years of his life to this time, drawing his stature and his strength from the soil on which he was born, obtaining his education in the schools hard by, mingling in the activities of the region from his youth as an individual producer on his own account, associating with the people living now around him in all the relations of life, and selecting his partner for life from among the daughters of their households.

Mr. Farmer was born in Lyda township, Macon county, on January 4, 1863, and is a son of Henry T. and Biddie Ann (Kelly) Farmer,

natives of Kentucky and the latter a daughter of Francis Kelly, a man of influence in that state. (For a more extended notice of the parents see sketch of John T. Farmer, brother of James William, to be found elsewhere in this volume.) The father was a farmer, and was successful and prosperous in his work. He was a Republican in politics, but never became an active partisan or held a political office. He died on December 5, 1905. The mother is still living and has her home in Lyda township. Although she is sixty-six years of age, she supervises and directs the operations of a farm of 340 acres. She and her husband were the parents of six children and four of them are living: James William, the immediate subject of these paragraphs; John T., the postmaster of Atlanta; Frances, the wife of Henry Bunch, of Lyda township, this county; and Edgar, who lives in Macon county.

James W. Farmer's experiences as a child and boy were in nowise different from those of other children and lads who were reared with him in this portion of the country. He attended the district school near his home and, when he was well enough developed to do so, began to assist his father on the farm. He grew to the age of seventeen in this way, a plain and useful farmer's son, doing well his part as a farm hand and meeting all the obligations of society which rested upon him. But as a youth his experiences were different from those of many, if not all, of his associates. For at the age of seventeen he began farming for himself, and he has been actively and profitably engaged in this industry ever since. He owns a fine farm of 180 acres on which he conducts a general farming enterprise of magnitude and importance, and also carries on a flourishing and extensive industry in raising live-stock for the markets. His farm is well improved, completely equipped with the necessary up-to-date implements for its vigorous and intelligent cultivation and has been brought by his skillful husbandry to a high degree of productiveness.

Mr. Farmer is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and takes a leading part in all matters pertaining to the development and advancement of the township and county in which he lives. He has served as a member of the school board during the last eighteen years, and as such he has rendered the community excellent service by his intelligence and breadth of view with reference to the cause of public education, and his vigor and energy in the administration of his office. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Brotherhood of America, and in his political allegiance is allied with the Republican party. Although by no means an office-seeker, or even an active partisan in the usual sense of the term, he takes an earnest interest in the welfare of his

party and gives it the best service his circumstances allow in all its campaigns. But party spirit and party claims never obscure his vision as to the best interests of the people, and with him those interests always come first, partisan considerations and personal desires being at all times secondary and subordinate.

On October 10, 1888, Mr. Farmer united in marriage with Miss Alice Brockman, a native of this county and a daughter of John W. and Sarah E. (Hamilton) Brockman, prominent citizens of the county and reckoned among its most useful residents. Four children were born of this union and three of them are living, Clella, Bessie and Damon. All the members of the family enjoy in a marked degree the regard and good will of the people on all sides and in all classes, and they well deserve the high esteem in which they are held wherever they are known.

HENRY BUNCH.

Working industriously on his farm of eighty acres in Lyda township from day to day and year to year, steadily pushing forward his own interests without reference to the affairs of other people, yet never neglecting his duty as a citizen or withholding his support from all worthy undertakings for the benefit of the locality in which he lives, Henry Bunch is one of the most estimable citizens of Macon county, and in his way one of the most useful. He ought to have a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of Macon county, for it is the place of his birth and has been his home all his life so far. He ought also to feel an earnest and helpful desire for the comfort and advancement of its people, for he has been living and laboring among them ever since his childhood. His local patriotism meets these requirements and is manifest and ardent.

Mr. Bunch's life began in Independence township in 1864. He is a son of Perry L. and Martha (Cook) Bunch, natives of Kentucky, the former a son of Henry Bunch and the latter a daughter of Valentine Cook, and both belonging to families long resident in that state. The father came to Missouri in 1837 and located in Independence township of this county. At the time of his arrival in this part of the state it was still wild and unpeopled to a large extent, and all the hardships and exactions of frontier life had to be borne by its few scattered inhabitants. The elder Bunch accepted the situation, with all that it involved, and throughout all the early history of the region he faithfully performed his part as a pioneer and promoter of the best interests of the people. He was of a retiring disposition, and never

sought public office or mingled much in the management of public affairs. But he met every duty of citizenship with fidelity and never shirked a task that belonged to him, however disagreeable it might be. In politics he inclined to the Republican party, after it was formed, but he never became an active partisan.

He and his wife became the parents of six children, all of whom are living. They are: Henry; Ida, the wife of Charles Howell, of Atlanta; Dora, the wife of Elwin George, of Oklahoma; Rose, the wife of A. A. Saunders, of La Plata; Nevada, the wife of W. H. Boockman, and Alta. The father died on February 3, 1897. He was a farmer all his life, and in his day was a prosperous one. The mother was married in 1906 to J. H. Saunders and now lives in La Plata.

Their son, Henry, obtained his education in the schools near his home, and as conditions at that time were much disturbed, owing to the lingering agonies engendered by the Civil war, his schooling was necessarily very limited. On leaving school he began farming for himself as soon as he was able, and this has been his steady occupation ever since. He has eighty acres of good land, which is well improved and highly cultivated, and he also carries on a flourishing business in raising live-stock for the markets. In both lines of endeavor he has been very successful, making a competency for himself and helping to raise the productiveness and wealth of the township. Like his father, he is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan, and has refused all overtures made to him to become a candidate for public office, either by election or appointment. He is an earnest and devout member of the Baptist church and an ardent worker in its interest, taking a leading part in all its benevolent and other worthy undertakings. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees, and he is active in his membership and devoted to the welfare of both organizations.

While Mr. Bunch has not helped in an official way to direct the destinies of the township or county, and has left to others the functions of government and the responsibilities attached to them, he has not failed in the full performance of his duty as an excellent citizen. He has given the people around him a fine example of industry and thrift, and has shown how essential they are to success, even in this land of plentiful opportunities and practically boundless resources. He has also lived an upright and useful life in social and general relations, and has won by his worth the generous and appreciative regard of all who know him. In 1897 he was united in marriage with Miss Frances

Farmer, a native of Macon county. They have one child, their son, Harold McKinley, who is now attending school.

CHARLES MORGAN.

While living in a very different environment and section of country from that of his nativity, childhood and youth, Charles Morgan, of Lyda township, in this county, is not far from the latter. He was born and reared about 100 miles from where he now lives, his life beginning in Cass county, Illinois, in April, 1858. His parents, George W. and Louisa J. (Deerheart) Morgan, were prosperously engaged in farming in Illinois until the death of the latter there in 1861. The father was born in North Carolina and in early life became a resident on the prairie of the great inland empire state, where he remained until 1877, when he moved his family to Missouri and located in Macon county. By his first marriage he became the father of eight children, four of whom are living, John P., Martha, George W. and Charles. The second marriage of the father was with Miss Wolf, of Illinois. No children were born of this union. His life ended in 1895, and he left a good name as a priceless heritage to his children, and the knowledge on their part that he well deserved the high place he filled in the regard of all who knew him.

Charles Morgan lost his mother by death when he was but three years old, and, although he remained with his father until he attained his majority, he began the battle of life for himself as soon as he finished the limited course of academic training furnished him by the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. His years have been devoted to farming and raising live-stock, and he has been very successful in both. He is a progressive man and whatever he undertakes gets the best care and efforts he can give it. His farming is conducted according to the most approved modern methods and his stock industry with all the intelligence and skill acquired from judicious reading and observant and long-continued practice. Both reward his attention and intelligence with excellent returns, and in each he is in the first rank in this part of the country. His farm comprises 300 acres of good land, and what is not required for pasturage for his herds and flocks is cultivated with the utmost vigor, care and progressiveness.

In reference to the general interests of the township and county he is one of the most helpful, intelligent and enterprising citizens of the locality in which he lives. Every worthy undertaking for the improvement of the region or the advancement or greater comfort of its people, receive his active aid and has the benefit of his serviceable influence and

stimulating example. He has served on the school board for three years and been highly beneficial in promoting the interests it has in charge. Politically he is a Democrat, and, as he believes firmly in the principles of his party, he is always zealous and very effective in working for their supremacy in the government of the county, state and nation. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen, the Maccabees and the Royal Neighbors, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. He is an ardent church worker and a valuable aid in every work for good which the congregation to which he belongs engages in. In 1877 he was married to Miss Sarah Jane McDuffee, a daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Callette) McDuffee, and a native of Macon county. Eight children have been born of this union. Those living are Charles W., Sarah Mabel, Everett F., Hugh H., Carl H. and Alpha Grace. All the members of the family are highly respected and each of them has a host of friends. The home is a popular social center and to those who frequent it, and they are many, it furnishes a fine example of graceful and unostentatious Macon county hospitality. The character of that is above criticism, and it is high praise to ascribe it to any household, but well merited in the case of the Morgan home.

JOHN L. NORFOLK.

The great state of Missouri, with its 70,000 square miles of area and its more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, its enormous industrial production, agricultural output, mineral wealth and commercial power, challenges the attention and admiration of the world. And the wonder it excites is all the greater, in view of the fact that within the memory of men now living it was an expanse of almost trackless wilderness, with its immense stores of bounty for the children of men practically unknown, and all its great possibilities undeveloped. It basked in the sun with its lap full of treasure, as it had done for countless ages, waiting, and, in due time, calling for its lord and master, the commanding might of mind, to take possession and make the most of what it had to offer for the service of mankind.

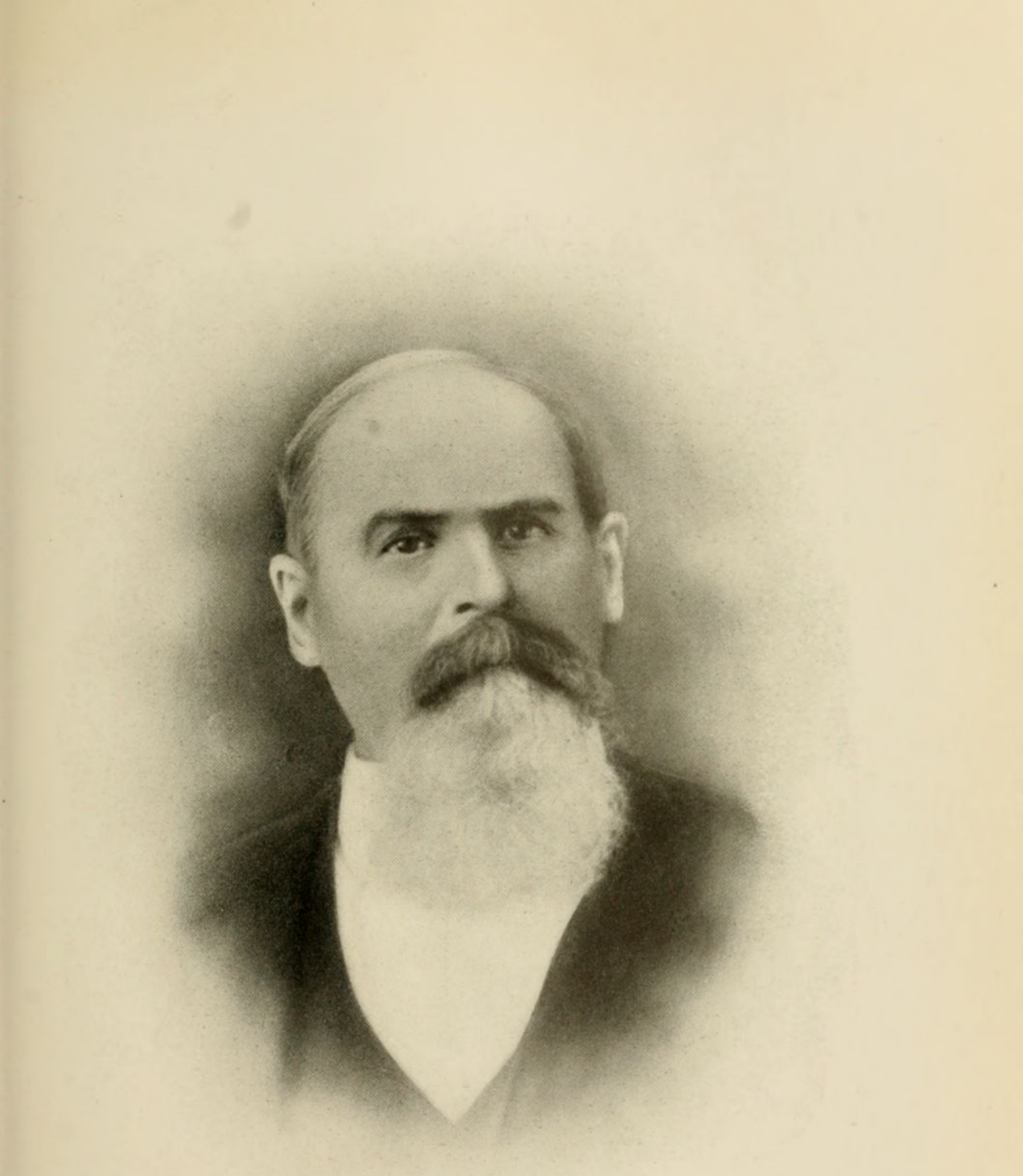
Among the men of this generation who obeyed the call and have never regretted it is John Louis Norfolk of La Plata township, one of the leading farmers of Macon county and one of the influential and representative men of the locality in which he has his home. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1850 and is a son of John F. and Lucina (Morrison) Norfolk, also natives of Pennsylvania and long residents of that state. They came to Missouri in 1879, one year after their son, John

L., had blazed the way for them, and here they continued to the end of their days the occupation of progressive farming which they had followed in their native state. The father died in Macon county, on a farm which he had greatly improved, in 1891, and the mother passed away in 1895. They had six children, all of whom are living, and are John Louis, Frederick C., Ellen, Emma, Florence and Frank.

John Louis Norfolk, their first born child, obtained his education in the Union schools of Monongahela, in his native state, and, after its completion, engaged in boating on the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers for a period of eight years. In 1878 he came to Missouri, and, locating in Macon county, began the enterprise in farming, which he is still conducting with great profit to himself and decided benefit to the region around him.

The life story of this progressive and self-reliant man has its lights and shades of tragedy, comedy and sentiment, but it is not striking in aught except in the faith which he has kept with himself in pursuing with persistent and determined industry the path he marked out for himself in early life and the great success he has achieved by his steadfast adherence to it. He nows owns and farms in Macon county a fine tract of 160 acres of land, which he has improved with good buildings, provided with every appliance of the most approved pattern for conducting its operations, and brought to a high state of development and productiveness. He also owns and directs the farming of 1,600 acres of land in Cheyenne county, Kansas. While his operations are extensive, they are carried on with vigor and intelligence and the returns are commensurate with the outlay of effort and skill, and these are considerable.

Mr. Norfolk has also taken a deep and very serviceable interest in the public affairs of his township and county, contributing in every way available to him to the general welfare and advancement of the region and discharging all the duties of citizenship with high ideals and unwavering fidelity to duty. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Fire and Lightning Mutual Insurance Company, of which he has served as director, treasurer and, for six years, president. He was also one of the organizers of the Farmers Tornado, Cyclone and Windstorm Mutual Insurance Company of the First Congressional District of Missouri, of which he has served as director, treasurer and, for the past six years, as president. He has served as a member of the school board for more than thirty years in succession, this being the longest continuous service to the people rendered by any man in Macon county. He has been president of the board a number of times and its



FRANCIS W. ALLEN, M. D.

clerk for twenty years or longer. The schools have prospered and progressed under his direction, and they now stand, in their present high development and excellent condition, an enduring monument to his foresight, energy and sagacity, and everything else he has put his hand to shows the quickening influence of his progressive spirit. In fraternal relation he is allied with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen and the Maccabees, and in church affiliation he is a Presbyterian.

In 1871 Mr. Norfolk was united in marriage with Miss Barbara L. Cowan, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. They have had eight children and four of them are living, Harry A., Frank I., Eletha B. and Flossie. In politics the father is an ardent Republican and always takes a leading part in the campaigns of his party. He is a zealous and effective worker for its success and his services in its behalf are highly appreciated by its leaders and all who are interested in its welfare. Being strictly a self-made man, and having made his own way in the world without extraneous aid or the benefit of any of Fortune's favors, he might well be proud of the success he has achieved and the prominence he has won among his fellow citizens. But he is only thankful for his opportunities and the ability to make the most of them. With reference to his personal worth and what he has accomplished, he is as modest as he has been industrious and successful. But the people around him give him his proper rank and standing as a farmer and a man, and they esteem him accordingly, and that is very highly in every relation of life.

DR. FRANCIS W. ALLEN.

For nearly seventy-five years a resident and during more than forty-two one of the active, serviceable and progressive physicians and surgeons of Missouri, the late Dr. F. W. Allen, of this county, whose death at the advanced age of seventy-four years and seven months crowned a lfe of unusual activity and usefulness, was one of the most eminent and universally esteemed men in the whole northeastern section of the state. He lived and labored for the good of his fellow-men, and in return for his devotion to their welfare they bestowed upon him a full measure of their regard and good will, and Fortune smiled upon him with a fair share of her bounty in worldly possessions and material wealth. He rose to well-merited prominence in his profession, gained elevation and influence as a citizen, and attained the highest rank in social life.

Dr. Allen was born on April 1, 1832, in Howard county, this state, and was a son of Charles and Mary (Withers) Allen, natives of Vir-

ginia and early settlers in Howard county, Missouri. The father was born in Alleghany county, in the Old Dominion, in 1802, and passed his younger days on the plantation of his father, employing also a few years of his early manhood there in the same occupation on his own account. He came to this state as a young man, when Howard county, where he located, was on the frontier and still largely in its state of primeval wilderness. After a residence of two years in that county, he moved to Monroe county, and there he passed all his subsequent years actively engaged in farming, dying in 1852 on the farm he had redeemed from the wilds and rendered fruitful and comfortable as a home for his family. His marriage with Miss Mary Withers resulted in the birth of eight children in his household, and of these four are yet living: George M.; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas McManama; Charles I., and James S., all residents of Monroe county. The father was an active and devout member of the Christian church, and a determined advocate of every form of public improvement that he thought would benefit his community and advance the interests of the rest of the county in which he lived.

Dr. Allen began his scholastic training in the district schools of Monroe county, continued it at the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and completed it at Bethany college in Virginia, from which he was graduated in the literary course. After his return home he taught school at Middle Grove Academy in Monroe county and the academy in Macon City, where former Governor Dockery, of this state, was one of his pupils. When the Civil war broke out, although he did not share the extreme views of some of the Southern people, his sympathies were with them in their contest for the salvation of the political tenets they held. But he did not join in the sectional and fraternal strife as a soldier. Instead of going into the army as a possible subject for a violent death, he determined to prepare himself to save human life and minister to its comfort. He entered the St. Louis Medical College and pursued a full medical course of instruction, obtaining his degree of M. D. at its completion. In 1864 he returned to Macon county and began the practice of his profession, continuing his work with great industry and success until his death on November 23, 1906.

For many years the Doctor was an active working member of the county, the state and the national medical societies, contributing liberally from the storehouse of his medical learning and professional experience to the interest and value of their proceedings, and deriving great benefit from them in return. His practice was extensive, general and exacting, but he never faltered in the performance of his duty

or grew impatient of its requirements. It was his life work and engaged all his faculties, and he gave it the most devoted attention at all times. No personal desire, no pecuniary interest, no public occasion or display ever caused him to neglect his patients, and because of his fidelity, as well as his ability and skill, he was esteemed as few men of his time in this locality were. All classes of the people revered him, and many depended on him as their chief reliance in times of trouble. His first patient was also his last one, Uncle Johnnie Clarkson, whom he visited on Friday morning before taking sick.

On December 6, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Pearl, a native of Macon county and a daughter of W. E. and Elizabeth Pearl, early settlers in the county. Four children were born of the union, all of whom grew to maturity and are still living. In addition, the Doctor and his wife reared an adopted daughter, whose name is Elizabeth Brimmer. Their own children are: Robert William and Charles M.; Francis W., whose home is at Kaseyville, and John P., a resident of Cairo, in Randolph county. In politics Dr. Allen was a life-long and consistent Democrat, and, although he never sought or desired a political office, he was constant and effective in his service to his party. His fraternal connection was with the Masonic order, in the work of which he took a great interest, and his religious faith was expressed in an active membership in the Christian church, of which his widow is also a member and in which she is an energetic and appreciated worker. Dr. Allen was a very useful citizen. The trumpet of world-wide fame never sounded his name abroad, but the people among whom he lived and labored revered his character, appreciated his services and honor his memory. They regard him as one of the best and most worthy citizens Macon county ever had.

JOHN M. KETCHAM.

John M. Ketcham of Lyda township, Macon county, who is the owner of the celebrated Lakeview farm of 620 acres, which overlooks Love lake in that township, is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on December 28, 1833. His parents, Joel and Elizabeth (Manon) Ketcham, were also born and reared in that state, the paternal grandparents moving into it from New Jersey. The father was a farmer and surveyor and a man of consequence where he lived, his work in surveying land being of great service to the people and highly appreciated by them. He died in 1874 and his widow in 1882. They had nine children of whom those now living are: Ben-

jamin, a resident of Iowa; John M., the subject of this sketch; and William, whose home is in the state of Montana.

John M. Ketcham secured his education in the district schools of his native county, and, after leaving school, farmed there until 1866, when he came to Missouri. On his arrival in this state he took up his residence in Macon county, locating in Lyda township, where he now lives. He continued in this county the occupation he had begun in Pennsylvania, and prospered from the beginning of his undertaking here. He is now possessed of one of the most valuable and desirable farms in Lyda township, which has many advantages in the nature and productiveness of the soil, the range of its fertility and its beautiful location. It is on the border of the picturesque Love lake, and presents a commanding view of the beauties of that inviting inland mirror, which reflects from its clear and sparkling surface all the changes of the sky above it and the varied attractions of its shores. The farm comprises 620 acres and is known far and wide as Lakeview farm, as has been stated. It is highly improved, well cultivated and kept in the most attractive condition at all times. Here Mr. Ketcham farms entensively and profitably and also carries on a flourishing industry in raising stock. His stock industry is general, but he makes a specialty of Chester white hogs, raising them in large numbers and giving every possible care to the work at every stage, thus preparing for the market the best product attainable to skill and favorable circumstances. His output is well known in all the markets of trade in live stock, and stands in the front rank everywhere.

It is inevitable that a man of Mr. Ketcham's enterprise and progressiveness should be deeply and intelligently interested in public affairs and should do all in his power to aid in promoting the improvement of the region in which he lives. He has shown this spirit and activity in many effective ways, and has been of great service to the township and county in doing it. He served as a member of the school board four years and in 1884 was his party's candidate for the office of county judge. But being a Republican, he made a hopeless race from the beginning of the campaign, as it was impossible for any man, under ordinary circumstances, to overcome the large Democratic preponderance in the county. He is devoted to the welfare of his party and one of its most energetic and effective workers at all times. In church relations he is a Methodist.

In 1869 Mr. Ketcham was united in marriage with Miss Belle Dunnington, whose parents came from Tennessee to Macon county and located in Lyda township, where she was born. Of the five children

all are living, Ula F., Wilmer H., Clarence, Rolla Benjamin and Ora, the wife of P. Thompson, a merchant in Kirksville. The various members of the family stand well in the communities in which they live, and are recognized, wherever they are known as most estimable and worthy citizens.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DOHRING.

To no class of our foreign population, whether by birth or parentage, is the Uuited States more indebted than those of German origin. They bring to our shores the native thrift, industry and hopeful persistency of their race, and while they employ those qualities for their own advancement, they at the same time, use them for the general welfare and the advancement of the community around them. Wherever they locate they make the wilderness blossom and fructify like a garden, and often, in an incredibly short time, industries spring into active life, land rises in value, schools and other institutions of value multiply, and every element of a rapid and forceful progress is awakened and set in motion.

Frederick W. Dohring, one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of Liberty township in this county, furnishes in his record of usefulness, in his residence of more than fifty years in the United States, a fine illustration of what the Germans have done in developing and building up the country. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in October, 1841, and is a son of Carl and Christina (Berner) Dohring, also natives of the Fatherland, where their forefathers dwelt for many generations. He came with his parents to the United States in 1857, and found a new home with them in Niagara county, New York. They were prosperous farmers in their new location, as they had been in their native land, and passed the remainder of their days in peace and plenty, finding the land of their adoption freer and more fruitful in the opportunities it offered for industry and frugality than that of their birth had been. The mother died in 1867 and the father in 1877. Of their six children only two are living, their daughter Minnie, who is the wife of F. Berner of New York, and their son Frederick W.

The last named obtained his education in the schools of Germany, and after his arrival in this country at the age of between fifteen and sixteen, worked on farms in Niagara county, New York, until the beginning of the Civil war. He then enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth New York infantry, and his regiment was soon at the front and actively engaged in the hostilities, which were energetic from the start. Mr. Dohring took part in the battle of Winchester, the battle

of Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded, the terrible engagements at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and numerous contests of minor significance, continuing in the service until June 1863 when his regiment was discharged. He then returned to the pursuits of peaceful industry, Mr. Dohring sought again his New York home, where he remained until 1868. In that year he came to Missouri and located in Liberty township, Macon county, where he now lives.

On his arrival in this county he resumed his farming operations up to 1890 when he became afflicted with rheumatism and was totally disabled. In that year he disposed of his farm and is now retired from active business. He applied to his work all that reading, observation and reflection have taught him, and was highly successful in his operations. He was more-over, one of the leading spirits in his township in the matter of public improvements and close and intelligent attention to the duties of citizenship. His political faith is pinned to the principles of the Republican party and he was incessant in his activity in behalf of its success. He served for many years as a school director and his work in furthering the interests of the schools was earnest and effective, and was cordially appreciated by the people in whose behalf it was done.

Mr. Dohring's religious connection is with the Evangelical church (of which he was up to the time of his affliction) an active and zealous working member and had been for many years. He has given the congregation to which he belongs excellent service as a stewart, the superintendent of its Sunday school, and in various other official capacities, and has always been among the foremost in support of all its worthy undertakings. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Frederica Berner, like himself, a native of Germany. They had five children of whom two are living, their son George, who is a resident of Kansas city, Missouri, and their other son Frederick F., at whose home he is living now. The mother died on April 26, 1898. She was universally regarded as a good woman, a credit to her native land and a benefaction to that of her adoption. Her husband is held in the same esteem, and the sons also stand high in public estimation wherever they are known.

ALEXANDER M. ROSS.

By his versatility in turning from one occupation to another and back again to the first, when circumstances justified the change, Alexander M. Ross, the leading blacksmith of Bloomington, and for some years one of the successful and progressive farmers of Liberty

township, has given a good illustration of the readiness of American manhood to adapt itself to whatever is required of it by its enviroment.

Mr. Ross is a native of Macon county and was born in 1855. His father, Craven P. Ross, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri with his parents in his boyhood. He became a resident of Macon county in 1847, and here, to the end of his life, he followed farming with good success. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret E. Posey, was of Kentucky parentage, but was born in Howard county, Missouri. Of the five children born to them only two are living, their sons George W. and Alexander M. The father died in 1899 and the mother in 1902.

Alexander M. Ross secured his education in the district schools and, when he finished their course of instruction, learned the trade of blacksmith. He worked at the trade a short time, then taught school for a time. In 1892 he became a farmer and during the next thirteen years cultivated eighty acres of land with energy and profit. In 1905 he again became a blacksmith, and since then he has steadily adhered to this occupation. He has prospered in it, as he did in farming, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of the town in which he has his home.

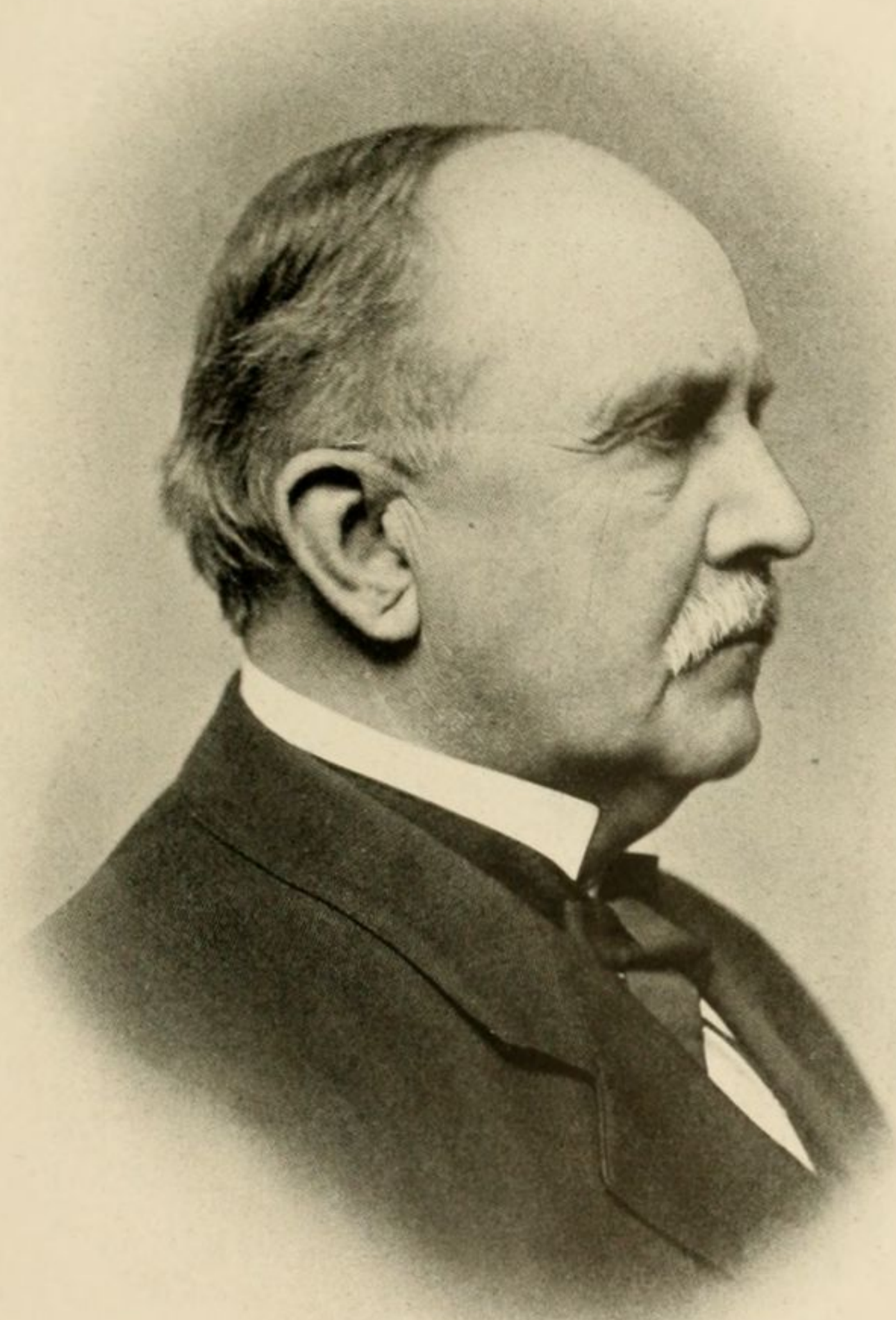
Mr. Ross is a good and progressive citizen in every relation of life. He does well his part in his private character and conduct, and in reference to public affairs he is always upright, enterprising and patriotic. No undertaking which he deems of advantage to the community goes without his active and helpful support, and no agency at work for the good of the people ever lacks his cordial assistance and his energetic and intelligent efforts in its behalf. His political allegiance is given heartily to the Democratic party and his services for its success are at all times effective and highly appreciated. But they are based on conviction and involve no material advantage for himself except what springs from the general elevation and good government of the county and state. For he has always refused every overture made to him to become a candidate for public office. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America and his religious affiliation with the Southern Methodist church. He is zealous in his devotion to both and does his part to advance their interests in every proper way.

In 1873 Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Weakley, who came with her parents to this state from Virginia, where she was born. Five children were born to the union and four of them are living: Margaret, the wife of W. R. Burton of Callao; John F., an engineer on the Illinois Central railroad; Omer C. and Myrtle.

JAMES WELDON POSEY.

The department of labor known as farming, which has engaged a large part of the human family from the birth of the race, has ceased to be a mere vocation affording only a living to those who engage in it, and not always that, and, under the genius of modern discovery, progress and improvement, has been developed into a science of high rank and an industry of colossal proportions and importance. According to the readiness with which communities, counties, states and nations have realized this and applied it, their agricultural interests have been magnified in volume and value, and all their other interests have increased in extent and power proportionally. Macon county, Missouri, is one of the portions of this country in which the appreciation of these facts has been practical and almost universal, and has wrought wonderful results. In this county farming is generally conducted on a scientific basis and its allied industry of raising live stock has received similar progressive and intelligent attention, and both have advanced and prospered in an eminent degree.

James Weldon Posey of Liberty township is one of the many farmers and stock men in the county who have profited by the new view of their business, and have followed it in an intensive manner with great advantage to themselves and corresponding benefits to the region and all its people. He is a native of the county, born on March 17, 1865, and the son of Green Harrison and Deborah (Russell) Posey, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri in 1855 and located at Bloomington, where he farmed extensively and with steadily increasing prosperity. He became influential in the township and held a number of the offices in the gift of its people, working always for their benefit and the general improvement of the locality. He was a Democrat politically but always had the best interests of the township at heart and held them, in all his career, above partisanship or any personal consideration. He died on April 12, 1893, and his wife on March 29 of the same year. They were the parents of eight children of whom the living are: Mary, the wife of Vincent Sullivan of Macon; Nanny, the wife of George Morford of Kansas; Green R., James W. and Anna E., the wife of D. W. Mayhew of Callao, all worthy and esteemed citizens of the communities in which they live. He was twice married and had the following children by his first wife, Sarah A. Simpson of Brevier, Mrs. Levina J. Brown, of Brevier, Wm. H. of Kansas City and Mrs. Permelia E. Wilkes of Callao. Her maiden name was Emily J. Vandiver and she died in 1850.



JUDGE NATHANIEL M. SHELTON

James W. Posey received only a district school education and a limited one at that. The struggle for advancement among men began early with him, and as soon as he left school he started on the rugged ascent toward success and consequence by beginning at once the work he had laid out for himself. He became a farmer and has been one ever since. But he did not find progress easy or rapid at first, nor did he have the knowledge of the business he has acquired through study of its possibilities and the requirements for developing them, and consequently he was obliged to feel his way, as it were, and fight for his advancement. His subsequent gains and his present prosperity and standing are therefore all the more gratifying in that he has won them for himself by learning how to use all his resources to the best advantage, applying for the purpose everything he acquired in reading, observation and close reflection. He now owns a fine farm of 200 acres, which is well improved and which he farms in a scientific manner. He also carries on an extensive business in live stock and a flourishing dairy industry.

Mr. Posey has always exhibited a hearty and serviceable interest in the welfare and progress of his township and county, manifesting it by his activity in behalf of all projects in which their good is involved, and also by his freedom from partisanship and his support of the party and the men for public office whom he believes to be most likely to promote the general weal and the best interests of all the people. His religious allegiance is given to the doctrines and tenets of the Christian church and he is an active church supporter and an important and valued member of the congregation to which he belongs. He was married on September 26, 1887, to Miss Mittie A. Harrison, whose parents came to Missouri from Kentucky, but who was born and reared in this county. They have three children: Clarence O., Hazel M. and Walter E.

HON. NATHANIEL MEACON SHELTON.

Eminent as a jurist, occupying an exalted place in the confidence and esteem of the people as a citizen, and an ornament to any social circle of which he is a part, Hon. Nathaniel Meacon Shelton, of Macon, circuit judge of the Second Judicial District of Missouri, is an honor to the state in which he lives, the profession to which he belongs, and high-toned American manhood, of which he is so shining an example.

The Judge was born near Troy, Lincoln county, this state, on March 17, 1851. His parents were Meacon A. and Anna (Berger) Shelton, natives of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where the father was an

extensive planter and owner of large tracts of land and numerous slaves. They were married in 1828, in their native state, and when they determined to migrate to the then far distant and uncivilized region beyond the Mississippi from their ancestral home, they came to Missouri, in 1833, making the trip overland with teams and bringing with them a good herd of cattle and a number of their negroes. The father entered government land in what is now Lincoln county, which the family lived on, cultivated and improved until 1870, when the parents sold their property and thereafter made their home with their daughters until death called them from their earthly labors. The father died in 1873, aged 76, and the mother in 1887, aged 80 years. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters. Of these two sons and one daughter are living, and all are residents of Missouri. The family, like uncounted others, paid its toll to the awful slaughter of the Civil war, one son dying in the military service of the Confederacy, being a surgeon in the Southern army.

The father was a Whig until the party of that name died through the sectional strife in politics which preceded the war, and after that became a Democrat. For more than twenty years he was the presiding judge of the Lincoln County Court, and his name is revered by the people of all Missouri as that of a capable and upright jurist and a citizen whose life was above reproach. He was twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Ann Evans, dying in her native state of Virginia.

The Shelton family is of English origin, the American progenitors having emigrated from Great Britain to this country early in the seventeenth century. Abraham Shelton, great-grandfather of the present Judge Shelton, was long a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in which he served with Patrick Henry and other distinguished men of his day who gave the political history of the world a new direction and wrote their names in illuminated letters on its heroic pages. He also served in the House of Delegates after they gained their independence. He was active in the agitation leading up to the Revolution, and was widely and favorably known throughout his own and the other American colonies as a wise counselor, a pure patriot and a fearless defender of his faith.

His son, Crispin Shelton, the Judge's grandfather, was also an extensive planter in the Old Dominion, and died on his plantation there after many years of usefulness and elevated manhood. His widow came to Missouri and died some years later at the home of her son, the Judge's father. In two of the great commonwealths of this

country members of this family have lived and labored for the general welfare, dignifying and adorning the citizenship of the nation and giving examples worthy of imitation everywhere by their readiness to take their places in every crisis, and their fidelity to every duty, whether in private or in public life.

Hon. Nathaniel M. Shelton grew to the age of eighteen on the paternal homestead in Lincoln county. He obtained his scholastic training in private schools, Parker Seminary in Troy, this state, and at William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Missouri, which he attended two years. He then taught school one year, and at the end of his service as a teacher was appointed deputy clerk and recorder of Montgomery county, Missouri. During his two years of wise and faithful service in that capacity he studied law under the direction of Judge Elliott M. Hughes. In 1874 he entered the law department of the Missouri State University. After passing one year of laborious study in that institution, he was admitted to the bar in 1875 in Montgomery county, before Judge Gilchrist Porter, at Danville, Missouri.

Judge Shelton began the practice of his profession in the same year in Schuyler county, and continued to practice in that county until his elevation to the bench in 1898. He was re-elected judge at the end of his first term, with a steady growth in popularity and strength before the people, whose confidence he has won and retained by his course on the bench, his demeanor as a man and his breadth of view and progressiveness as a citizen. Prior to his election as judge he served as attorney for the Wabash railroad for a number of years in Schuyler county, rendering the company good and faithful service without contravening the rights or interests of the people. In 1884 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1886. In that body he was chairman of the committees on education and criminal jurisprudence, and rendered such excellent service and showed himself so well equipped for the administration of public affairs that in 1888 he was elected to the state senate. In the senate he served capably and with high credit to himself as chairman of the judiciary committee.

In 1902 the Judge moved to Macon county, where he has ever since resided. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, and before his election to the bench was very active in council and on the hustings in the service of his party, holding firmly to the belief that its political principles and theory of government are the correct ones, and that in their ascendency in state and nation rests the enduring welfare of the American people, collectively and individually. He has always been

one of the progressive men in the judicial district, looking with favor on every worthy enterprise for its improvement and the strengthening of its mental, moral and material forces, and lending all the full measure of aid circumstances allowed him to advance. Fraternally he is a Free Mason of the third degree and a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America; and socially he is a gentleman of the old school, preserving against all innovations the high character and courtly manners of our earlier and, perhaps, better days, not as assumptions or from force of habit, but because they are inherent with him and as much parts of his nature as the organs of his body and the faculties of his mind. Professionally he is in the front rank of Missouri jurists, strictly upright, fair and just, learned in the law, wise in applying and interpreting it, and fearless in enforcing it.

The marriage of Judge Shelton occurred on November 21, 1878, and united him with Miss Belle T. Garges, a native and life-long resident of this state. Of the four children born to them three are living: Mabel, the wife of Wilbur M. French, M. D., of Chicago, Illinois; Charles W., who is preparing for admission to the bar, and Anna E., both of whom are living at home. All the members of the family belong to the Christian church.

GEORGE POHLMAN, JR.

This diligent and faithful employe of the federal government and energetic church and Sunday school worker, who is one of the most highly esteemed young men in the city of Macon, is a son of George and Barbara (Shudy) Pohlman of Middle Fork township in this county, a brief account of whose lives will be found in this volume, and the first born of their three living children. He was born on January 31, 1887, on the present farm of his parents in Middle Fork township, and there grew to the age of eighteen, receiving his scholastic training in the district schools of that locality and the high school in Macon, from which he was graduated in 1904.

After leaving school Mr. Pohlman taught for about one year, and in August, 1905, entered the employ of the government as a mail carrier in Macon city. He has continued to this time (1910) to render faithful and satisfactory service in that capacity and place, rising steadily in the esteem of the people, and showing decided merit as a basis for their good will and regard. They have confidence in him because he has proven to their satisfaction that he deserves it, and they hold him in cordial regard because of the moral character and engaging social qualities which he possesses.

He ranks high and enjoys great popularity among his associates in the service, having served as chairman of the State Letter Carriers association and being at present the vice-president of the organization. His superiors in official circles also accord him great credit for faithful and intelligent service and a general demeanor that is altogether acceptable and aids in giving the service a high reputation for its efficiency and the elevated character of its employes.

In his church relations Mr. Pohlman is a very active and zealous member of the Southern Methodist church. He is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school attached to the congregation to which he belongs and the President of one of its large and studious classes. He is also a member of the official board of the church and president of the Epworth League branch in the church. No good element of church, Sunday school or League work escapes his attention or lacks his earnest, energetic and serviceable support in both counsel and active assistance.

In the general duties of citizenship he is zealous and upright, allying himself unalterably with no faction in politics, no clique in society, no exclusive organization in fraternal life and no limited circle in any relation among men, but finding congenial associates in all, an atmosphere of health and improvement wherever good men congregate and opportunity for usefulness and service to his fellowmen everywhere. He is broad in his views and progressive in all his tendencies. For all measures designed to improve the community around him and add to the comfort, convenience and general welfare of its people he is always ready to speak forcibly and act with intelligence and energy, and in behalf of all moral and educational agencies at work among the people he is at all times ready to expend whatever influence he can exert and help to awaken all the activities available to him through his own force or the powers he can put in motion in others by his persuasion or example. At the age of twenty-three he is accounted worthy of general esteem and those who know him best look forward to eminence for him in any locality that may have the benefit of his services and the credit of his citizenship.

GEORGE POHLMAN.

Over the childhood of this now enterprising and highly successful farmer and stock man of Middle Fork township, Macon county, the terrible shadow of our Civil war hung darkly and deeply, and that shadow rested heavily over all the early years of his struggle to make headway in the world and obtain a competency for himself. It did not,

however, suffice to arrest his industry and frugality or stay his progress toward the goal he had set for himself. He found it necessary at an early age to make provision for his own advancement, for he had no other dependence than his stout heart, strong arm and determined spirit. He grappled with the difficulties in his way and one by one subdued them, and even made many of them assistants in his progress and servants to his will.

Mr. Pohlman was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 1, 1860, and is the only child of John and Catherine (Weigel) Pohlman, the former born in Berlin, Germany, in 1827, and the latter a native of Germania in Bavaria. The father came to this country in 1849 and located in Wisconsin where he remained three years profitably engaged in rafting timber under contract. At the end of the period named he moved to St. Louis. Here he obtained large contracts to furnish cord wood for use on the steamboats, loading it on barges for convenience in transferring it to the steam giants which then formed the only means of transportation along the Mississippi river. He prospered at this business also, but the Civil war came on and soon ended his labors with his life. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army in the Third Missouri regiment, and after a service of three months was killed by another Union soldier by mistake near Albany, Missouri. He was married in October, 1859, and by this union became the father of one child, his son George, who is the subject of this sketch. He was a Republican in politics and a Lutheran in religious connection.

Thus widowed after three years of married life, and by a terrible tragedy which no one could foresee or prevent, the mother took upon herself the difficult task of rearing her young son and preparing him for usefulness in life. But the times were hard, her means were slender, and the disturbed condition of the country, particularly in the region in which she lived, added to the troubles she was obliged to bear, and made the burden of her duty almost too much for her to bear. She managed, however, to give her son a limited district school education in Ray county, where they were then living, and as soon as he was able he sought by every means in his power to reciprocate her devotion and return his assistance to her for hers to him. He sought employment wherever it was to be found. working diligently on farms and in saw mills, and contributing all he could of his meager earnings to aid in her support.

By great industry and frugality he accumulated some money and in 1881 established a home for both on a farm of 100 acres in Ray county, which he bought and improved, and on which he raised good

crops of grain and hay. Mother and son lived on this farm until 1885 and made substantial progress against the sea of troubles that opposed them. In the year last named the son sold the farm and moved to Macon county, locating on the land on which he now has his home in Middle Fork township, six miles southeast of Macon. Here he has continued his farming operations and been extensively engaged in raising stock ever since, making his stock industry a specialty and conducting it on a large scale. He has been very successful, and now owns 360 acres of good land in Macon county and 140 in Ray county, which he has purchased since he left that county, and which he has rented to a tenant.

Mr. Pohlman has been diligent and determined in advancing his own fortunes, and he has also been very active and serviceable in helping to promote the development and improvement of the township and county of his residence and the welfare of their people. He has served as school director continuously for a period of twenty-two years and as road commissioner for a period of nine. He is independent in political affairs and a member of the Christian church in religion, as is his wife, also, and both are very zealous and energetic in church work.

On August 12, 1885, Mr. Pohlman was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Shudy, a daughter of Francis and Johanna Shudy, residents of Shelby county. Six children have blessed the union and brightened the household and three of them are living: George, who resides in Macon City, a brief sketch of whom will be found in this work, and Catherine and Mildred, who are still members of the parental home and ornaments of its fireside, aiding in dispensing its graceful hospitality and making it attractive to the hosts of friends of the family who frequent it, and find it a social center of refinement and a model domestic establishment.

WILLIAM PITTS JACKSON.

Although he bears names of high distinction in English and American history, William Pitts Jackson, one of the successful and progressive farmers and stock men of Morrow township in this county, with his residence and interests located near the town of College Mound, has done them no discredit. He has not aspired to eminence in either public or private life, but he has met in a commendable manner every requirement of elevated citizenship, and has given in his career a fine illustration of the commanding might of enterprise, industry and resolute determination under the guidance of capable American manhood

in their application to the opportunities afforded for their exercise in this land of boundless resources.

Mr. Jackson is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, where he was born in 1863. His father, James Robert Jackson, was a native of Virginia and came to this state in 1857, taking up his residence in Randolph county. Here he met with and married Miss Sallie W. Allin, a native of that county in which her parents were early settlers from Kentucky. William P. is the fourth of the ten of his parents twelve children who are now living, the other eight being Mollie, Amanda, Elizabeth, Sallie, Anna, Vertah, Fred and Lucy. The parents were prosperous and energetic farmers and accumulated a considerable estate by their continued and well-directed industry and frugality. They were also held in high esteem as worthy and useful citizens. The mother died on December 4, 1872, and the father on April 13, 1909, he having attained the ripe old age of eighty-two years before he passed away.

Their son William P. began his education in the local schools near his home, continued it in a graded school at Huntsville and completed it at William Jewell College, which is located at Liberty, Missouri. After leaving college he began the work of farming and raising live stock in which he has passed all his subsequent years. He has acquired by his own efforts a fine farm of 114 acres and built up a considerable business in raising stock. He also has improved his farm with good buildings and cultivated it with great energy and success, making every acre of it that yields to the plow produce excellent results for the labor bestowed upon it.

In connection with the development and advancement of his township and county he has been very active and serviceable. Every worthy enterprise in which the welfare of the people is involved commands his close attention and has the benefit of his intelligent and efficient aid. Political affairs also interest him greatly and he takes a leading part in giving them what he considers proper direction and control. He is a zealous member of the Democratic party and always gives it his earnest and effective support. He served as census enumerator in 1900 and has for some years been the clerk and one of the directors of the school board. He is also a deacon and the clerk in the congregation of the Baptist church to which he belongs. In connection with his other duties he is now looking after the interests of his father's estate, of which he is the administrator. He is a very busy man, but he has the faculty of doing his work easily and without worry, and so gets through with it without any waste of effort. In 1890 he was

united in marriage with Miss Mallie Banta, a native of Macon county. They have had five children and have now three living, their daughters Bernice R., Lillian A. and Margery W. The people of the township esteem all the members of the family highly, and wherever they are known they are accounted as worthy of cordial regard and good will, and also as useful to their community and giving good examples of proper living in every respect.

JOHN M. LONDON.

Faithful to every call to duty in peace and war, true to the claims of private life and those of public service, successful in his own business and devoted to the interests of the county and state in which he lives, John M. London of Callao has proven himself a very worthy, useful and influential citizen of Macon county, and has won by well demonstrated merit the prominence and distinction he enjoys. As a valiant soldier in defense of the Union during the Civil war he rendered excellent service to his country and sealed his devotion with his blood in two of the terrible battles of the conflict. As a public official he was capable and faithful in the discharge of his duties in every respect. As a journalist he gave voice to the sentiments of a large number of the people around him and direction to their expression in two useful newspapers which he founded and conducted for a number of years. And as a promoter, farmer and stock man of extensive operations he has not only acquired worldly substance for himself, but helped to magnify the wealth, business activity and commercial power of his section of the state.

Mr. London was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, on February 14, 1843. His father, William T. London, was a native of Alabama and came to Missouri and Macon county in 1857. He was a prominent farmer and merchant and an important factor in the public life of this portion of the country. By his marriage with Miss Priscilla Bailey, who was born and reared in Kentucky, he became the father of six children, all of whom are living. They are: Virginia, the wife of George Hicks of this county; John M.; Franklin S.; Emma, the wife of Professor Ridgeway, superintendent of the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri; Susan F., the wife of Esquire Conrad of Sheridan county in this state, and William J. The father died in 1864 and the mother in 1894.

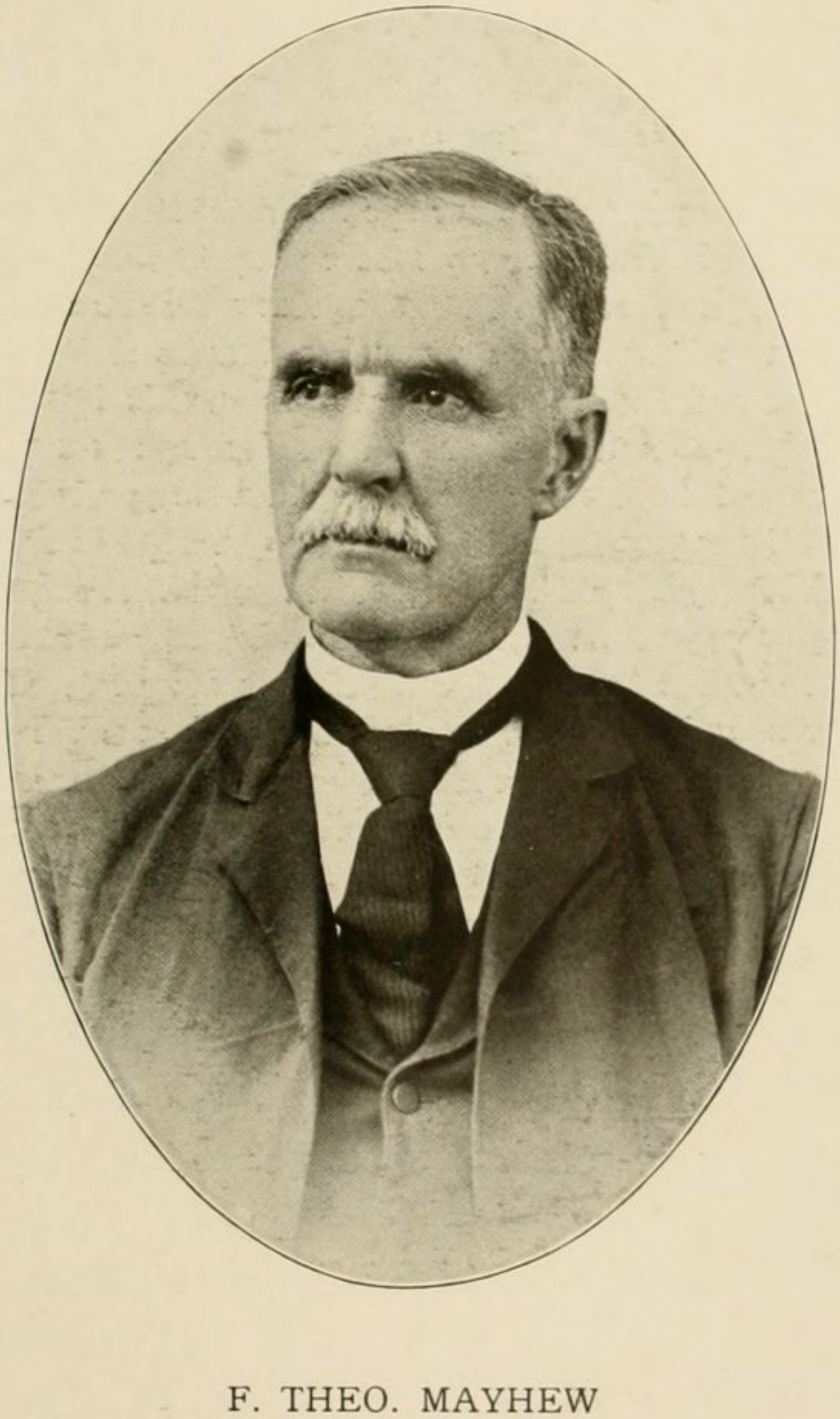
John M. London began his education in the district schools and completed it at McGee College at College Mound, from which he was graduated in 1867, his attendance at this institution being prior to the

Civil war. When that momentous and terrible conflict began he promptly enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois infantry in defense of the Union, and some time later he helped to organize the Forty-Second Missouri regiment. His service throughout the contest was active and continuous, and he still bears on his person the marks of its ravages, having been seriously wounded at the battle of Shiloh and again in the siege of Vicksburg. He participated in every engagement fought by the Army of the Mississippi from the capture of Fort Donelson to the siege of Atlanta, and in many others of major or minor importance. He served as captain of Company E of the Tenth Missouri regiment and as adjutant of the Forty-Second. In the latter the position of lieutenant colonel was offered to him, but he declined to accept it out of deference to Colonel Forbes. After the close of the war he returned to Macon county.

In 1866 he was elected clerk and recorder for Macon county for a term of four years, which he filled with great credit to himself and acceptability to the people. In 1867, in association with John T. Clements, he founded the Macon Journal, which he conducted until 1876. He then founded The Greenback, an independent paper, and this he published until 1878, when he was nominated as the candidate of his party to represent the district in Congress. He was unsuccessful at the election owing to the large preponderance of the opposing party, and after that for a time gave his attention wholly to the management of the Farmers' Alliance, of which he was chairman.

He then determined to give more attention to his private interests and in 1885 organized the Stean-London Trust Company of Macon, which he conducted alone until 1890, when he took Oswell Hicks, in as a partner, and during the next two years they managed the affairs of the company together. In 1892 he turned the company over to Mr. Hicks and began to give his whole energy to the cultivation of his farm of 640 acres and the management of his extensive live stock interests, which he has owned since 1885. The farm is highly developed and well improved, and both its operations and the stock industry connected with it are conducted with skill and enterprise of the highest order.

Mr. London is still chairman of the Farmers' Union of Missouri, and in fraternal life he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, in all of which he takes a very active and serviceable interest. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mannie Fletcher, a native of Shelbyville, Tennessee. They have six children, Harold, Kate, Lee, Daisy, Ruth and Helen. In his private affairs and in connection with every public duty Mr. London has given to the



F. THEO. MAYHEW

world a fine example of the sweep and resourcefulness of American enterprise, and in all respects he is deservedly conspicuous as one of the best types of Missouri citizenship. Measuring his success by the ordinary standards it has been great and continued. Applying to it the test promulgated by Emerson, who said that the only real success was to work in the right direction, it has been eminent, commanding and without a variation from its proper course. And a very gratifying circumstance in connection with it is the fact that he is highly appreciated by the people of Missouri and enjoys in a marked degree their universal esteem and commendation. Mr. London was the projector of the Macon, Chariton drainage canal, and gave five years of labor and a large amount of money on it, and which has promise of great benefit to these counties.

F. THEODORE MAYHEW.

Pure, constant and noble was the spiritual flame that burned and illumined the mortal tenement of the honored subject of this brief memori. He was a man of the loftiest principles, of strong intellectual powers, and was not only a successful business man, but also rendered a service of zeal and consecration as a minister of the Christian church. He was long numbered among the most influential and honored citizens of Macon county and maintained his home in Bevier until the time of his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1906. His memory is revered by all who remain to have remembrance of his gentle and noble life and who came within the sphere of his gracious and helpful influence.

F. Theodore Mayhew was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in the year 1841, and was a son of Benjamin and Eleuder Mayhew, who removed from the Hoosier state to Tennessee when he was a boy. His father was a native of New Jersey and a member of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial era. In 1859 the family came to Missouri and located in Macon county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and also became a teacher in the common schools. Both of the parents continued to maintain their home in this state until the close of their lives and both were earnest members of the Christian church. They became the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the eldest, and of the number three are now living.

F. Theodore Mayhew attended school but a little in Tennessee and his naturally alert and receptive mind enabled him to effectually supplement this discipline through well-directed reading and study in

later years. He became a man of broad information and no little erudiction, and he labored successfully as a teacher in the public schools of Missouri for a quarter of a century, having been eighteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to this state. Those who had the benefit of his careful and able instruction during his years of devotion to the pedagogic profession feel a debt of gratitude for his faithful labors in their behalf, as well as for the kindly sympathy which he ever manifested. During a period of forty years he also was a minister of the Christian church, and he labored with much of zeal and intellectual force for the uplifting and bettering of his fellow-men. His sermons gave evidence of his earnest convictions and thus carried weight and conviction to his hearer. He ministered in isolated communities in the early days and also did pastoral work in more important charges, ever showing a high sense of his stewardship and making his influence felt for good in all the relations of his daily life. As a business man he was successful, and for a number of years prior to his demise he was associated with his only son in the general merchandise business in Bevier, where he established his home in the year 1902.

In politics Mr. Mayhew was aligned as a staunch and intelligent advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he rendered effective service in the promotion of the party cause. He was twice the nominee of his party for representative in the state legislature, but was unable to overcome the normal Democratic majority in his county and thus met defeat. He was public-spirited and liberal as a citizen and business man, and ever showed a deep interest in all that tended to conserve the welfare and progress of his home city and county, where his circle of friends was limited only by that of his acquaintances. His widow still maintains her home in Bevier and is loved by all who know her. She finds a due measure of solace in the hallowed associations and memories of the past and in the companionship and solicitude of friends who are tried and true.

In July, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mayhew to Miss Kate W. Ballenger, who was born in Macon county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of John Ballenger, a substantial citizen of that county. Two children were born of this union—Julia A., who is now the wife of James F. Harrison, of Callao, Missouri, and Ivy G., who continues the mercantile business in which he was associated with his father and who is the subject of an individual sketch in this volume. An adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew is Etta J., whose maiden name was Corbin, and who is now the wife of Willard Buster, of Bucklin, Missouri.

JOHN WILLIAM OWEN.

Although he is a native of Missouri and has lived in Macon county during all of his mature life, with an abiding and helpful interest in its welfare and the comfort and advancement of its people, John William Owen of Lingo township has seen life in other states and under very different circumstances from those which now surround him. The horse and cattle ranches of Montana engaged his attention and secured his services in his youth and young manhood, and on them he learned what it is to depend on oneself and be ready for fast-coming emergencies. In the trying experiences of that engagement he also acquired endurance and a thorough mastery of his own faculties and capabilities, and the acquistions have been of great value to him in all his subsequent career.

Mr. Owen was born in Randolph county, this state, on June 4, 1877, and is a son of William Edward and Nancy (Cluton) Owen, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri but of Missouri parentage. The father, whose ancestors were pioneers in Kentucky and helped to civilize and develop that state, was a farmer's son and has passed all the years of his activity in the paternal occupation. He lived in California fifteen years, and freighted and raised live stock there, as he had done in his native state, and as he has done during the thirty-eight years of his residence in Missouri. He came to this state in 1872 and located in Randolph county on a large farm. There he carried on extensively, farming 800 to 1200 acres of land and conducting a stock industry of commensurate proportions. In 1899 he moved his family to Macon county, and here he continued his operations in farming and raising stock on the same scale. He and his wife are still living in this county. They are the parents of two children, their sons John William and Robert Lee.

The father is a Democrat in politics and is at all times active in the service of his party. He has long been favorably known, also, for his energy, zeal and intelligence in helping to promote the advancement of the locality of his home and the substantial welfare of its people. He rendered excellent service as a member of the school board for a number of years, and from his early manhood has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He is now one of the oldest members of the order in the state. For many years he has also been active and effective in the service of the Christian church, to which he has long given his useful and valued membership. He and his wife are among

the most esteemed citizens of the county, and are well worthy of the regard the people bestow upon them.

Their son John W. began his education in the district schools of Randolph county and completed it at Hatton College. After leaving school he worked with his father on the home farm for a short time. At the age of eighteen he went to Montana and there passed three years in the difficult and exacting work on horse and cattle ranches. In 1898 he returned to Missouri and began farming and raising stock on his own account. He continued his operations in these lines of endeavor until 1907, when he determined to devote his energies to buying and shipping stock, and he is now one of the most extensive dealers and shippers in the county, and the most extensive in Lingo township. His home is in the neighborhood of New Cambria.

He also is an active, working Democrat, but has always refused to accept a political office either by election or appointment. His fraternal relations are with the Order of Modern Woodmen and the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation he is connected with the Christian church.

Mr. Owen's marriage occurred in 1899 and was with Miss Victoria Streiff, a native of Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri. They have two children, their daughter Thelma, who is now (1910) nine years old, and their son Percy, who is seven. While the father's interests are extensive and his business is exacting, he has not allowed them to wholly absorb his time or his energies. As every good citizen should, he takes an earnest interest and a leading part in helping to promote the development and improvement of his township and county and the welfare of their people. He is energetic in the service of every worthy enterprise in which these are involved, and his counsel is valued as much for its wisdom as his zeal is for its effectiveness. No citizen stands higher in the estimation of the peole, and none is more entitled to their regard and good will. He is loyal to state and nation and true to all the duties of upright and commendable citizenship, and he conducts his business in a way that has given him an excellent reputation and helped to win Macon county the confidence and esteem of the business world wherever the products of her soil or the fruits of her industries are sold.

JOHN L. TERRELL.

This esteemed citizen and successful and progressive farmer of Callao township represents the third generation of his family that has lived in Macon county and worked for its advancement and devel-

opment to the highest standard of excellence, and he is also an acknowledged representative of its people in their industry, thrift, enterprise and elevated citizenship. He was born in this county in 1863 and is a son of Rhuben H. and Priscilla (Hegwood) Terrell, who were also born and reared in Macon county.

They were the parents of three children: Allie, the widow of the late Richard Teeters; John L., who is the immediate subject of these paragraphs, and Mary E. Their mother died in 1864, and the father married a second wife, being united on this occasion with Miss Elizabeth Vass, also a native of Macon county. Of the six children born of this union five are living: Wilbert F., Robert O., Clyde B., Thomas, and Maude A., who is the wife of Luther Roberts. The father is still living on his farm near Keota and is now seventy-five years of age. Highly esteemed as a citizen, successful in his business and revered for his zealous interest in the welfare of the county, he is regarded as one of the most useful and representative men among its people.

John L. Terrell obtained his education in the district schools and at a graded school in the city of Macon. He was obliged early in life to begin making his own way in the world, and after leaving school hired out as a farm hand in Illinois, his compensation at the start being only twenty-five cents a day. But he was frugal and thrifty, and knowing that his only dependence for success in life was himself, he applied all his energies to whatever his hands found to do, and gave strong indications of what was in him and what he was likely to make of himself. After working as a farm hand in Illinois for three years, he returned to Macon county and began farming for himself in Morrow township, where he lived until 1892.

In that year he moved to Callao township, and here he has ever since resided. He has become more and more extensively engaged in farming and raising live stock as the years have passed, and now owns 360 acres of land, all of which is under vigorous and skillful cultivation except what is reserved for grazing purposes for his large herds and flocks. The farm is improved with good buildings and equipped with every appliance required to carry on its operations in the most approved and progressive manner. Mr. Terrell has been very successful in all his undertakings and all that he has and is he has wrung from opposing circumstances by his own ability and energy. He is president of the Callao Fair association of which he was one of the founders and has been one of the most energetic promoters. The association is prosperous under his management and has a high rank among institutions of its character in this part of the country.

In political alliance Mr. Terrell is connected with the Democratic party and is one of its most constant and effective workers in Macon county. He served on the school board for a period of over six years and gave the people excellent service in connection with one of their most valued public institutions, being always a warm friend of the cause of public education. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodman and the Royal Neighbors. In 1888 he was married to Miss Ethel C. Morrow, a native of Morrow township in this county. They have three children, their son Grover C. and their daughters Neva I. and Nellie I. The parents are regarded as among the most worthy and estimable residents of Macon county.

BENJAMIN E. WILLIAMS.

The life-story of Benjamin E. Williams, one of the progressive and successful farmers, stock men and merchants of Macon county, whose base of operations is in White township and whose mercantile enterprise is located in the town of Ethel, is the many times repeated tale of a man transplanted in his childhood to a new country, then largely undeveloped and presenting many obstacles to progress. The rest of it, in outline, at least, is easily inferred from his present prosperity and standing. He accepted the opportunities which came to him and made the most of them. His own ready brain, strong arm and confidence in himself were his main dependencies, and from early manhood he has used them to his own advantage and for the general welfare in promoting the interests of the community of his home.

Mr. Williams was born in the state of Ohio in 1859 and was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was but three years old. This state was then suffering all the evil effects of the Civil war, and all its industries were prostrate and inert. He obtained what education he could in the district schools of the day, which owing to the disturbed condition of the locality, because of the irregular and predatory war which ravaged it, was necessarily limited and very incomplete. As soon as he was able he turned his attention to farming on his own account, and in this industry, coupled with general stock-raising, he was almost exclusively engaged until 1882. In that year he became a merchant, and ever since he has been actively and profitably connected with mercantile life. He owns 500 acres of superior land, which he has brought to a high state of productiveness and improved with good buildings, making it one of the most valuable and attractive farms in White township. His interests as a merchant are also extensive and productive, and his stock industry is conducted with a vigor and care-

ful attention to details that assures success in all it aims at. He is also one of the directors and the vice-president of the Bank of Ethel, and takes a decided interest in everything that contributes to the general improvement and progress of the township and county in which he lives and carries on his fruitful operations.

While he has often been solicited to accept public office and always resisted importunities on the subject, he has at all times been actively and intelligently interested in public affairs and done his part towards giving them proper direction and seeking to lead them to the best results for the good of all the people. His fraternal relations are with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious connection is a member of the Presbyterian church. In his lodges and his church he is cordially interested and his membership in all the organizations to which he belongs is valued highly. In business he stands well as a representative of the most approved modern business methods. As a farmer he holds a leading rank in his township, as a stock man he has a wide-spread and excellent reputation, and as a citizen no man in the township in which he has his home is more generally or more highly esteemed. In reference to his career and his standing he has the modesty of real merit, and does not care to have his praises sounded abroad. But discriminating observers rank him as one of the best, most useful and most representative men in Macon county, and the truthful biographer has no right and no wish to withhold from him anything that belongs to him in the way of commendation. His life furnishes an excellent example to young men and can be imitated by them with great advantage to themselves.

FRANCIS MARION SEARS.

Francis Marion Sears, one of the veteran merchants of Macon county and high on the list of the leading citizens of Ethel and White townships, is the son of very early pioneers in this part of the state, and lived himself, in his boyhood and youth, amid the scenes, dangers, hardships and arduous struggles of frontier life. He was born in Easely township, Macon county, on July 25, 1845, and is a son of John Joseph and Elizabeth (Kirby) Sears, the former a native of Kentucky; born in 1800, and the latter of the same state. The father came to Missouri and Macon county in 1821. He took up a tract of wild land and did well his part in redeeming the region from the wilderness, ridding it of its savage denizens of forest and plain, man and beast, reducing it to productiveness, and founding upon it the forms, governing powers and

restraining influences of civilization. He helped to sow in it the seeds of progress, improvement and development, and start it in the career which has resulted in its present high state of cultivation and mercantile and commercial greatness.

John Joseph Sears and his wife were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are now living, James M., of La Plata, and Francis M., of Ethel. The father died in 1866 and the mother in 1888. But in their long career of usefulness in this region they put forces in motion which have resulted in great good to it and proven to be forceful factors in all that has occurred in it since they laid down their trust. Here is one instance, at least, in which the good done by faithful workers lives after them and not "interred with their bones."

Their son, Francis, enjoyed very meager and irregular opportunities for scholastic training. The schools of his boyhood and youth in this locality were few and it was far between them. And those which were in operation lasted only during the winter months and were primitive and limited in the scope of their instructions. But such as they were, Mr. Sears attended them as much and as regularly as he could, and made the most of the advantages they gave him. After leaving school he remained at home and assisted his father in the work on the farm for a number of years, and then began farming on his own account. He continued his connection with this occupation until 1899, when he engaged in the furniture trade, with which he has ever since been actively and extensively connected.

At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the army and followed his convictions to the field of carnage, participating in the battle of Lexington and other engagements of greater or less importance. In politics he is a Democrat and always has been. He has served his party faithfully and it has recognized the value of his services, holding him in high esteem as a worker and finding in him capacity for the administration of official duties of delicacy and importance. He has been a justice of the peace for more than seven years and a member of the school board for more than three. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Ethel, and in that capacity he served the town well and wisely until 1906. He is a gentleman of lofty ideals and very progressive views, and he has applied his methods of thought and action to all his official duties and all his efforts for the improvement and progress of the community in which he lives. In fraternal life he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and his lodge in the order highly appreciates his energetic and stimulating membership. The township and county have had the benefit of his breadth

of view and his comprehensive enterprise in the promotion of all their designs for the advancement of the region and the enduring welfare of its people.

On April 2, 1865, Mr. Sears was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Riley, a native of Macon county (who departed this life September 7, 1908), but a daughter of parents who came to this state from Kentucky, where their forefathers helped to redeem the wilds and lay the foundation of civilized and cultivated life. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sears only three are living: Luetta, the wife of J. W. Ratliff, residing near Goldsberry, this county; James A., who lives at New Boston, Linn county, and William C., who is a resident of Ethel. During the last eleven years the father has been one of the leading merchants of Ethel, and throughout that period he has held the business name of the community up to a high standard of integrity and progressiveness, and has met all the requirements of his position as one of the prominent and representative merchants of the town in a masterly and commendable manner. Macon county has no better or more enterprising citizen, none whose influence and example have done it more good in general and special ways, and none whom the people more universally approve and esteem.

LON HAYNER.

Mr. Hayner, who is cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Macon, has been an important factor in connection with the industrial and business affairs of Macon county, which has represented his home from his boyhood days, and he stands today as one of the honored and influential citizens of the county in which he has attained to success and prestige through well-directed efforts along normal lines of productive enterprise. As a banker he has long been prominent and influential and as a citizen and man of affairs he stands exponent of the utmost loyalty and public spirit.

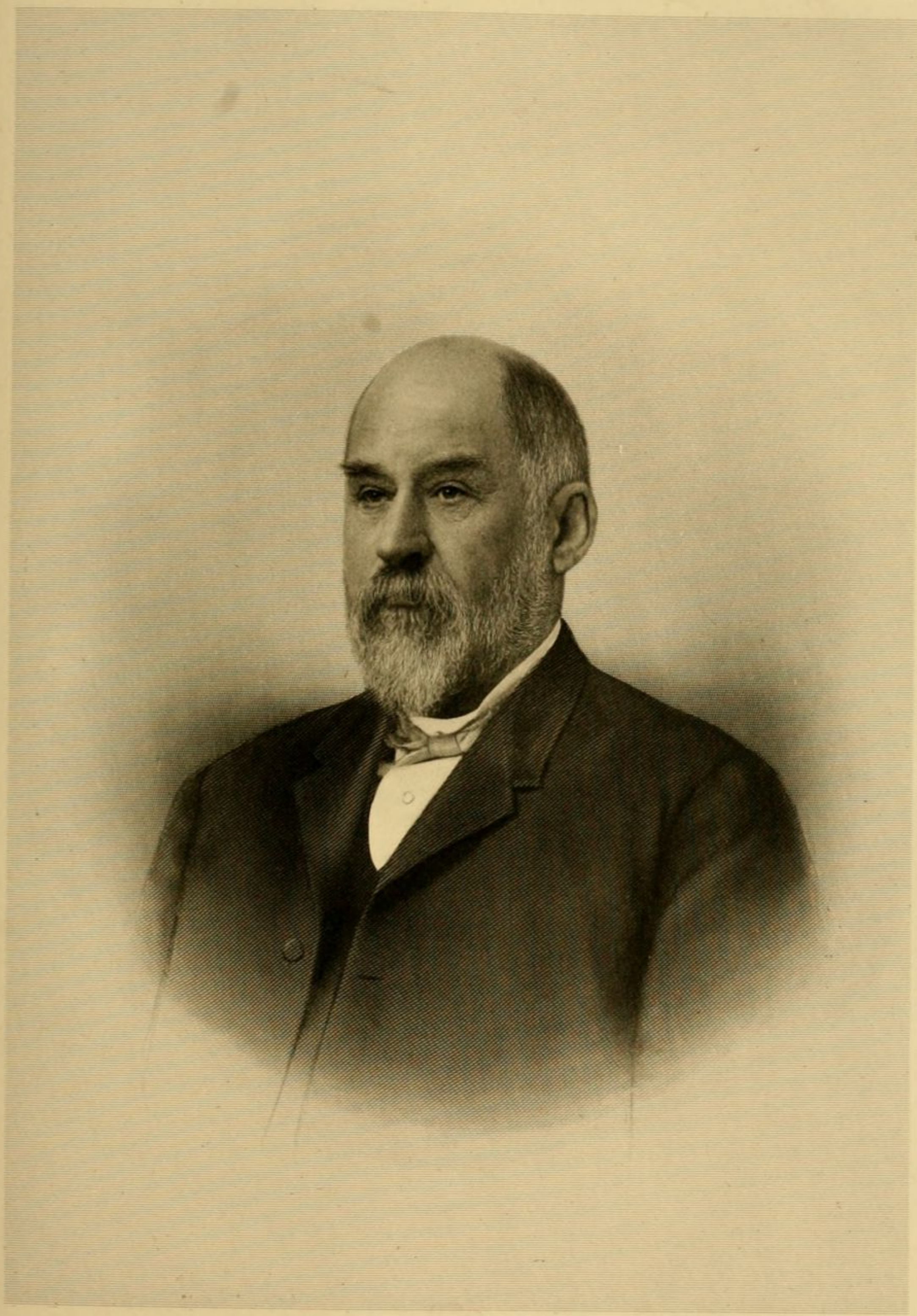
Mr. Hayner is a native of Scott county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 25th of October, 1846. In the fine old Bluegrass state also were born his parents, James M. and Margaret (Branhan) Hayner, who were reared and educated and there married. James M. Hayner was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1855, when he removed with his family to Macon county, Missouri, where he developed a fine farm of 200 acres, in Independence township, and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a man of superior intelligence and impregnable integrity, and he ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the com-

munity in which he so long maintained his home. He was originally a Whig, a great admirer of Henry Clay. Though never consenting to become a candidate for public office, he was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and his aid and influence were ever given in support of measures and enterprises which tended to conserve the welfare of the community. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and their lives counted for good in all relations. Mrs. Hayner survived her honored husband by more than twenty years, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1906, at a venerable age. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first in order of birth. Thomas E. likewise remains a resident of Macon county, where he is engaged in farming, and Addie is the wife of James H. Ford, of Macon county.

Lon Hayner, to whom this sketch is dedicated, passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm, in connection with whose work he gained his initial experience in the practical responsibilities of life. His educational training was secured in the schools of Macon county, and that he made good use of his opportunities is evident when we revert to the fact that when eighteen years of age he became eligible for pedagogic honors. For nine years he was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of the county, devoting his attention to this vocation during the winter terms and assisting in the work and management of the home farm during the summer seasons.

Mr. Hayner continued to devote his attention largely to farming until 1889, when he was elected to the office of county collector, of which he continued incumbent for a period of four years. After his retirement he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Macon, and he served in this capacity for six years. Upon the organization of the Citizens' Bank, in 1899, he became one of its chief stockholders and was elected its cashier. He has since held this executive office, and it is in large measure due to his discrimination and able management of the affairs of the bank that the institution has been so successful in its operations and has gained place as one of the solid and popular banking houses of this section of the state. He is also a member of its directorate. On other pages of this publication is given a brief review of the history of the Citizens' Bank.

Liberal, broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Hayner has ever shown a deep and helpful interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city and county, and his aid and influence are ever to be counted upon in support of measures tending to advance the best interest of the community, civic, political and industrial. He has served



six years as a member of the board of education of Macon, as director and treasurer. From the time of attaining to his legal majority until the present he has given an unfaltering allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hayner is the owner of the old homestead farm, which is endeared to him by the memories and associations of the past, and he gives to the same a general supervision.

Mr. Hayner has been twice married. In 1879 he wedded Miss Susan Jackson, who was born and reared in Macon county and who was a daughter of James R. Jackson, a representative farmer of Monroe township. Three daughters represent the offspring of this marriage, and all survive their mother, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1885. Gertrude, the eldest daughter, was graduated in Hardin college, at Mexico, Missouri, and is now the widow of William G. English, of Roswell, New Mexico; Annie E., a graduate of the college at Liberty, Missouri, is the wife of Charles Goodson, of Macon; and Sue E., likewise a graduate of Liberty college, remains at the paternal home, a popular figure in connection with the social activities of Macon. In 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hayner to Miss Emma Hockensmith, who likewise was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of Mat Hockensmith. No children have been born of this union. She was educated at Stephens college at Columbia, Missouri.

JOHN R. MENEFEE.

One of the most enterprising, resourceful and successful real estate and loan men in Macon county, carrying on his business on a large scale and in a manner to command universal approval and commendation, and making even adverse circumstances minister to his advantage by the mastery of his spirit, John R. Menefee, of New Cambria, furnishes a fine example of American manhood at its best and determined to make everything tributary to its advancement. His success in his present undertaking is all the more creditable from the fact that he was not specially trained to the business in which he is engaged, but came to it, as it were, through the force of circumstances, and has proved, in his management of it, that he has the qualities that command success in any enterprise and under any conditions.

Mr. Menefee was born in Livingston county, Missouri, on February 25, 1871, and is a son of Robert M. and Iberiah S. (Shirley) Menefee, the former a native of Marietta, Ohio, born on April 30, 1834, and the latter a daughter of James A. and Martha Shirley, and born

in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. The father came to this state in 1839 and with them located at the village which is now called Woodville, but was then known as Centerville in Macon county. He was but five years old when the family came to this region, and here he grew to manhood and obtained his education, attending the district schools during the winter months for a few years. He was obliged to begin making his own way in the world at an early age, and soon after leaving school became connected with mercantile life at Woodville and later at Chillicothe. He also engaged in the tobacco trade at College Mound. In 1862 he gave up mercantile pursuits and turned his attention to farming, in which he was occupied until September, 1879, in his native county of Livingston. At that time he returned to Macon county and continued his enterprise as a farmer and stock man, keeping these industries as his chief occupation until his death on April 14, 1894.

His marriage with Miss Shirley occurred in 1859, and by it became the father of ten children, of whom the following six are living: Albert S., who lives at Clarence, Missouri; John R., a resident of New Cambria; Orlena, the wife of H. W. Owens, of Moberly; Morris R., who is also a resident of Moberly; Mattie B., who is the wife of I. M. Cole, of New Cambria; and Lillian G., who lives in Kansas City, Missouri. The father was a Democrat in politics and took a very active interest in the success of his party. He served as a member of the school board for many years, giving the interests he had in charge close and intelligent attention and bringing about highly commendable results in the management and improvement of the schools. In religious affiliation he belonged to the Southern Methodist church. His wife survived him ten years, dying on March 29, 1904.

John R. Menefee was reared and educated in Macon county. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district school in the neighborhood of its location. After leaving school he clerked for H. R. Southwick in the lumber business for a period of three years. He then became a telegraph operator in the employ of the Burlington railroad and remained in its service two years, working at various places along the line. In 1897 he entered the employ of Hon. Albert D. Nortoni, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, and who is now one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of St. Louis. Judge Nortoni's business then was in real estate and insurance lines and his headquarters were at New Cambria. Mr. Menefee was associated with him in this business five years. In 1902 he started a real estate, loan and insurance business of his own, and in that he has been very actively and successfully engaged ever since. He has made many

large deals and numberless smaller ones during his career on his own account, and has proven himself to be one of Macon county's most successful and enterprising real estate men. He makes a study of his business and the needs of his patrons, and if at any time he doesn't have just what a customer wants, he knows where to find it and how to make the deal satisfactory to both buyer and seller. No man in this part of the county has a more comprehensive or accurate knowledge of the trade in all its bearings.

In political affairs Mr. Menefee is a Republican and an active worker for the good of his party. At this time (1910) he is secretary of the Republican county central committee and his work in this position redounds greatly to the benefit of his party and is highly appreciated by both its leaders and its rank and file. In fraternal life he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic order. In the order last named he belongs to the lodge at Bucklin, in Linn county, and to the Royal Arch chapter and the Knights Templar commandery at Macon. He was married in October, 1895, to Miss Clara E. Nortoni, a daughter of Edward W. and Hannah T. Nortoni, and a native of New Cambria. Six children have been born of the union and all of them are living. They are: Herbert R., now (1910) thirteen years old; Merrill F., eleven; Shirley M., eight; Bert D., six; Eugene, three; and Virginia J., an infant, aged one year. The father has been eminently successful in business and has helped very materially to promote the advancement and improvement of the township and county in which his operations have been carried on. He and his wife are regarded as among the best citizens of this part of the state.

ROBERT R. BEAL.

Like nearly all other parts of Macon county, Missouri, Lingo township has attracted considerable attention throughout the country by the extent and character of its live-stock industry, and its name and the names of its citizens who are engaged in that industry in a leading way are known in all the prominent stock markets in the land. In the list of those who are devoted to this interesting and profitable line of endeavor in the township, that of Robert R. Beal, whose residence is in the neighborhood of New Cambria, is prominent and well deserves its place.

Mr. Beal was born in 1855 in Virginia. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Beal, were born and reared in England, and were married in that country in 1846. They came to the United States

in 1853 and located in Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in mining coal. In 1869 he moved his family to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon county. Here he turned his attention to farming and raising stock and passed the rest of his life in the pursuit of those industries, dying on March 5, 1902. His widow is still living and has her home with her son, Robert. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living: George; John T.; William; Mary, the wife of D. H. Babbitt; Robert R.; Elizabeth J., the wife of E. B. Thomas, of Colorado, and Thomas E. L. Their mother is now (1910) eighty-six years old.

Robert R. Beal, who was but fourteen years of age when he came to this state and county with his parents, obtained his education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home in this and his native state. He acquired a thorough practical knowledge of farming on his father's place, in the labors of which he took an active part from his boyhood. When the time came for him to choose an occupation in life for himself, he selected the one he had been reared to and became a farmer. He has never varied from this industry and its allied business of raising live-stock, and his determined and skillful pursuit of it has brought him success in a worldly way and excellent standing among the people of his township as a citizen. For he has shown himself to be public-spirited and progressive, with reference to the affairs of the community of his home as he has in connection with his private business, and has taken his place among the helpful factors engaged in pushing forward the development and improvement of his county and promoting the enduring welfare of its people.

Mr. Beal's farm comprises 160 acres of land and is wisely and skillfully cultivated. It has been highly improved under his progressive management and he has supplied himself with the best modern implements for the most advanced and productive farming. The stock industry he conducts on it is extensive and is also managed with prudence, skill and good judgment, and both departments of his business are highly profitable because he makes them so. In politics he is independent, bestowing his suffrage on the candidates he deems best suited to the offices they seek and most likely to look after the best interests of the people, and never accepting or desiring official station for himself, either by election or appointment. The schools, the churches, the social institutions and all the industries of the county enlist his cordial interest and have his active support, and in every other way he meets all the requirements of elevated and worthy citizenship. His course in life

has won for him the general good will and regard of the people in all parts of the county.

ALFRED JOHNSON SMITH.

The experience in life, which has been a large part of the preparation of Alfred Johnson Smith, of Lingo township, for the extensive farming and live-stock business he is so successfully conducting, was had in many parts of the country and under a great variety of circumstances. He was born in the state of New Jersey in 1840, and in that state, also, his parents, David and Rosa (Miller) Smith, were born, reared, educated and married. They were farmers and prosperous in their day, and they were faithful to the duties of parentage and citizenship, bringing up their large family of twelve children, with a view to making all its members useful and worthy factors in the social and general life of the country. Four of their offspring are now living: Alfred J., George, Caroline and Mary Ann. The mother died in 1856 and the father in 1872.

Their son, Alfred J., began his scholastic training in New Jersey and completed it in Illinois, moving to that state in 1857, when he was seventeen years old and soon after the death of his mother. He lived three years in Illinois, then, in 1860, went into the Rocky mountain region, where he remained until 1862. Leaving there he located in Illinois, remaining there until 1865. In that year he located in Missouri and became a Macon county farmer with his base of operations near New Cambria. He came to this county at a time of depression and difficulty. This portion of the state had suffered severely during the Civil war, and the predatory and relentless border warfare which preceded that momentous struggle, and in October, 1865, when Mr. Smith arrived here, all its industries were prostrate and the greater part of its people were seriously handicapped by the conditions that had been forced upon it. Mr. Smith, however, like many others, saw beyond the passing moment. He realized that Missouri was a giant fallen in battle, seriously but not fatally wounded, and that the giant had scarcely risen, as yet, on his elbow. He noted that the giant's strength, although wasted, was not spent, but only temporarily depressed, and he determined to assist in raising him to his feet and restoring his full stature, believing that he had rich favors for the faithful who attended him and would be liberal in the bestowal of his bounty. His subsequent career in aid of the restoration of this mighty state and its further development and progress has fully justified his faith and shown the wisdom of his choice.

Mr. Smith has prospered on the soil of Missouri and grown to consequence and influence among the people of Macon county. He now owns 391 acres of land, and, in addition to farming that, his chief occupation is raising, buying and selling live-stock. He has has been very successful and is accounted one of the most progressive and capable farmers and stock men in this part of the country. He is, in addition, an excellent citizen, with a warm and serviceable interest and activity in the promotion of the advancement of his township and county and securing the enduring welfare of their people. In political alliance he is a Republican, but he has never been an active or hide-bound partisan. He looks always to the best interests of the region in which he lives, and, except a membership on the school board and service as its chairman for many years, he has never consented to fill a public office of any kind. He was married in October, 1863, to Miss Electa Smith, a native of Ohio. They had three children, their daughters, Dora E., Edith and Anna. His wife died in 1881, but the daughters are all living. The father is one of the leading men in the county and richly deserves the high position in the public estimation he occupies.

THOMAS E. JONES.

Although not a native of Missouri or of the United States, and not having passed all the years of his residence in this country in this state, Thomas E. Jones, of Russell township, near New Cambria, has lived in Macon county ever since he was twelve years old, a period of forty-five years. He is therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the people in this locality, familiar with their aspirations, methods and lines of activity, and imbued with their spirit. He might fairly be called almost a product of the county, so thoroughly is he in touch with all phases of its public and private life. And, at any rate, he is devoted to the best interests of the county and does everything in his power to promote and advance them.

Mr. Jones was born in Wales in 1853, and is a son of Robert R. and Hannah (Jones) Jones, also natives of Wales, where their forefathers lived from immemorial times. They brought their family to the United States in 1860 and passed one year in the state of Ohio and four in Illinois. In 1865 they moved to Missouri and located in Russell township, Macon county, where they reared their family and where the mother died after many years of faithful labor in the performance of every duty. The father is still living and has his home with his son, Thomas E. In the days of his activity he was a coal miner and a farmer

and followed both pursuits at the same time. At the period of his location in Missouri the state was still suffering from the effects of our great Civil war and all her industries were prostrated and inert. Mr. Jones' progress was, therefore, slow and painful for a time. But his industry was great, his frugality kept his expenses within his earnings and success was not long in coming to crown his efforts with the prosperity they deserved. As the state revived the industries grew more active and the worthy men engaged in them began to have a better chance. About this time Mr. Jones was seriously injured in a mining accident by which one of his limbs was broken and he suffered other casualties. But as soon as he was able he returned to work, never thinking of giving up the struggle or doing less than he was able in his endeavor to advance his fortunes and make provision for his family. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children. Of this large number only four are living, Thomas E., E. Van R., Anna and Mary H., all but one of whom are still residents of this state.

Thomas E. Jones obtained his education in the district schools of Illinois and Ohio. He turned his energies to farming as soon as he left school and has been actively engaged in this occupation ever since. He had taste and special capacity for the business and he has been very successful in conducting it. He now owns 440 acres of first-rate land, all of which is under cultivation and yielding abundantly, except what is reserved for grazing purposes for the extensive stock-raising industry he carries on in connection with his farming operations. His farm is well improved and fully supplied with all the appliances required for its full and vigorous cultivation, and is one of the valuable and attractive rural homes of the township in which it is located. It is a high tribute to its owner's skill and energy as an agriculturist and marks him as one of the best and most progressive farmers in the township. His stock industry is also representative of the best intelligence and most productive energy in that line in the region and helps to swell the commercial importance of Macon county. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican, but he is not an active partisan and has never held a political office except membership on the school board.

ROBERT POWELL.

Among the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers and stockmen of Lingo township, in this county, Robert Powell holds a high rank, which he has attained by his sterling qualities of head and heart, his fine business capacity, his unconquerable energy and the skill with which he conducts all his operations. He is successful because he

is enterprising and progressive, and the rank he holds as a farmer he duplicates as a citizen, because he is as enterprising and progressive with reference to the development and advancement of the township and county as he is in connection with his private affairs, and applies to their welfare the same spirit of inquiry and intelligence which governs him in everything else.

Mr. Powell was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on July 7, 1863, and is a son of Robert and Laura (Griffith) Powell, who were born in North Wales and grew to maturity and were educated in that country. The father was a miner there and followed the same line of endeavor after his arrival in this country, working for about twenty years in the mines of Pennsylvania. He came to the United States in 1842, and lived for the period named in the county in which his son, Robert, was born. There also he met and married his wife, who came to this country in 1850. The last few years of their residence in the East were passed in the state of New York. In 1868 they moved to Missouri and located at New Cambria, where they engaged in farming and raising live-stock. They had five children, all of whom are living: Samuel R., who lives in Montana; Humphrey, a resident of Macon county, Missouri; Elizabeth, the wife of John Gunner, and Robert and G. M. The father was a Republican in politics and a progressive and broad-minded man with reference to public affairs and the improvement and advancement of the county. The mother died in August, 1883, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the father in 1897 at the age of eighty-four.

Robert Powell was five years old when his parents brought him with the rest of the family to Macon county. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and took his place and did his part in the work of cultivating and improving it as soon as he was able. He secured his education at the district school in the neighborhood, and, as soon as he completed it, began farming on his own account. He has followed this industry steadily ever since and carried on a flourishing business in raising live-stock in connection with it. For a few years after he started his progress was slow and his profits were small. But he had tenacity of purpose and persistency in effort, and he soon got a good start. After that his advance was more rapid, and it has continued with increasing speed ever since. He now owns 200 acres of fine land and has his farm well improved with good buildings. It is also fully equipped with all the appliances necessary for its vigorous cultivation, and all that is not needed for grazing purposes is farmed with a skill and energy of management that brings good returns for the labor

bestowed upon it. His stock industry receives careful and judicious attention, and this, too, rewards his efforts with gratifying results.

In politics Mr. Powell is a pronounced Republican and always takes an active part in the campaigns of his party, working with zeal and good judgment and making his efforts tell greatly to its advantage. So forcible and serviceable is he as a party worker that the organization named him as its candidate for public administrator at an important time, but, although he made a good race, it was impossible for him to overcome the large majority in the county against his party. He has, however, served as a member of the school board for more than ten years and as road commissioner for three. In fraternal relations he is a Modern Woodman and in religious connection a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Powell was married in December, 1891, to Miss Mary J. Roberts, a native of Macon county, Missouri, whose parents came to this country from Wales, where they were born and reared. Six children have been born of the union, Laura Mabel, Jennie E., Robert E., Clarence G., Leslie M., and Alene, all of whom are living at home. The parents are well esteemed, wherever they are known, as good citizens and valuable assistants in all worthy undertakings for the good of the township and county, and the children are regarded as fine exemplars of the sterling qualities for which their parents are so well known and so highly respected. The family is one of the most popular in Liugo township, and the family home is one of the favorite resorts of its people and those of a large extent of the surrounding country.

CITIZENS' BANK OF MACON.

Among the leading financial institutions of Macon county is that whose title initiates this article, and its operations are fortified by ample capital and experienced and conservative executive management. The Citizens' Bank was organized in October, 1899, and was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. The original executive corps was as here designated: Paul J. Burton, president; Lon Hayner, cashier; and these officers also members of the directorate, which comprises, in addition, John W. Hollyman, David B. Moore and Andrew J. Glenn. Mr. Burton retained the presidency for a period of four years and was then succeeded by Judge Richard S. Matthews, who has since been the able and honored head of the institution. At the same time Robert W. Barrow was chosen vice-president, and Josephus L. Martin, assistant cashier. Mr. Hayner, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, has retained the office of cashier from the time of the

organization of the bank to the present. In 1904 the capital stock was increased to $40,000. The personnel of the present board of directors is as follows: Richard S. Matthews, Lon Hayner, Charles G. Buster, Ansel Milan and Robert W. Barrow.

The banking offices were first opened in the Doneghy building, where the business was conducted until February, 1909, when the bank was removed to its present commodious and eligible quarters, on the corner of Vine & Rowlins streets, where the facilities are of the best and where a general banking business is conducted. In solidity, popularity and effectiveness of management the Citizens' Bank takes rank with the best in this section of the state.

D. D. DOWELL.

Pursuing the even tenor of his way as a prosperous and progressive farmer, pushing his own advancement to the limit of his opportunities and powers, and, at the same time, giving to the affairs of the township and county in which he lives all he can of wise and serviceable impulse toward a higher development and state of improvement, D. D. Dowell, of Russell township, in this county, is meeting the requirements of his station and his daily duty in a manly, straightforward way, which is of decided advantage to him, financially and in popular esteeem, and is of great benefit to the region around him and the people who live in it.

Mr. Dowell is a native of Tennessee, where he was born in 1854, but he has been a resident of Macon county, Missouri, ever since he was two years old. His parents were Peter and Lucinda (Lovett) Dowell, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. They came to Missouri in 1856, bringing their young children and all their worldly possessions with them, and erected a new rooftree in Macon county, near New Cambria, where they passed the remainder of their lives actively and successfully engaged in farming. The country was still somewhat wild and unsettled when they arrived, and they bore their part faithfully in helping to reduce it to cultivation and make it rich with the fruits of civilized life. In addition to its semi-frontier condition, this region was then in the throes of a border warfare conducted along lines of spoilation and guerrilla violence, the issue at stake being the sectional control of it and what are now the adjoining states. The hostility of the original inhabitants of the region, consisting of wild beasts and still more savage men, the uncertainties of an unknown climate and inadequate protection from its extremes and sudden changes, and the predatory warfare carried on around the new-

comers by the forerunners of the great Civil war, rendered their efforts to bring their land to a high state of productiveness and get ahead in the struggle for advancement very much less fruitful than they would otherwise have been and vastly increased the trials, hardships and difficulties of their situation. But they were of determined spirit and never yielded to obstacles in their work. They kept on with persevering industry and rigid frugality, and in time they reaped a large reward for their persistency and resolute endurance. The mother died in 1895 and the father on August 12, 1909. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are living: Franklin, William, George, D. D., Nancy, Richard, James and Scott. All are well-to-do citizens of their respective communities and repeating in their day and generation the fidelity to duty their parents exhibited in theirs, and all are well esteemed.

D. D. Dowell obtained a limited education in the district schools, which he attended irregularly during the winter months of a few years. After he left school he continued to assist his parents on the home farm for a few years. He then started a farming enterprise of his own, and this he is still conducting, but on a much larger scale than when he began. His farm comprises 130 acres of good land and is well improved with comfortable buildings. It is supplied with all the appliances necessary for its progressive and vigorous cultivation, and all that is not required for pasturage for his live-stock is given up to a judicious rotation of crops and yields abundantly. The live-stock industry which he carries on in connection with his farming is extensive and profitable, and is managed with the same sedulous diligence and judicious care that he devotes to his farming operations, and, like them, it yields good returns for the labor and care devoted to it. Mr. Dowell also owns stock in a promising copper mine in Old Mexico, and has other possessions and interests of value. He has been very successful in all his ventures, and he has deserved his success. For he has conducted all his affairs with judgment and enterprise, and applied to them a considerable natural ability developed and trained by experience, observation and reflection.

In politics Mr. Dowell is a Republican and active in the service of his party. He has served on the school board over five years, and in many other ways has shown his deep and helpful interest in the welfare of the locality in which he lives. On October 14, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Modrel, a native of this county. Eight of the ten children born to them are living: Lily, Albert L., Arthur, Goldie, Myrtle, Blanche, Leona and Lenora. The family is a

leading one in the township and enjoys in a marked degree the esteem of all who know its members.

ISAAC SAMUELS.

Among the progressive, enterprising and successful farmers and stockmen of Russell township, Macon county, Isaac Samuels occupies a high rank which he has won by his own manly course in pursuing with steady industry, close and careful attention to his business and continuous ability and skill in the management of it, the one occupation to which he has devoted his energies. He has also met all the requirement of high-minded and useful citizenship, and given a full share of his time and energy to furthering the interests of the community and promoting the welfare of its people by aiding in the accomplishment of every worthy undertaking in which those interests and that welfare have been involved.

Mr. Samuels is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1862. He is a son of Samuel Samuels, a native of Wales, who came to this country when he was nineteen years old. They came to Macon county and located in Russell township in 1865, and here they passed the remainder of their lives actively engaged in farming. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane Jones, was also a native of Wales and came to Ohio with her parents when she was but thirteen years old. They were married in Ohio. She and her husband were the parents of eight children, but only three of them are now living: William, who resides in Columbus, Ohio; Mary, whose home is at Huntsville in this state, and Isaac, the immediate subject of this brief review. The father died in 1874 and the mother in 1884.

Isaac Samuels grew to manhood in this county and secured his education in its public schools. Soon after leaving school he entered upon his life work by becoming a farmer, a pursuit to which he has ever since faithfully adhered, and in which he has been very successful. In his work he has taken no chances and left nothing to fate. He has laboriously and faithfully done his part to secure the best results, applying to his efforts all the information he could gather from reading, observation and reflection, and this method has brought him great success and established him among the best and most progressive farmers in the county. He began life with practically nothing but his ability and his own determined spirit, and he now owns 265 acres of good land, which is well improved with good buildings, and all that is not required for grazing purposes is under advanced cultivation and yielding excellent returns for the labor and skill bestowed upon it. The

farm is one of the attractive and valuable country homes in the township, all of which Mr. Samuels has made it by his assiduous and intelligent attention to its development and improvement.

In connection with his farming operations he also carries on an extensive and flourishing industry in raising and feeding stock for the markets. This industry he manages with the same care and intelligence that he devotes to his farming, and his output, because of the care bestowed upon it, stands high in the marts of trade, and his enterprise in this connection has been helpful in bringing Macon county into general notice throughout the country as a producer of superior breeds and grades of live-stock of all kinds. In this respect his activity has been very serviceable to the county and resulted in a vast increase of its trade in the stock markets.

In politics Mr. Samuels is allied with the Republican party, and while he is loyal to his organization in national affairs, and always supports it actively, in local matters he looks first to the welfare of the community and casts his vote in accordance with his views on that phase of the case. He has not, however, sought public office of any kind, but for the general good he did consent to act as a member of the school board for a number of years, and in this position his services were highly appreciated.

In 1891 Mr. Samuels was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Thaxton, a native of Macon county. They have one child, their daughter, Beatrice. The parents are recognized as leading citizens and stand well in social circles. They also take an important part in stimulating and helping to higher development and larger usefulness all the moral and mental agencies at work in the community, feeling at all times an earnest interest in the welfare of the people in all the relations of life, and sparing no effort possible to them in aiding in providing for it. All who know them hold them in cordial esteem and by the whole community they are regarded as most worthy, estimable and useful citizens.

THOMAS O. EVANS.

Wales has given to the United States a large number of thrifty and productive citizens who are law-abiding, industrious and very helpful in the development of the country and building up its interests in every line of useful activity. Among those of them who live in Macon county none is entitled to a higher regard than Thomas O. Evans, one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and stockmen of Lingo

township, whose home is near New Cambria, where he has lived and labored for more than forty years.

Mr. Evans was born in Wales in 1839 and obtained his education in the schools of that country. He was also married there in August, 1861, to Miss Maria Young, a native of the same country. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Evans and one of the two survivors of their eleven children, he and his brother, Griffin, being all who are left of this large household. The parents were born and reared in Wales, and passed their lives there earnestly engaged in the hard work of making a living for their large family. They followed the pursuits of their forefathers for many generations, and at length were laid to rest, when their labors were ended, amid the scenes that were hallowed by their faithful and cheerful toil. The mother died in 1853, when her son, Thomas, was but fourteen years old, and the father in 1869. They never left their native land.

Thomas O. Evans brought his bride of a year to this country in 1862 and they found a new home in the Lehigh valley in Pennsylvania, where he worked in the extensive iron industries of that locality, remaining six years and laboring zealously and living frugally to get a start for a higher destiny in this land of abundant opportunity. In 1868 he moved his family to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon county. Here he turned his energies to the prevailing industry of the country and became a farmer and stock-raiser. He has adhered to these pursuits ever since and has made a very gratifying success of them. He now owns 500 acres of land which he has brought to rich productiveness and improved with good buildings. He also carries on extensively in raising and feeding live-stock for the markets and has a high rank in the county as a successful and enterprising stock man. His career in this county furnishes a fine illustration of what industry and frugality can accomplish in a contest with fortune when directed by ability. For all his progress has been the result of his own efforts and capacity, and it has been steady, increasing and accumulative. He is one of the substantial men of the township in which he lives, and is esteemed throughout the county as an excellent citizen. He has shown a deep and serviceable interest in the welfare of the region in which he lives and been sedulous in his activity in helping to promote the welfare of its people and augmenting its industrial and commercial greatness.

He and his wife have had nine children. Seven of them are living: Elizabeth, the wife of Lewis Jones, of Iowa; Thomas J., who lives in Montana; Mary A., who is living at home; Martha, the wife of Will-

iam James, of Brookfield, Missouri, and Helen, William J. and David L. The father has never taken any great interest in partisan politics in this country and has never sought or desired a political office of any kind, local or general, appointive or elective. He has, however, performed with fidelity and conscientiousness the duties of citizenship and been a credit to the county and state of his residence. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and the other members of the family are also of the same faith. All are highly respected and deserve well the regard in which they are held.

THEODORE GARY.

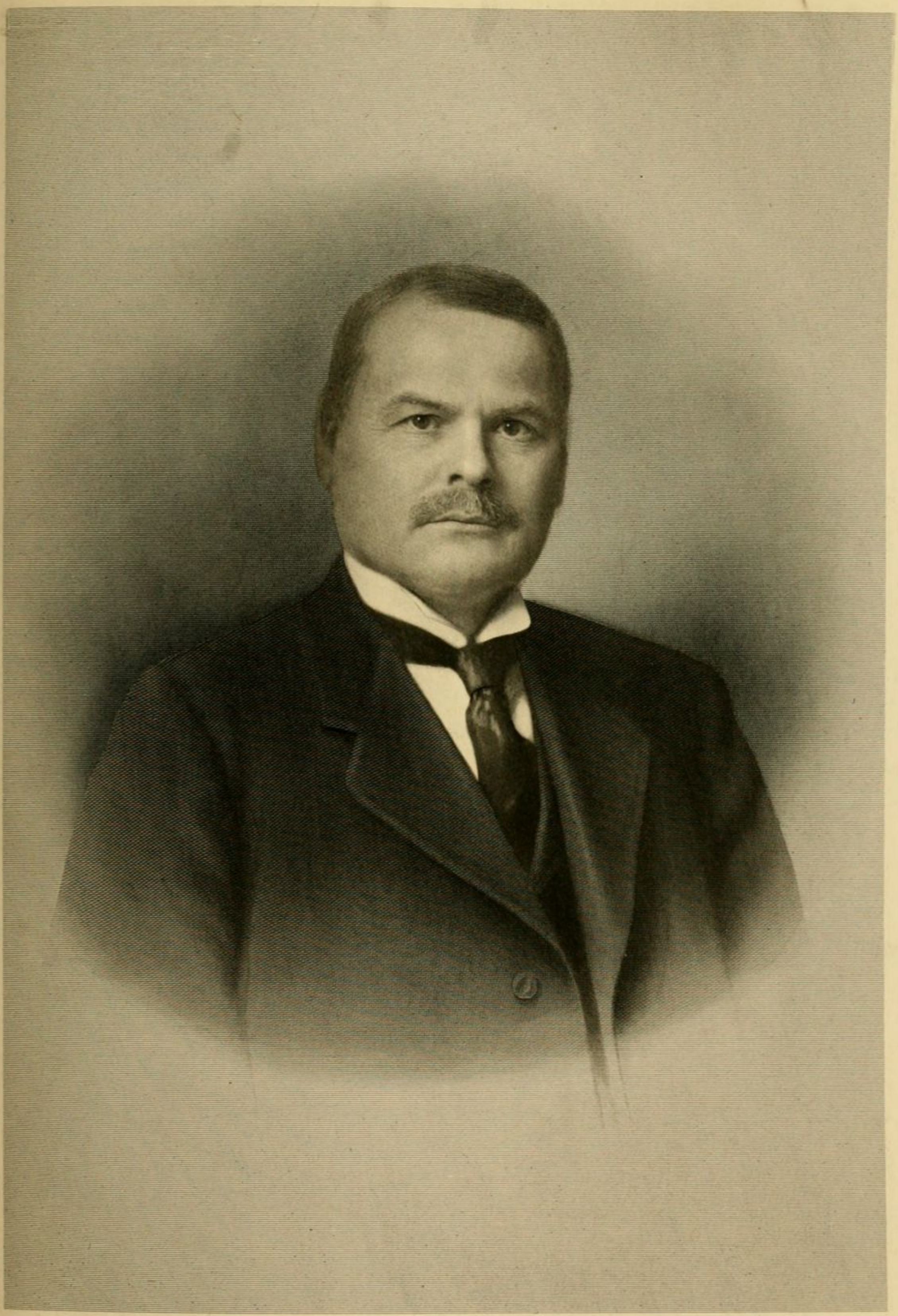
In the career of Mr. Gary, whose name has been most prominently identified with the development of the telephone industry in Missouri and Kansas, is shown that definite ambition and persistence that are the mind's inspiration in the surmounting of obstacles—the vitalizing ideal that transforms imagination into deeds. He has made an admirable record of accomplishment as one of the veritable "captains of industry," and his fine administrative powers have been enlisted in the promotion of various enterprises of wide scope and importance. He has won success through his own efforts and stands today as one of the influential citizens and leading business men of the city of Macon, where he is held in unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Gary is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, where he was born on the 13th of May, 1854, being a son of George and Katherine (Pettit) Gary, both natives of France. The father was born in the province of Lorraine, now a part of the German empire, in September, 1822, and was a child at the time of his parents' immigration to America. The family settled in Ohio, in which state he was reared to manhood, and there he was identified with agricultural pursuits and also engaged in the house-moving business. There was solemnized his marriage to Katherine Pettit, in the year 1852, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living, the subject of this review being the eldest of the number; George E., a traveling salesman by vocation, is a resident of Macon; Mary is the wife of Theodore F. Kerr, a traveling salesman, and they reside in Kansas City, Missouri; Matilda is the wife of Obediah McCabe, who is identified with the street-railway service in Sedalia, this state; John F. is superintendent of construction of the Home Telephone Company, of Joplin, Missouri; Laura is the wife of Theodore Krug, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Wichita, Kansas; and Anna is the wife of John Taylor, cashier for the United States Express Company in Wichita.

The parents continued their residence in Ohio until 1867, when they removed to Missouri and located near Jefferson City, where the father engaged in farming and house-moving. Later he removed to the city of Sedalia, and in 1886 he took up his abode in Wichita, Kansas, in which city he and his second wife still maintain their home and where he is now living, virtually retired from active business. He has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never sought or held public office. He holds membership in the Catholic church.

Theodore Gary attended the public schools in a somewhat irregular way during his boyhood and early youth, but his education, as a whole, has been mainly gained under the direction of that wisest of all head masters, experience. In fact, he himself has stated that he was educated in the "school of hard knocks," but, in view of what he has accomplished, none can doubt that this discipline was salutary, begetting resourcefulness, self-reliance and mastery of expedients. He assisted his father in the work of the home farm during his youth and also in the work of moving buildings, in which latter line of enterprise he engaged in an independent way when seventeen years of age. About one year later he purchased his father's house-moving business, and he thereafter continued operations in this line for four years. At the expiration of this time, when twenty-two years of age, he removed from Sedalia, Missouri, to Macon, where he engaged in the same kind of business and also became agent for the sale and installation of lightning rods. In view of his marked success in the field of applied electricity it is interesting to note that his initial experience was in connection with the primitive methods of securing protection from this great element of nature.

In 1885 Mr. Gary turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in Macon, and about the same time he effected the organization of the Macon Building & Loan Association, of which he continued secretary and treasurer for a period of seven years and of which he is still a large stockholder, as well as a director. This is one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the state and its operations have inured greatly to the progress and material upbuilding of the thriving little city of Macon. In 1890, while still actively identified with the general real estate business, Mr. Gary secured control of 11,000 acres of coal land, the principal owner of which was Thomas E. Wardell, and he handled the property with much discrimination and ability, finally selling the same to the Kansas & Texas Coal Company for a consideration of $400,000. His efforts in this important transaction



Theodore Gary

brought him to the favorable attention of the Wabash Railroad Company, who made him a flattering offer to become manager of its auxiliary town site company, an overture which he accepted. In 1884 he temporarily removed to Ashley, Indiana, where he opened a private bank and where he continued to maintain his home until 1896, when he disposed of his banking and other interests in that section and returned to Macon, Missouri, where he resumed real estate operation upon an extensive scale, under the title of the Hudson-Gary Land Company. In 1888 he compiled and published a valuable work, entitled "Handbook of Macon County, Missouri," the same containing detailed information in regard to the county and its resources, and the publication was one of the first of the kind to be issued in this section, proving potent in directing attention to the attractions of Macon county and thereby furthering its progress and prosperity in a definite way. In 1899 Mr. Gary was the prime factor in the organization of the Macon Telephone Company, which purchased the somewhat crude and primitive local exchange that had been established by John Wills. The gross earnings of the company for the first year were about $2,800, and these figures are significant in comparison with the gross earnings for the year 1909, which are in excess of $15,000. This wonderful transformation in the scope and importance of the enterprise represents the tangible results of the fine administrative ability and well-directed initiative powers of Mr. Gary. Of this company, whose service is of the maximum modern type, Mr. Gary is president and manager, and operations are based on an investment of about $60,000. In 1902 he found it expedient to withdraw from the real estate business and devote his attention to the amplification of his operations in the field of telephone operation. In the year last mentioned he organized the Nevada Telephone Company, at Nevada, Missouri, which is capitalized for $25,000, and which owns a finely equipped plant. Of this company, also, he is president and manager. In the autumn of 1902 Mr. Gary also effected the organization of the Home Telephone Company of Joplin, Missouri, which was incorporated with a capital of $150,000 and which owns and operates one of the finest plants in the state. Its investment now represents fully $750,000, with the best of local and long-distance service, and its annual business has reached the notable aggregate average of $150,000. Of this company Mr. Gary is president and manager.

In the year 1902 Mr. Gary also took the initiative in the matter of the proposition of the settlement of the Missouri & Mississippi bond issue. Mr. Edgar White has devoted a short chapter in the general

history of the county to this subject, to which we would refer the reader for full information. He secured in Macon the appointment of an advisory committee, consisting of fifty of the representative business men, and on the 30th of December of that year the proposition was submitted to the voters to be decided by them at the rate of 18 cents on the dollar. The measure was defeated by a majority of 250 votes, and the result is that the matter is still in litigation.

In 1906 Mr. Gary organized the Topeka Telephone Company, of Topeka, Kansas, which has an investment of more than $800,000, being incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, and having an average annual income of $160,000. Of this company he is president. In 1907, in association with others, he secured the plant and business of the St. Joseph Telephone Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri, which, in the following year, was reorganized under the title of the Home Telephone Company. A fine modern plant has been installed at an outlay of more than $1,000,000, and Mr. Gary is president and manager of this corporation, besides which he is president of the Atchison Telephone Company, of Atchison, Kansas, and of the Theodore Gary Investment Company, of Macon, Missouri. It is uniformly conceded that no man has done more to further telephone development in the middle west than has Mr. Gary, and his efforts have been directed according to the highest business principles and with consummate prescience as to ultimate possibilities. Having thus attained marked precedence and success along legitimate lines of enterprise, he has so ordered his course at all times as to merit and retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated and also of the general public. In 1907 he published an interesting brochure, entitled "Independent Telephony," the work offering an adequate description of the magnitude and stability of the independent telephone service as operated without alliance with the great telephone trusts. The little volume has done much to beget public confidence and support in connection with the independent companies, not only those with which he is individually connected, but also those operating in other sections of the Union.

It is to be assumed that a man of so broad business capacity and so distinctive energy and enterprise could not be other than a loyal and progressive citizen, and Mr. Gary has ever given his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to conserve the general welfare, the while he has shown a deep interest in governmental affairs and practical political manoeuvers, though he has had no ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. His support was given to the Democratic party until 1896, when he repudiated the free silver

heresy and the attack on the United States Supreme Court of the party and, with the courage of his convictions, aligned himself as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, to which he has since given his allegiance. He is identified with various representative civic and fraternal organizations, was president of the International Telephone Association in 1907, and for the two previous years held the office of vice-president of this organization. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being zealous and valued members of the parish of St. James church at Macon.

Mr. Gary has been twice married. In 1876 he was united to Miss Nannie Ogan, who was born and reared in the state of Missouri, and she died in 1881. One child by this union died in infancy. In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gary to Miss Helen Larrabee, daughter of Fairbanks Larrabee, of Macon, and she is prominent in connection with the leading social activities of her home city. To this union two children were born, Hunter L., who is assistant manager of the Macon Telephone Company and the Atchison Telephone Company, and Mary B., who is the wife of William H. Loomis, Jr., of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he is manager of the Gary Investment Company.

REES J. BEVAN.

It is a well-established truth that countries which are liberal in the matter of naturalization are prosperous and progressive. It would be impossible to estimate the volume of the obligation which is due from the United States to their population of foreign birth or parentage. They have come to this country from every clime and brought with them the salient characteristics of the race to which they belong, and combining all in one mighty effort to develop, improve and enrich the country, have wrought out results which are the wonder and admiration of the world. All honor to the men and women of other countries who have left the lands of their nativity and become devoted citizens and active and potential factors in building up this land of their adoption, even though it did offer them better and more promising opportunities than they could see at home. For, while it did this, it also laid upon many of them a heavy burden of privation and hardship as the price of its benefits, and required them to work for every advantage they enjoyed.

Among the number of this class who live in Macon county, Missouri, is Rees J. Bevan, one of the successful and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Russell township, where he owns and operates the resources of 450 acres of good land and has all the comforts and appli-

ances of a fine country home. Mr. Bevan was born in Wales in 1856, and is a son of Evan and Mary (Richards) Bevan, also natives of that country and descendants of families resident there for many generations. They brought their family to the United States in 1860 and located near St. Louis, in this state. Four years later they moved to New Cambria, Macon county, and here the father passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1900. He was engaged in mining the first few years after his arrival in Missouri, then turned his attention to farming and raising stock, which occupied him until his death. The mother is still living on the farm which their joint labors so highly improved, and which is hallowed by their devotion to the duties it laid upon them. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Rees J., John, Harry, Joseph and James.

Rees J. Bevan was educated in the schools of Macon county, but his opportunities for scholastic training were necessarily limited. When he left school he became a miner, following the occupation of his ancestors in his native land for generations and that of his father in this country for a few years. He worked in the mines at Bevier, in this county, about five years, then became a farmer and devoted a considerable part of his energy to raising superior short horn cattle, of which he now has a fine herd. Through his enterprise in this respect he has contributed largely and materially in elevating the standard of live-stock in the county and helped to bring the region into general notice as a field yielding high class cattle for the markets throughout the country. He also raises other live-stock of superior strains, reserving a sufficient portion of his farm of 450 acres for grazing and range purposes, and giving all his stock his best and most intelligent attention, omitting no care or effort on his part to secure the best results and largest returns for his labor and supervision.

Mr. Bevan also takes an active interest and a leading part in all public affairs and is a valuable and appreciated help in the promotion of all worthy enterprises for the benefit of the township and county. He is a Republican in politics and always gives his party the best service of which he is capable, although he has no desire for official station.

Mr. Bevan was married in August, 1884, to Miss Mary Jane Parker, who was born and reared in Missouri, but who is a scion of old families long resident in England, whence her parents emigrated to the United States. Of the six children born of the union three are living: Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Mendenhall, of New Cambria, and Evan and Bertha. In his career the father has shown a strong combination of

the sturdy qualities of industry, thrift and endurance for which the Welsh people are noted, and the resourcefulness, daring and all-conquering enterprise characteristic of the people of the United States. In all his attributes and undertakings he is true to the genius of the Middle West in this country, and in his manhood and his citizenship is thoroughly representative of its best qualities. He and the members of his family are esteemed wherever they are known as worthy and estimable persons, correct in their own deportment and very useful to the county in what they do and what they stimulate others to do by their own activity and influential example.

THOMAS H. REESE.

This successful farmer, extensive stock-raiser and influential citizen of Russell township, Macon county, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1861. He is a son of John and Mary (Williams) Reese, who were born and reared in Wales and came to the United States in 1854. They took up their residence in Pennsylvania, which offered opportunity for almost every form of industry known among men, and for a few years they dwelt in comfort and flourished there. But the voice of the great West had a potent influence with them and in due time they hearkened to its call and became volunteers in its great army of industrial conquest and progress, moving to this state and locating in Macon county. They chose New Cambria as their abiding place in this region, and there the father worked at his trade as a carpenter and afterward became a farmer. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Joseph, Hannah, Mary, Jeannette, John, Thomas and Maggie. The father died in 1887 and the mother in 1897.

Their son, Thomas H., grew to maturity under the parental roof-tree and assisted in the work on the farm as soon as he was able to do it, working diligently during the summer months and attending the public school near his home in the winter during a few years. By this means he acquired a practical knowledge of the business he was destined to follow through life, and, although his instruction in books was limited, it was helpful to him in acquainting him with the value of learning and showing him how to increase his store of it. It also taught him self-knowledge and reliance on his own resources throughout the struggle for advancement among men, and thus gave him the means of making his own way in the world with steady progress and success, whatever the odds against him.

After leaving school Mr. Reese at once began farming on his own

account and his progress in the enterprise, although slow and painful at first, has been steady, and after a few years became rapid and conspicuous. He now owns 240 acres of land, all of which he has under good cultivation except what is reserved for grazing purposes, for he carries on an extensive and profitable industry in raising stock for the markets in connection with his general farming operations, and gives to each branch of his business the careful and intelligent attention required for the best results, and is repaid for his outlay of time, energy and studious supervision by securing such results.

Mr. Reese has taken an earnest and helpful interest in the affairs of the community and given them a proper share of his energy and zeal in work for their right guidance and successful promotion to the highest good for the township and county. For more than ten years he has been a school director and for a number was district clerk for the board. In religious connection he belongs to the Baptist church and to the congregation of which he is a member he renders faithful and appreciated service. He was married in 1885 to Miss Catharine Jones, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Albert G., Ada J., Paul J. and John M.

The parents stand well in the community socially, the father is prominent as a farmer and stock-breeder, and has a high rank in these industries as one of the most enterprising and successful men engaged in them, and as a citizen he is influential and universally respected for the elevation of his character, his breadth of view and his public spirit in all things involving the advancement and enduring welfare of the region in which he has his home, expends his energy and conducts his fruitful and productive operations.

FRANCIS W. DREW, M. D.

Although born, reared and educated in England, and a resident of that great country until he reached the age of thirty-one years, Dr. Francis W. Drew, of Ethel, is as devoted now to the land of his adoption as he ever was to that of his nativity, notwithstanding he still reveres the latter and holds it in affectionate regard. He has been a physician in active general practice in Macon county during all of the last twenty-two years, and by that long and intimate association with its people has become endeared to them and a prominent and influential factor in their political, social and professional life. His birth occurred in County Gloucester, England, in 1851. His father, James Edward Drew, was a London surgeon of eminence, and his mother, Anna Cox (Drew), was also a native of England. The ancestry of the doctor on

both sides of the house resided in England from time immemorial. The mother died in 1888, having survived by eight years her husband, who died in 1880. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity.

Dr. Francis W. Drew began the study of medicine in his native land after completing his scholastic education in some of its best schools. He came to the United States in 1882, and leaving the blandishments and supposedly higher culture of the East to those who preferred it, journeyed at once into what is still called the Middle West, and took up again the study of his profession at Keokuk, Iowa, entering the Keokuk Medical College and remaining among its students until he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1886. He began the practice of his profession in that city and remained there about one year. In 1888 he located at Ethel, being one of the first settlers of that now thriving and progressive town, as he has since been one of the prime factors in building it up and developing its industries, and its intellectual, moral and commercial life. His life has been a busy and fruitful one ever since his location in this region, as his practice has been large and active, and has resulted in a very considerable contribution to the comfort, prosperity and general welfare of the people. He is well informed in his profession and skilful in the application of his knowledge. He is, moreover, a gentleman of strict integrity and high character, and the people have found him worthy of their confidence and esteem and have freely bestowed their regard upon him. He is one of the leading physicians in the county and one of its most estimable and popular citizens, being known and esteemed throughout its limits, and in all the relations of life proving himself entitled to the good opinion in which he is universally held.

The Doctor is a diligent student of the literature of his profession, striving by all means at his command to keep abreast of the latest thought and discovery in the science to which he is devoted; and he also receives and contributes practical help in the progress of the science by mingling freely with his professional brethren as an active member of the state and county medical associations, with which he has long been connected. He is medical examiner for the Equitable and New York Life Insurance companies, and in Fraternal life belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political faith and services are given to the Democratic party and he is very active in working for its success in all its contests. His influence is considerable and his services to the party are highly appreciated by both its leaders and its rank and file.

Dr. Drew was first married to Miss Katie Allison, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Allison, of Barrow in Furness, England. They had four children, Josephine, Ernest, Blanche and Barrett E. The mother died in December, 1889, and in January, 1905, the doctor married a second wife, Mrs. Anna Cross, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children, whose names are Lorna Dorothy and Anita. Now in the very prime of life and full maturity of his powers, firmly established in the regard and good will of the people, with a high rank in his profession and a constantly increasing practice, Dr. Drew is one of the most useful citizens of Macon county. and as his health is good and his energy undiminished, it is to be expected that he has yet many years of usefulness before him and that his services to the people will still increase in extent and power. He has not sought political office of any kind, being devoted to his professional work, and finding in that enough to engage all his faculties and consume all his time, except what may be needed in helping to foster and develop the resources of the county and make them as effective and widespread for the good of the people as possible. But he performs all the duties of citizenship with zeal and intelligence, and exemplifies in his daily life, in public and private relations, all the attributes of elevated and highly commendable manhood.

JAMES R. HEATON.

Orphaned by the death of his mother when he was eleven years old and by that of his father three years later, the latter being brutally assassinated in the midst of the sectional strife that darkened and saddened this unhappy land from 1861 to 1865, because of his political opinions and his fidelity in defending them in two of the historic wars in which this country has been engaged, James R. Heaton, of Ethel, in this county, was obliged at an early age to look out for himself and work for his own advancement among men. He is one of the prominent and progressive farmers and stockmen of White township, and during the last four years has been president of the Bank of Ethel. The success which has attended his efforts and the consequence he has reached are all the more gratifying because they are the results of his own capacity, industry, thrift and excellent management.

Mr. Heaton was born near Concord church in this county in 1850, but he is a scion of old Virginia families resident in the Old Dominion from Colonial times. His parents, James D. and Alcinda (Jackson) Heaton, were natives of that state, as were their forefathers for many generations. The father enlisted in the Mexican war at the age of

eighteen years under General Sterling Price and served for the full term of his enlistment, winning renown for conspicuous gallantry. At the first call for volunteers to serve the South in the Civil war he again took the field under General Price, and in this sanguinary contest he also served the full term of his enlistment and made a record creditable alike to him and the cause he was defending. After his return to his former home and a peaceful residence there for about two years, he was taken out on the night of August 18, 1864, by the federal state militia, which was called the Home Guards, and made to pay the penalty with his life for what he believed in, being cruelly killed by men whose duty it was to protect peaceable citizens in the enjoyment of their rights. He and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, W. J., James R., S. C. and A. J.

James R. Heaton secured what education he could in the public schools, but his attendance was necessarily very limited and irregular. Yet he had a studious and observing mind, and made considerably more of even a little scholastic training than many a boy does of much. And since leaving school he has found experience always a thorough teacher, even though her lessons have been often difficult and her discipline has been nearly always severe. But he has profited by her instruction and is a man of considerable general information and a keen and accurate judge of human character, knowing men well and taking their measure correctly, with many times but limited acquaintance with them.

When his schooling in books was completed Mr. Heaton went vigorously to work at whatever he could find to do, following various occupations for a few years and giving close and conscientious attention to whatever he undertook. In this way he laid the foundation of the general confidence and esteem in which he is held, and made every step of his progress a permanent advance. In 1871 he began farming on his own account and has been doing this with diligence and success ever since. He has 270 acres of fine land which he has brought to a high state of productiveness and improved with good buildings and equipped with every needed appliance for its full and skillful cultivation. He also conducts an extensive and flourishing enterprise in general stock-raising, to which he gives special attention and the fruits of his best study, observation and reflection. He deserves the success he wins in everything he undertakes, because he puts all his resources in motion to secure it.

Mr. Heaton also takes a very active interest in everything designed to advance the interests of the township and county, whether for the

promotion of their business interests, their intellectual forces, or their moral or social agencies. Since 1906 he has been president of the Bank of Ethel and has given its affairs his close personal attention. As the directing spirit of its policy and its main impulse in activity he has shown himself to be both able and wise, and has helped very materially to build up the business of the institution, increase the number of its patrons and maintain its high rank in the financial world. In politics he is a true and loyal member of the Democratic party and at all times active in its service. The only political office he has ever held is that of town clerk, which he filled for a term of two years. He has always been averse to official station, preferring to serve the state and its people from the honorable post of private citizenship. His religious connection is with the Christian church. Of this organization he is an active and very useful member, giving his aid to all its worthy undertakings and helping to guide it by wise counsel to the highest and best development.

In 1871 Mr. Heaton was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Singleton, a native of this county. They have five children: Allie M., the widow of the late F. E. Van Fleet; W. J.; Mellie B., the wife of G. W. Burns, of South Dakota; and T. G. and Minos C. The parents are held in the highest esteem wherever they are known and they well deserve all the regard and good will the people bestow upon them.

HARRY M. RUBEY.

Success is the prerogative of valiant souls, and it has been vouchsafed Mr. Rubey to attain through his own well-directed endeavors a significant measure of success as a business man of fine initiative ability and sterling integrity. He is in the very prime of his life and his business experiences have been varied, but ever directed along lines making for progress. He is a native son of Macon county and is now recognized as one of its leading business men and representative citizens—one to whom is accorded the most unequivocal confidence and esteem and one whose labors have not been self-centered, but have redounded to the general welfare of the community. He maintains his home in the city of Macon, with whose banking interests he has been prominently identified, and here he is now the head of the Rubey-Brown Company, dealers in farm mortgages, bonds, investment securities, etc.

Harry M. Rubey was born in the city of Macon, the thriving capital of Macon county, Missouri, on the 25th of July, 1865, and is a son of Webb M. and Jennie P. Rubey. The subject of this review gained his preliminary education in the excellent public schools of his native

HARRY M. RUBEY

place, after which he was a student in St. James Military Academy, at Macon, Missouri, and in the Missouri State University, at Columbia, in which latter institution he continued his studies for a period of three years. After leaving the university Mr. Rubey assumed the position of collection clerk in the First National Bank of Macon, and after having been employed in this institution for two years he went to Devil's Lake, North Dakota, where he operated a farm for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1881, he returned to Macon and engaged in the clothing business, as a member of the firm of Dowling & Rubey. He disposed of his interest in this enterprise later and removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he held the position of head bookkeeper for the Kansas City Car Wheel Company for one year. In 1888 Mr. Rubey returned to Macon and he then became associated with Thomas E. Wardell, Jr., in opening the first large coal mine south of the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in the city of Bevier, Macon county. The venture was one that at that time caused no little skeptical comment, but the result was the eventual development of the finest coal fields in this district.

In 1889 Mr. Rubey again entered the service of the First National Bank of Macon, of which he was made assistant cashier, an executive office of which he remained incumbent until the 1st of January, 1894, when he resigned the position and effected the organization of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, which was incorporated in March of that year, with a capital of $25,000. He became cashier of the institution, in which he was the largest stockholder, and held this position until 1896, when the bank was consolidated with the Bank of Macon, under the title of the State Exchange Bank. He became cashier under the new regime and served in this office until January, 1907, when the institution was consolidated with the First National Bank, which then went into voluntary liquidation, upon the expiration of its charter. In the same year he organized the Rubey-Brown Company, for the handling of real estate mortgages, bonds, securities, etc., and he has since been president of this company, which now controls a large and substantial business and which is one of the leading concerns of the kind in this section of the state. Mr. Rubey is also treasurer of the International Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, which is incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. He has proved an aggressive business man and able executive, showing much facility in the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance, so that his personal reputation tends to conserve the success of every enterprise with which he identifies himself. As a

business man and as a citizen he holds to high civic ideals and he is essentially liberal and public-spirited in his attitude.

In politics Mr. Rubey is a recognized leader of the Democratic forces in his native state, and he has rendered effective service in manoeuvering the normal political agencies in various campaigns. He is at the present time (1909) chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and previously was for many years chairman of the central committee of his party in Macon county. In 1905-6 he ably represented his native county in the state legislature, and was an active and efficient worker both on the floor of the house and in the committee room. He was assigned to membership on a number of important committees and was the author of what is known as the negotiable instrument law, which he introduced and ably championed and which was duly enacted. It is worthy of note that this law has since been adopted by nearly all other states in the Union. While serving in the legislature Mr. Rubey was also president of the Missouri Bankers' Association. In 1904 he was elected mayor of Macon, securing a most gratifying majority at the polls, though the city is normally Republican by a considerable majority. He held this office two years and gave a most progressive and businesslike administration of the municipal government.

Mr. Rubey is a man of genial personality, free from ostentation and placing true estimates on men and affairs, so that his popularity has a legitimate basis. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He holds membership in the Macon Commercial Club and is president of the Missouri State Automobile Association. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being members of the parish of St. James church, in Macon.

On the 27th of December, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rubey to Miss Elizabeth A. Wardell, daughter of Thomas Wardell, who was one of the honored and influential citizens of Macon.

RICHARD EDWARD OWEN.

Eminently successful in his own business and active and serviceable in promoting every undertaking involving the welfare of the township and county of his home, Richard Edward Owen, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Walnut township, in this county, is justly regarded as a highly useful and representative citizen.

He is not a native of this state, or even of this country, although he has been living in Missouri and Macon county ever since he was two years old. He was born in Wales on February 8, 1866, and is a son of John and Grace (Jones) Owen, also natives of Wales and descendants of families living in that land of hardy and resourceful people from time immemorial.

The father was a cabinet-maker and wrought at his trade in his native land a number of years. In 1868 he brought his family to the United States and was led by a friendly dispensation of Fortune to Macon county, Missouri, where he located and had every prospect of prospering well during the rest of his days. But it was decreed that he should not enjoy life long in his new home. Before the end of the year in which he located in it he died, passing away in 1868. His widow is still living and has her home in Glaston. They had five children, but their son, Richard E., is the only one of them now living.

Richard E. Owen was reared in Macon county and secured his education in its public schools. Orphaned by the death of his father while he was himself still an infant, and with his mother a stranger in a land far distant from the home of her ancestors and all her early friends, his boyhood and youth were full of care and privation. His mother gave him excellent supervision and provided for his wants as well as she could, accepting her hard and lonely destiny with a heroic spirit and doing all she could to meet its every requirement. Still, every step of her son's advance was the result of effort and struggle on his part, and what he is and has now he has produced himself by his own capacity and indefatigable industry. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the phrase and is a credit to the inherent ability and force of character by means of which he has won his success and attained his prominence and influence among the people.

After leaving school Mr. Owen worked at various occupations for awhile, doing whatever he could get to do and doing all so well that he soon established himself in the confidence and regard of the people as a reliable and competent man at whatever he turned his hand to. But he at all times felt a longing to be a farmer and raise live-stock for the markets, and in the course of a few years he made his way to the accomplishment of his desires in this respect. He now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, all of which is under cultivation except what is reserved for grazing purposes, and has the place well improved with comfortable and commodious buildings and all the appliances of a first-rate country home. His stock industry is extensive and a source of pride and great

attention to him. He gives every step of the work connected with it his personal oversight and applies to its management all the information he can gather from reading, observation and reflection. The result is that he has a high reputation for the quality of his output and it ranks far up in the market.

His connection with the public affairs of the township and county is close and serviceable. He takes an active interest and a leading part in all projects of worth for the development and improvement of the region, and is always to be found at the front in furthering their advancement and successful accomplishment. In political allegiance he is allied with the Democratic party, and is one of its faithful and efficient workers in all campaigns. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years and a justice of the peace for three. He also served one term as road overseer. In all these positions he has given the people evcellent and appreciated service, having an eye single to their welfare and the public good. In fraternal life he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and in religious connection belongs to the Presbyterian church. In 1894 he was married to Miss Irene Hazen, a native of Oregon and a lineal descendant of General Hazen, who was a distinguished soldier in the Civil war and for a long time at the head of the United States weather bureau. They have three children, their sons, Richard, Jr., Philip and Daniel, all of whom are still members of the family circle and attending school.

Richard E. Owen met Miss Hazen while he was working on the Northern Pacific railroad. Quitting the railroad, he accepted a position as fireman in the Hotel Portland, in 1889. Five years later he married, living with his bride one year in Portland, then coming to Missouri in 1895 to take up the happy life of a farmer.

SINGLETON LYLE KASEY.

This highly representative citizen and leading farmer of Macon county, whose interests are principally in Morrow township near the town of Callao, and are very extensive and valuable, was born on June 8, 1838, in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, but has lived in this county since 1866, a period of forty-four years. His parents, Singleton Lyle, Sr., and Frances (Boatwright) Kasey, were born and reared in Virginia, the former in Bedford county and the latter in Cumberland county. They were planters of prominence and influence in the Old Dominion, and accounted among the best citizens of that portion of the state in which they lived. They were married in 1823 and had four children, all of whom they reared to maturity. Three of them are liv-

ing, Eliza, widow of the late Clinton McCann; James T., who lives at Salisbury, Missouri, and Silgleton L. Their mother died at her Kentucky home on January 3, 1866, and the next year the father came to Missouri to live. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying on March 28, 1875, in Macon county. He was a Whig until the party of his young espousal died and he then became a Democrat. He always took an active part in political affairs, but was never a candidate for any office, either by election or appointment. He was a man of large property, owning considerable land in Virginia and Kentucky and a large number of slaves before the Civil war: When he moved into this state he located at what is now Kaseyville in Macon county, which got its name from him and his family. The great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving three years under General Morgan. He took part in the battle of Gilford Courthouse and a number of other important engagements, being discharged at Morristown.

His son, Singleton Lyle Kasey, was reared on the parental estate in Kentucky and educated in the schools of his native county. After completing his education he taught school for a number of years there. In 1866 he moved to Macon county, Missouri, and two years later, in association with his brother, he started a mercantile establishment at Kaseyville, which they conducted together for a period of twenty years. The brother retired after ten years. He then retired from merchandising to devote his entire attention to farming and raising stock, except what might be required for the performance of a good citizen's duty in connection with public affairs and the development and improvement of the region in which he lived. He is still actively engaged in farming and raising stock, and has been very successful in all his operations. He now owns and has under cultivation 1,450 acres of first-rate land, all of which he farms with skill and good judgment, except what is necessary for grazing for his extensive herds and flocks.

In politics Mr. Kasey is a firm and faithful working Democrat, with an earnest and continuous interest in the success of his party and a determined and effective zeal in helping to bring that about on all occasions. He has demonstrated decided fitness for public office and a wide knowledge of public affairs. So conspicuous has he been in this respect that in 1892 he was elected a member of the state legislature and re-elected in 1894, serving until 1896. He took high rank in the legislature and rendered his constituency and the people of the whole state valuable and appreciated service. He had a law passed creating an additional mine inspector, thus increasing the closeness and effi-

ciency of the inspection by dividing the work between two men instead of having it all done by one. This law has been of great benefit to the state and has also helped the mining interests very considerably by securing greater care and better results in their work. Fraternally Mr. Kasey has been a member of the Masonic order since 1864. He was married on November 6, 1878, to Miss Octavia Stanley Hall, a native of Randolph county, Missouri. They have four children, James S., Emma Eliza, Sebree Preble and John William.

JOHN A. WRIGHT.

A native of Macon county, born on August 26, 1852, and having passed all of the fifty-eight years of his life to this time within the borders of the county, John A. Wright, of Ethel, is thoroughly acquainted with the people here and knows all the springs of political, intellectual, moral and industrial life that actuate and animate them. He has been a busy man among them, taking a leading part in all their activities and helping by every means at his command to develop the township and county, advance the interests of their people, broaden and intensify all the agencies for good work in their midst, and hold up the highest ideals of citizenship before all the world. He is therefore justly entitled to the universal esteem in which he is held and altogether worthy of the general good will that is bestowed upon him in all parts of the county.

Mr. Wright is a son of David and Eliza (Ballinger) Wright, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father became a resident of Missouri in 1842, making his home in Macon county and actively engaging in farming and raising live stock. The mother came to this state and county with her parents in 1845. Here she made the acquaintance of the elder Mr. Wright and here they were married. They had two children, their sons K. D. and John A. The father was a Democrat in political faith but was never an active partisan. He died in 1852, and sometime afterward the mother was married to John Williams, a native of Macon county, by whom she became the mother of four additional children: Mary, the wife of Thomas Conklin of Callao; Lucy, the wife of William Stacy of Bucklin, Linn county; S. P. and Nicholas. Their mother died in November 1896 and their father in 1873. Both were respected highly by all who knew them.

John A. Wright grew to manhood on his step-father and uncle's farm and obtained his elementary education at the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. He completed his scho-

lastic training at Old Bloomington under the tutorship of W. O. Gray. He did not, however, aim at professional life or mercantile pursuits. He had a decided taste for farming, and as soon as he left school he turned his attention to this calling and to this he has adhered with unwavering fidelity ever since. He has not allowed his own affairs to wholly absorb his energies and time, though, for he has been active and serviceable in the interest of the township and county, and has given their affairs a considerable amount of his time and attention. He has been a justice of the peace continuously for more than twenty years and a member of the school board for more than ten. In 1902 he was elected county judge and served acceptably in that capacity for four years. In politics he is a pronounced Republican and always zealous and effective in the service of his party. While not an office seeker or desirous of public life, he consented to serve a term of two years as constable in addition to filling the offices already mentioned as having been held by him.

Mr. Wright's official life has in all respects been greatly to his credit, and his activity in church work has also been pronounced in its energy and beneficial results. He is connected by membership with the Christian church, and during all of the last twenty-seven years has been one of the elders of the congregation to which he belongs, and he has also been the superintendent of two Sunday schools at the same time, and very energetic in Sunday school work. In July, 1872, he was married to Miss Louisa J. Richardson, a native of this county. Of the seven children born to them four are living, Oscar, Otis, John Luther and Elmer. The parents are regarded as among the most worthy and estimable citizens of the county.

B. DENNIS BRADLEY.

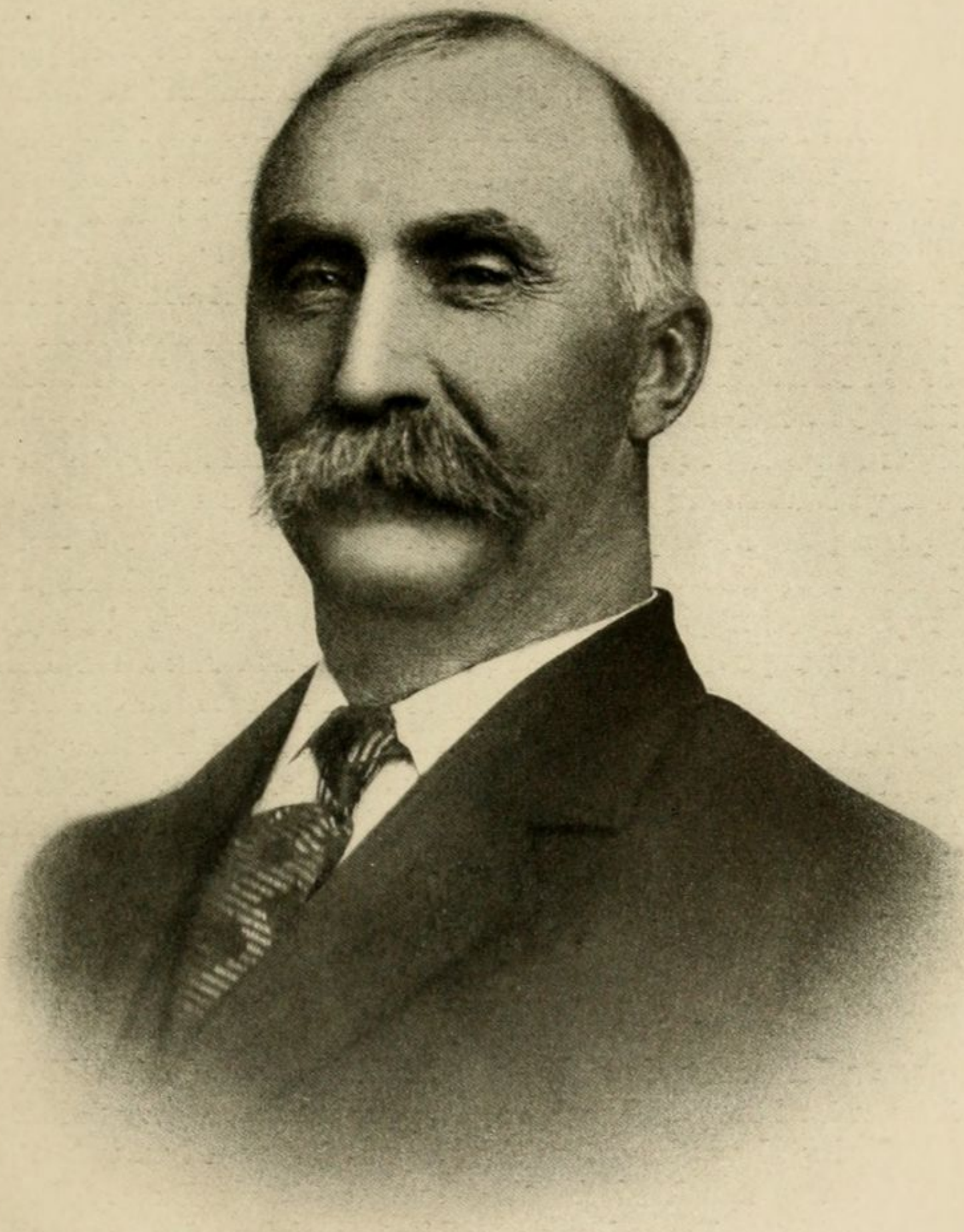
While the life work of a bank cashier is necessarily one of considerable routine and sameness, following the same beaten path from day to day and month to month without much variety in incident, it nevertheless affords the man who fills it in the proper spirit opportunity for great usefulness to his community and service to its people in both a personal and general way. Interests of magnitude are often dependent for their accomplishment on the assistance of the banking facilities, and private welfare is many times almost at their mercy. If those facilities are used wisely and judiciously they can be made to minister to both the general and the individual prosperity, and help every enterprise to good and useful development.

B. Dennis Bradley, for some years cashier of the Citizens Bank

of Ethel in this county, and formerly cashier of the Bank of Ethel in the same town, is one of those gentlemen who know how to conduct a banking business with a spirit of usefulness to the people among whom it is carried on, while, at the same time, carefully caring for and protecting the interests of the stockholders and depositors of the institution. His service in these respects are highly appreciated in Ethel and throughout the country that is tributary to it in the way of trade, for they have been judicious and rendered with due regard to all the interests the banks he has served have had in charge and the welfare of the whole community.

Mr. Bradley is a native of Macon county and was born in White township on September 23,1876. He obtained his preliminary scholastic training in the common schools and completed it at the State Normal School at Kirksville. In 1900 he entered the Bank of Ethel as cashier, and in this capacity he served it faithfully until May 18, 1905. On August 26, 1906, he became cashier of the Citizen Bank of Ethel, and to the duties of that position he has ever since faithfully devoted his time, energies and accomplishments. He is recognized as one of the most capable and careful bank officials in this part of the state, and the institution to which he gives his services is regarded as one of the most progressive, wisely managed and enterprising in Northeastern Missouri. The people have confidence in it, for it has demonstrated its soundness and the prudence with which it is conducted. The business community around it believes in it, for it has been liberal in accommodations to business men and institutions, and at the same time, has taken every precaution to protect its stockholders and depositors from all undesirable or risky transactions. Financial circles here and elsewhere accord it high rank for progressiveness, modern methods of doing business, and the employment of excellent judgment in the management of its affairs. Its reputation is largely due to the intelligence and breadth of view which Mr. Bradley has exhibited as its cashier and the controlling spirit in its directorate. It does a general banking business, including every feature of enterprising modern banking, and has made steady progress into more extensive operations and a larger volume of business from its very foundation.

Mr. Bradley takes an earnest interest and active part in public affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, always zealous in the service of his party and judicious in his efforts to help it to success. He is at present town treasurer of Ethel and as such is rendering acceptable service to the community. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Elks and the Masonic Order with the rank of a noble of the Mystic



WILLIAM T. GILBREATH

Shrine in the latter. He was married in 1903 to Miss Mary Phipps, a native of Macon county. They have four children, W. T., Helen B., Paul D., and Beverly R.

WILLIAM THOMAS GILBREATH.

Owning and operating three excellent farms, and, since May 1, 1882, the energetic and progressive president of the La Plata Savings Bank, William Thomas Gilbreath is one of the prominent, useful and influential citizens of that favored portion of this county known as La Plata township, and well deserves his eminence among the people of that section. There is much in his ancestry and the record of his family that would account for his success in all his undertakings in the judgment of the antiquary or the critical inquirer into circumstances which determine a man's capability to meet the requirements of his situation in life. But observers who associate with a man from day to day and know him well do not have to look beyond his own manifestations to find a sufficient basis for his actions or a full explanation of ihs career. Such observers have found in the case of Mr. Gilbreath enough in his personal character and capabilities to justify the success he has won and the mastery over circumstances and conditions which he has shown in all the relations of life.

Nevertheless, his family history is interesting and important as showing inherited traits and the inspiration springing from ancestral examples. Mr. Gilbreath was born in La Plata township, on March 26, 1849, and is a son of Judge John and Martha (Clayton) Gilbreath, the former a native of Maury county, Tennessee, and the latter of the state of Maryland, where the Claytons have been domesticated from early colonial times. John Gilbreath was a son of Hugh Gilbreath and a Kentucky lady whose maiden name was Hannah Conover, and who died in 1829, when her son, John, was but twelve years of age, he having been born on December 8, 1817. Hugh Gilbreath was one of the early settlers of Cooper county, Missouri, having migrated from his native state of Tennessee to that portion of Missouri with his family in 1826. In that county he took up a tract of government land and resided on it until his death in 1851. He took up his land while it was a part of the trackless wilderness in this state, and in the quarter of a century of effort and skill he bestowed upon it he made it over into a productive farm, improved with good buildings and equipped with all the appliances of a comfortable country home of the day and locality in which he lived. He served in the war of 1812 and won distinction for his valor in the field, his endurance on the march and his readiness for every

emergency in the service. His second wife was Miss Flora MacDuffe, a lady of Scotch ancestry and distinguished lineage in that country. Both were widely known and highly respected in Cooper county, in which the greater part of their activities in this state were expended.

Their son, John Gilbreath, grew to manhood in Cooper county, Missouri, and was married there to Miss Martha Clayton, on February 18, 1840. In 1841 he moved to Newton county with his young bride, and after a residence of less than a year in that county moved again, taking up his residence in Cole county. In 1841 he came to Macon county and bought a farm three miles south of La Plata. Making this the base of his operations, he entered government land and purchased other tracts until he owned more than 1,000 acres, all of which he farmed and devoted to his kindred industry of raising live stock, and in both industries he was eminently successful.

In 1872 he was elected county judge and his service on the bench was highly creditable to himself and of great benefit to the people. But his chief title to distinction was the fact that he was among the first to engage in raising shorthorn cattle in this part of the state, and by that means one of the chief contributors to raising the standard of cattle in the county, which he did with great effect in his day and generation, and which his son, William T. Gilbreath, has done with similar results in his. For many years the father raised and handled a large number of this superior breed of cattle, and by his example stimulated others to do the same. The result was that he created a market for his output and at the same time helped to expand the provision for supplying it. He and his wife were the parents of six children: John H., who lives at La Plata; Nancy C., who is the wife of George Roon of this county; William T., the immediate subject of this review; James C., who is a resident of the state of Colorado; and Charles C. and Lorenzo D., the latter of whom died in 1878. The father died in September, 1887, at the age of seventy years, and the mother on January 18, 1904, aged eighty-one years. The father was a Free Mason in fraternal life and a member of Missionary Baptist church in religious affiliation. Their son, William T. Gilbreath, is a worthy son of a worthy sire, and in his career has well upheld the family name and traditions, exemplifying all the traits of character and all the manifestations of enterprise for which his father and grandfather were distinguished. He also is distinguished as a producer of superior grades of cattle and hogs on a large scale, and by his zeal and enterprise in this industry has very considerably awakened and fostered similar enterprise in his neighbors and acquaintances, and the farmers

of the county in general. In fact, his influence in this respect has worked well and largely throughout the state and helped materially to bring Missouri into general public notice as a producer of high grade stock and give her output a very high rank in Chicago and eastern markets. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is to be considered a public benefactor, how much more is the man entitled to public esteem who takes an ordinary product of a fruitful region and raises its standard to the point of commanding universal commendation and the highest price in the marts of commerce and trade? Mr. Gilbreath has very largely helped to do this for the stock industry of Missouri and is entitled to full credit for the efforts he has made in this behalf. He owns and cultivates 900 acres of first rate land, which he has brought to a high state of productiveness by the vigor and skill with which he cultivates it. He also has his farm improved with good buildings and equipped with all the necessary appliances for the successful development of its resources and the management of his farming operations according to the most approved modern methods. He devotes the same intelligence and energy to his stock industry, and both that and his farming are highly successful from every point of view, bringing him good returns for his labor and care and stimulating others to greater activity by the force of his example.

In 1882 Mr. Gilbreath bought a large block of stock in a private bank of excellent reputation, and he at once reorganized the institution into the present Savings Bank of La Plata, of which he has been president from the time of the reorganization. He has given all the affairs of the bank his close and careful personal attention and directed its wise and sound policy from the beginning. It has flourished greatly and continuously under his management, and the credit for its progress is due largely to him. His study in connection with it has been to know and meet all the requirements of the community that such an institution can provide for, and keep its improving and developing resources in vigorous action and lead them to the highest and best results. In this aspiration he has been eminently successful, and in return for the good he has done the community through his bank that institution has reaped a rich harvest of profit from the spirit of enterprise and thrift at work among the people, which it has helped to foster and develop, and the relations between it and the people have been reciprocal and mutually beneficial.

On November 14, 1871, Mr. Gilbreath was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Gates, a native of this county and a daughter of one of its most esteemed families. They have one child, their daughter, Olive

M., who made an extended tour of Europe in the summer of 1909, and after her return entered upon the important duties for which she had been selected as instructor of English in the State University of Kansas. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and received the degree of A. M. from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Gilbreath is a Democrat in his political faith and has always taken an active part in the campaigns of his party, rendering it good service in both the council chamber and the field, although he has never consented to accept a political office for himself, either by election or appointment. Fraternally he has long been connected with the Masonic order and has climbed its mystic ladder to the height of becoming a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and in this he finds scope for the exercise of his benevolent and philanthropic tendencies and desires. Macon county has never had a better citizen, or one for whom the whole of her people have felt a more genuine regard. In all the relations of life he has exemplified the highest and best attributes of citizenship and upright, elevated and forceful manhood.

WILLIS EZRA BRADLEY, M. D.

Of the high character, general resourcefulness, extensive and accurate knowledge and skill in the application of it which distinguishes the professional men of Northeastern Missouri, Dr. Willis Ezra Bradley of Ethel, Macon county, furnishes a fine illustration. He ranks high in his profession because of his mastery of it in theory and practice, the zealous devotion he bestows upon his work, and his eminent success as a practitioner. He also stands high as a citizen, displaying commendable breadth of view and public spirit in reference to everything involving the progress and development of the township and county in which he lives and the enduring welfare of the people among whom he labors with such signal success.

Dr. Bradley was born on August 13, 1870, in White township, Macon county, and is a son of R. F. and Adeline (Greenstreet) Bradley, who was born in Kentucky. The father came to Missouri in 1856 and took up his residence in this county. He followed farming from the time of his arrival and is still engaged in it on the tract of land on which he first "stuck his stake" here. This tract he redeemed from the waste and has made over into a very productive and valuable farm and a most comfortable and attractive country home. What it is now is the result of his energy and skill—the fruit of his systematic and well applied industry and ability. His wife died in 1894. They were

the parents of nine children all of whom grew to maturity and eight of whom are living: Dr. Willis E., N. W., who lives in Drake township; Sallie, the wife of J. S. Hayden of Rutledge, Missouri; Edwin L.; Nathan E.; Millie, the wife of Dr. Abbott of Goldsberry; and Grover C. and Dee M. The father has always been a Democrat in politics and always active in the service of his party, but he could never be induced to accept a political office of any kind.

Dr. Willis E. Bradley was reared on his father's farm and secured the basis of his scholastic training in the country schools of the neighborhood. A prime element in his mental development, which gave him self knowledge and knowledge of others, was his experience of four years as a school teacher, which he had soon after leaving school himself. In 1890 he began the study of medicine in Beaumont Hospital Medical College, which is located in St. Louis, and from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1893. He started the practice of his profession at New Boston in our sister county of Linn, which borders Macon on the west, and remained there about one year. At the end of that period he moved to Ethel, and here he has been living ever since and actively engaged in a large general practice, with an increasing body of patients from year to year and a steady gain in the confidence and esteem of the people.

The Doctor is studious and industrious in his efforts to keep abreast with the latest thought and discovery in his very progressive profession, reading all the best literature bearing on his work, and mingling freely and actively with the American, the Missouri State and the Macon county Medical associations, of each of which he is a zealous and valued member. He has acquired a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the theory of the medical profession and has shown great intelligence and skill in the practical work of his daily rounds among his patients. He also takes an active and helpful interest in other matters of importance, being a stockholder and director of the Citizens Bank of Ethel and connected with other institutions of value in the financial and industrial life of the community. He also owns and has been conducting since 1899 a fine drug store which is recognized as one of the established benefactions and vital necessities of the town. Fortune has smiled on his efforts for advancement to such an extent that he owns in addition a considerable body of good land in the state of Wyoming, and has interests of different kinds in several places. His personal acquisitions give evidence of the vigor of his management of his affairs, his thrift in conducting his operations and his ability in making everything count to his advantage. The same qualities

displayed plentifully in reference to the public affairs of the township and county have been of signal service to them and given him high rank as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and made him popular and well esteemed in all portions of the county, and throughout much of the surrounding country.

Dr. Bradley has been a life-long member of the Democratic party and from the dawn of his manhood an active worker for its success in all its campaigns. He is averse to public life, but for the good of the community has served as clerk and director of the Ethel school board for more than fourteen years. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Yeomen. He has been a Freemason for fourteen years, and has ascended the mystic ladder of this noble fraternity through Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery and is now a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On June 12, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice E. Hizer, a native of La Plata, Macon county, but whose parents came to Missouri from Iowa. She presides over their attractive home with a grace and dignity entirely in keeping with their elevated position in the social and general life of the community.

JOHN F. L. BRANHAM.

Crowned with years and with the universal esteem of the people, and walking among them even yet with vigor and energy although he is ninety-one years of age, John F. L. Branham of Atlanta is one of the worthy patriarchs of Macon county and is highly revered as such. The good opinion of the people, which is freely bestowed upon him, is no accidental circumstance, and is not due only to his advanced age. It is based on his real and sterling manhood, demonstrated for a long time in their midst in all the relations of life, and to his substanial contributions to the growth and development of the county, as witnessed in its educational, moral, industrial and commercial forces, in the building and strengthening of all of which he has borne a useful part and taken a very active and serviceable interest.

Mr. Branham was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on October 5, 1819, and is sprung from heroic strains. His father, James Branham, was a native of and might have been an extensive planter in Virginia, and he was also a valiant soldier in the War of 1812. He has a taste for merchanical pursuits and gratified it by working as a stone mason in connection with the management of his plantation. As a young man, however, he left the home of his ancestors and strode boldly into

the wilderness of Kentucky to make a name and establish a home for himself by his own capacity and industry. He became the husband of Elizabeth Landrum, a native of the state last named, and they had eight children all of whom they reared to maturity. Of these John F. L. is the only one now living. The father died in Kentucky and the mother in Macon county, Missouri.

Their son John F. L. was reared on the parental homestead in Kentucky and secured a limited common school education in the country schools of the neighborhood. At an early age he took his part as a workman on the farm and performed his duties faithfully. After leaving school he began farming on his own account in his native county. But having inherited the adventurous spirit of his ancestors, in 1838, at the dawn of his manhood, he came to Missouri to look the country over with a view to repeating on its wide domain of undeveloped possibilities what his father had done on that of Kentucky. He had learned the trade of carpenter and for a short time he worked at it here, then returned to Kentucky and resumed his farming operations, diong something at his trade in connection with them.

But the Western fever that had got into his blood would not yield to any other treatment than the satisfaction of its demands. In 1849 he came again to this state and opened an establishment as a gunsmith in Monroe county. The next year he moved to Macon county and tried his hand at merchandising, which occupied him fully for five years. Then he passed three years as the proprietor and manager of a hotel in Bloomington, perhaps three years and a half. But the voice of Nature within him called him loudly to become a tiller of the soil, and he finally yielded to the call. He bought a farm and from then until 1894 he was actively engaged in general farming and raising live stock, succeeding finely in the undertaking and growing into consequence and influence among the people as the country developed and improved around him under the impulse of his spirit of progress and that of others like him.

In 1894 the weight of accumulating years induced him to retire from active pursuits and pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest and the beneficient use of the competency he had wrung from unwilling fate by his own determined energy and his skill and ability in the application of it. He then learned that there is even on this side of the grave a haven where the storms of life break not, or are felt only in gentle undulations of the unrippled and mirroring waters, and that it is a serene, a genial and hale old age, in which the tired traveler abandons the dusty, crowed and jostling high-

way for a shady and but little noted by-lane in which he may enjoy unharassed and with tranquillity the splendor of the sunset, the milder glories of late evening.

Mr. Branham has not, however, been content to sit still and dream away the remaining years of his life in idleness. He is still vigorous and active and the fires of energy still burn within him with an ardor that requires exertion of some kind on his part to satisfy them. Even at his advanced age he is yet very fond of hunting, fishing and outdoor sports, and he indulges in them freely for his own enjoyment. He was married in 1844 to Miss Lyda Jane Hockensmith, a native of Franklin county, Kentucky. They had nine children and six of them are living: Dr. George Branham of New Mexico; James, who lives in the new state of Oklahoma; and Isaac O., Katharine, Franklin and Anna, who are residents of Macon county. The wife died September 9, 1898.

In politics Mr. Branham was a Whig until near the death of the party. When is was succeeded by a sectional party bent on the creation of a sectional issue, he became a Democrat, and during the dark days which followed, when Civil war cast its withering blight over our fair land, his sympathies were with the South. He has adhered to the Democratic party ever since, but he has never accepted a political office of any kind although frequently and urgently solicited to do so. For seventy-two years he has been a devout and consistent member of the Baptist church, and since 1853 has belonged to the Masonic Order. No citizen of Macon county stands higher in the regard of the people and none is more deserving of their esteem and good will.

ORLOFF WILLIAM HOWE.

Although he has been for only fourteen years a resident of Missouri and for that length of time directly connected with its industries and a contributor to its progress and development, Orloff W. Howe of Walnut township, Macon county, has been all his life a resident of the great Middle West of this country, as it is still called, and is thoroughly representative of the spirit and enterprise of that portion of the Union and the characterictics and tendencies of its people.

Mr. Howe was born in the state of Illinois in 1865, and is a son of William and Mary (Hill) Howe, the former a native of New York state, and the latter of Illinois. He therefore inherited from his parents the shrewdness, adaptability to circumstances and resourcefulness of New England and the all-daring sweep of enterprise characteristic of the Mississippi valley region, and in his career he has employed all the traits of both sections with great advantage to himself and pronounced

benefit to the communities in which he has lived and operated. The parents came to Missouri in 1898 and took up their residence in Macon county, where they were actively engaged in farming and raising stock for a number of years. They are now living in Macon retired from active pursuits, but mingling serviceably in the social, intellectual and public life of the city, and highly esteemed by all classes of its people. Of the five children born to them four are living, Edward A., Orloff W., Charles L. and Ma Nettie, the wife of B. V. James of Decatur, Illinois.

Orloff W. Howe grew to manhood on his father's farm in Illinois and secured his academic training at the district schools in the neighborhood. After leaving school he passed five years working at the carpenter trade, then turned his attention to farming in his native state. He cultivated the rich prairie soil of that great state with success and profit until 1896, when the vast domain across the Mississippi from his former home attracted him beyond the power of resistance, and he became a resident of Missouri and Macon county. Here he has continued his activity and his success as a farmer and has risen to the first rank in his business in this county. He now owns 390 acres of first rate land and carries on an extensive and profitable business in raising stock for the markets. All of his land that is not required for grazing purposes for his large and valuable herds of cattle and other live stock, is under advanced cultivation and yielding abundantly to the faith, industry and skill he bestows upon it. He is a progressive farmer and studies the needs of his business in this line, as he does also in his stock industry, and applies the results of his reading, observation and reflection intelligently to every step of every department of his work, aiming in all to secure the best results attainable, and succeeding in doing this by keeping at all times the command of the situation.

Mr. Howe is also one of the leading stockholders in the Elmer Creamery Company, and is connected with other enterprises of value to the county and its people. In their welfare he has always been deeply interested from his arrival in the county, and to the promotion of it he has devoted both intelligence in council and great energy in action. In political faith he adheres to the Republican party with loyal and unwavering devotion and is ever ready to serve his party along wholesome lines of development with his utmost ability and best judgment. He has rendered the people excellent service as a member of the school board for a number of years. In fraternal life he is allied with the Order of Modern Woodmen of America and in religious connection with the Missionary Baptist church. Both his lodge and his church

feel the force of his influence for good and his active assistance, and his membership is highly appreciated in each.

In 1891 Mr. Howe was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Alexander, a native of Illinois. Of the ten children born to them five died in infancy. Those living are Harry O., Nellie, Myrl W., Forest E. and Opal M. an infant, all of whom are still living at home and adding brightness and cheer to the family circle. The home is a favorite resort for the hosts of friends of the family, who find it a center of refined and gracious hospitality and of all the courtesies and amenities of life. The parents are held in the highest esteem wherever they are known, and regarded throughout the county as fine exemplars of all that is strong, useful and worthy in American citizenship.

SAMUEL GLADDEN BEATTY.

Born and reared to the age of seven years in the great state of Pennsylvania, where his father's family had been domesticated for generations, and where its members were participants in many of the countless industries conducted with conquering enterprise in that enormous bee hive, Samuel G. Beatty of Walnut township, this county, seems to have acquired by inheritance and absorbtion the salient characteristics of its people, as he has exhibited them on many a field of endeavor and in many places in other parts of the country, and with the usual results of material advantage to himself and substantial benefit to the people around him.

Mr. Beatty's life began in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and he is a son of Benjamin and Sarah M. (Gladden) Beatty, the father of the same nativity as himself and the mother born in Jefferson county, Ohio. They had nine children and seven of them are living: Edwin, who resides in Alaska; Park B., whose home is in Oregon; Samuel G., who has lived in several states and still has interests in at least two; James W., an esteemed citizen of Montana; Ulysses G., who lives in Kansas; Frank W., a prosperous and progressive resident of Oregon, and Fannie, the wife of J. J. Dye of Macon county. They are distributed over an enormous extent of country and engaged in a variety of industries, but wherever they are and whatever they are doing, they are exemplifying in their daily lives the lessons of thrift, uprightness and industry they received by precept and example around the parental fireside, and multiplying in their activity the fruits of worth and integrity, as their forefathers did for generations before them. Their mother died in 1905. The father is still living and has

his home in Macon county. He is a Republican in politics and served as a justice of the peace many years.

Samuel Gladden Beatty grew to manhood on the family homestead in this county and secured his academic training in its district schools. He then followed a course of special training in the Jacksonville Business College from which he was graduated. After leaving that institution he taught in the public schools two years, and at the end of that period went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining for fourteen years, and was successful in the venture. He still owns a silver mine in San Juan county, that state, which is very productive, and also has an interest in a gold mine in another part of the state.

At the end of his mining period he returned to this state and again located in Macon county. Once more he turned his attention to farming and in this profitable but often very exacting occupation he has been actively at work ever since. He owns and cultivates 460 acres of land, and, in connection with this industry, also carries on an extensive and flourishing enterprise in general stock-raising. He takes a very active interest and a leading part in public affairs as a Democrat, being always ready to assume the harness as a wheelhorse in the service of his party, and although by no means desirous of the honors or emoluments of public office, has served as road commissioner six years for the good of the township. While living at Creede, Colorado, he served as coroner for a number of years and also as a justice of the peace. Fraternally he is allied with several benevolent associations, among them the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is deeply interested in the welfare of all his lodges and helps to promote it by every means at his command. Everything to which he puts his hand receives an impulse to enlarged activity, and in matters involving the progress and improvement of the township and county, and the enduring welfare of their people, he is particularly active, broad-minded and enterprising, giving much stimulus by the wisdom of his counsel and following that with an energy in action that accomplishes a great deal itself and sets in motion helpful forces in others by the force of its influence and example.

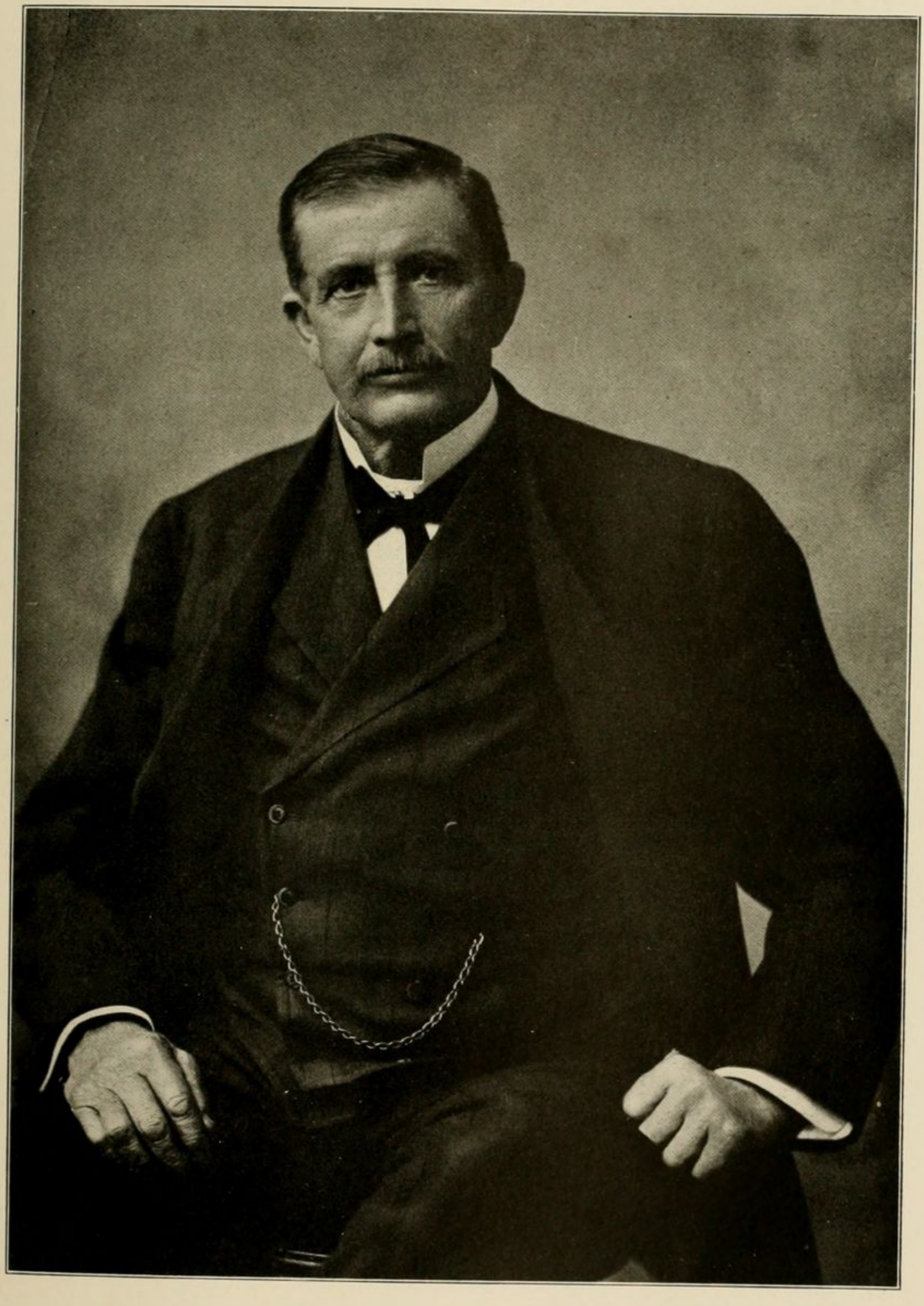
Mr. Beatty was married in 1897 to Miss Ella D. Witt a native of Platte county, Missouri. They have one child, their son Samuel G., Jr., who is now eight years old. The parents stand well in social circles and are recognized as helpful forces in the activities of all the intellectual, moral and spiritual agencies at work in the community. They are animated by lofty ideals of citizenship and daily duty, and they strive to realize these in all their relations in life. The people

who know them hold them in cordial regard, and the community in general in which their activities are employed, esteem them highly as fine examples of high-toned and useful American manhood and womanhood.

JOHN MICHAEL SURBECK.

Although a native of the land of William Tell and Arnold Winkelreid, and proud of its inspiring history, majestic scenery and pure and progressive government, John Michael Surbeck of Elmer, this county, is earnestly devoted to the land of his adoption and profoundly grateful for the opportunities it has given for the exercise of his rare faculites of aggression and good judgment in business and his lofty and exemplary characteristics as a citizen. He believes in American institutions and does all in his power to raise and keep them up to the highest standard of excellence. All of the sixty-five years of his life that have passed have been spent in this country, and he may therefore be classed almost wholly as an American product. Mr. Surbeck was born in Switzerland on October 12, 1844. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Ochnar) Surbeck, were also natives of Switzerland, and their forefathers lived in that country for many generations. They brought their family to this country in 1852 and took up their residence in Toledo, Ohio. The father engaged in farming in that neighborhood, winning his way to prosperity and worldly comfort, rearing his family with a view to the enduring welfare of all its members, and gaining the confidence and respect of the people in a marked degree. He died in 1875 and his widow passed away in 1883. She also was highly respected by everybody who had the benefit of acquaintance and association with her. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living: John C., Jacob, Elizabeth, John Michael, Barbara, George and Samuel.

John Michael Surbeck was brought to the United States by his parents when he was eight years of age. He grew to maturity and was educated in Toledo, Ohio, and for a time conducted profitable farming operations in the vicinity of that city. In 1868 he came to Missouri, where the ravages of the Civil war were still visible and the country was just beginning to show the first fruits of its rejuvenating spirit. He believed that with the increasing prosperity and growing greatness of the state his own fortunes might be profitably linked and share the same benefits. On his arrival in this section he located in Macon county, buying land near Elmer in Walnut township, and here continuing extensively the farming and stock-raising industries he had begun on a small scale in his former American home. He is still pushing his progress



J. M. SURBECK

in these lines of production and steadily expanding his enterprise to larger dimensions and more considerable returns. At this time he owns more than 1,800 acres of good land, the greater part of which is in an advanced state of cultivation, and is considered the most substantial and progressive citizen of Elmer.

All the fiscal, industrial and economic interests of the township enlist his cordial attention and have his effective assistance for their promotion toward the highest and most fruitful development; and the moral, intellectual and social agencies at work in the community look to him for aid with confident expectations and are never disappointed. He was one of the founders of the Elmer Exchange Bank and has served as its president from the beginning of its history. Under the impulse of his enterprise it has thriven, steadily increased its business and more and more firmly established itself in the confidence and regard of the people. Its wise and liberal policy has made it a source of great benefit in the improvement of the town and township and given it an excellent name and a host of friends in other parts of the county.

Mr. Surbeck adheres to the Republican party in political affairs and does yeoman service in its behalf. He is averse to official life and has no desire for either the honors or the emoluments of public station, but he believes firmly in the principles of his party and feels that it is his duty to do all he can to help them to supremacy in the control of the government, local and general. Still, he never allows partisan interests to darken his vision or stay or direct his hand in reference to local matters in which the enduring good of his community is involved, but looks to that alone in determining his course in connection with them.

In June, 1868, Mr. Surbeck was united in marriage with Miss Eva Dorothy Sorge, a native of Ohio. They have seven children: Elizabeth, Villa, Frank K., George M., H. C., Tress and John L. In their several localities, pursuits and stations in life they are all exemplifying in their daily lives the lessons given them by admonition and example around the family hearthstone, and doing their parts as progressive and productive citizens of the country. The parents are not known where they are not esteemed, and the number of their admiring friends is coextensive with that of their acquaintances.

J. F. GROSS, M. D.

The life of a country physician in a new country is one of great privation and hardship, and its difficulties are not occasional or sporadic, but continuous and unavoidable. He is obliged to forego almost entirely his own comfort in providing for that of others, and

dare not give much consideration to the condition of the weather or the conveniences of travel. Neither is a night of rest vouchsafed to him after a day of toil with any degree of certainty. Sickness and death respect neither circumstances nor conditions, neither calm nor tempest, neither day nor night, and the physician in a sparsely settled country, who has the territory largely or wholly to himself, is their slave and must ignore all outward bearings just as they do. His life requires heroic qualities and constant devotion to duty, and it is greatly to the credit of American professional life that these qualities have seldom, if ever, been found wanting in this class of public benefactors.

One of the finest illustrations of their possession and use in the service of a large extent of country in this part of the world is furnished by the professional career of Dr. J. F. Gross of Callao in this county. For more than forty years he has devoted himself with assiduous industry to the study and practice of medicine in Macon county, giving the people excellent professional service and exemplifying all the time and in all the relations of life the best attributes of a lofty, progressive and broad-minded American citizenship. And that his career is appreciated is fully shown by the high and universal esteem in which he is held and the unvarying respect and consideration with which he is treated by all classes of the people.

Dr. Gross was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on April 15, 1842, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Sears) Gross, natives of Kentucky. The father was born in the Blue Grass state in 1816 and came with his parents to Missouri in 1818. They were thus pioneers in two states, having been born and reared in the Carolinas and migrated from there to Kentucky in early life. They located on a farm in Randolph county of this state and there redeemed a tract of wild land from the waste and made it over into a comfortable home with the aid of their children whom they reared to maturity on this rugged frontier. Their son Noah, the Doctor's father, was married in 1839, and he and his wife became the parents of eleven children. Seven of these are living: Dr. J. F., the immediate subject of these paragraphs; G. W.; Bettie, the wife of George W. Talbott; Sarah, the wife of Rufus Goodson; J. H., T. J., and Minnie, the wife of Jesse Truitt. The father died in February, 1901, and the mother on January 23, 1904.

Dr. J. F. Gross grew to manhood on his father's farm and took an important and helpful place in the performance of the labors it entailed on all the members of the family. He attended in an irregular way for a few years, and only during the winter months, one of the four country schools in the county, which were at that time the only

educational institutions of any kind it could maintain, and thus acquired the rudiments of an academic education. But he was diligent and studious, and so far succeeded in the acquisition of knowledge that when he left school he became a teacher and followed that occupation for a time. He then engaged in farming until 1861, when he joined a Company enrolled by Captain Hallock for service in the Civil war, enlisting at Macon. His company was soon at the front and served first year of conflict between the sections of our then distracted country it saw considerable active and perilous service. It took part in many notable battles, among them those at Carthage, Lexington, and Wilson Creek, and also engaged in countless skirmishes and minor contests.

After the war the Doctor returned to Macon county and again engaged in farming. In 1869 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Josiah Gates of Laplata and a little later entered the Electric Medical College in St. Louis. After receiving his degree he began the practice of his profession in White township, Macon county, where he remained three years. At the end of that period he moved to Independence township, and during the next sixteen years was actively engaged in a general practice throughout the county with headquarters in that portion. He then took up his residence at Goldsberry, and for fifteen years stood at the head of his profession in that region, leading in both his standing as a physician and in the magnitude and activity of his practice.

As the burden of years increased on him Dr. Gross felt more and more a longing for the quieter life of a farmer, although it was not to be expected that a physician so active as he had been and so eminent as he had become would be allowed to retire entirely from practice. But he determined to make the effort to gratify his desires as fully as he could, and accordingly he returned to his former township and located on the farm there on which he is still living, continuing his practice in compliance with the wishes of the people and carrying on extensive farming operations to gratify his own. His farm comprises 160 acres of excellent land and handsomely supports his extensive stock industry besides yielding to the skillful husbandry bestowed upon it by the Doctor and his son abundant crops of general farm products. It is one of the best and most desirable in the township.

On December 24, 1863, Dr. Gross was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Stedman, a native of Wisconsin whose parents moved from Ohio to that state. Of the eight children born of this union six are living: Eugene Chesterfield, who resides in the state of Wyoming; A. D., who is deputy sheriff of Macon county; Nora P., who is the wife

of H. Thurman of New Mexico; John B., Loren E., who is also a resident of Wyoming; and Evart E. The father has been a life-long Democrat in political faith and adhesion and has always taken a very active part in the work of his party. While not an office seeker in any sense or to any degree, he served three years as township clerk and has been a member of the school board for more than twelve. His interest in the welfare of the people and the development and improvement of the township and county has been constant and serviceable and is highly appreciated. In religious affiliation he has long been closely connected with the primitive Baptist church, and for many years has been one of the most helpful and interested members of the congregation to which he belongs. The Doctor has well nigh completed the three score and ten years assigned as the ordinary limit of human life by the sacred writer, but he seems by no means near the end of his vigor. He is still hale, hearty and active, and would seem to have many years of usefulness yet in store for him. And that he may have is the universal prayer of the people among whom he lives and labors, by all of whom he is very highly esteemed and cordially venerated.

CLARK HERRIN.

Pushing his own interests with assiduous industry, good judgment and enterprising spirit, and looking after those of the community with ardor, progressiveness and fine breadth of view, Clark Herrin, one of the successful and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Liberty township in this county, is justly regarded as one of the county's most useful and representative citizens. He is, moreover, a native of the county and has passed all the years of his life, so far, among its people, mingling in their councils, taking part in their public life and contributing to the expansion and power of their industries. In all the relations of life he has shown that he has the best interests of the township and county of his home at heart and is earnestly devoted to the substantial and enduring welfare of all their people.

Mr. Herrin was born in this county in 1847. His father, James S. Herrin, was born and reared in Kentucky and came to Missouri to live in 1840. His grandparents came to this country in their early married life from Germany and took up their residence in Kentucky when that state was still a part of the great undeveloped West and much of it yet bore on its face the rugged aspects of Nature in her condition of primal wildness. It was a part of their destiny to help to smooth that rough face and reduce that wild condition to subjection, to bring the rich and responsive soil to systematic productiveness and

render it fragrant with the flowers and bounteous with the fruits of cultivated life. They did their part with zeal and fidelity, and in his turn their son repeated on the virgin soil of Missouri what they had accomplished on that of Kentucky. Before leaving his native state he was united in marriage with one of its fair daughters, Miss Rebecca Truitt, who aided him greatly in planting their new home in a region strange to them, and gave to the duties of the household, remote from all their former ties and associations, the same diligent care and self-sacrificing devotion that he bestowed upon those of the field and stock range. They had ten children, three of whom are living: Melvina, the wife of Benjamin Williams who died in November, 1909; Millie, the wife of Joseph Agee; Clark, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Rebecca, the wife of H. B. White. The mother died on August 7, 1866, and the father on March 2, 1876.

Clark Herrin grew to manhood on his father's farm and took part in the cultivation of it from an early age. When he could be spared from its exacting labors, during the winter months of a few years, he attended the country school near his home, and in this he obtained all the scholastic training he had opportunity for. Soon after leaving school he began farming on his own account and raising live stock in connection with his farming operations. He has ever since been actively and profitably engaged in these pursuits, and it is sufficient proof that he has been successful to state that he started with nothing but his own ability and determination to win, and that he now owns and cultivates over eighty acres of good land, which he has brought to a high state of productiveness and has improved with comfortable and commodious buildings and other necessary structures; and to add that his stock industry has grown from a very small beginning to proportions of magnitude with a corresponding increase in profits and value. All he has he has acquired through his own industry, capacity and skill, without the aid of favoring circumstances or any special bounty of fortune. He seized his opportunities as they came and made the most of them for his own advantage, trusting nothing to chance, but doing his own duty fully in every particular in connection with his work. By this means he has risen to the first rank among the skillful and progressive farmers of his township, and his example has been a stimulus and a help to many others.

In the public affairs of the region in which he lives he has always taken a very active and helpful part for the good of the community. No undertaking of value in which the welfare of the people has been involved has been without his active aid, and all his efforts have been

governed by intelligence, wisdom and breadth of view. He has served the people faithfully as a member of the school board for more than five years, and in many other ways has contributed to their substantial benefit and advancement. His political allegiance is given firmly to the Democratic party and he is at all times zealous and active in its service, doing what he can to promote its success and further the interests of its candidates, although he is not himself desirous of holding office. In church connection he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and to that also he gives a due share of his time and service. In 1871 he was married to Miss Drusilla White, a lady of Macon county nativity and parentage. They had six children three of whom are living, their daughter Minnie, their son Ellis and their daughter Margaret, who is the wife of Joseph Bealmer. The mother of these children died on April 3, 1909.

WILLIAM V. CORBIN.

On this land of many climates, comprehensive resources and almost boundless possibilities, Nature has bestowed her treasures with unstinted prodigality and in endless variety. But she exacts her price for them, and does not yield them up to any, however ardent their desire, unless they pay what she demands. This comprises industry, skill, endurance and the commanding might of mind. It embraces both technical and practical knowledge and energy in the application of both, with what has aptly been called "the passion of great men," patience in waiting for results. In the measure in which men or communities possess these attributes and place them in action she is free with her bounty and well pleased to dispense it.

William V. Corbin of Independence township is one of the resolute and determined men of Macon county who have found the way to her storehouse and wrung from her a liberal share of its contents. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the expression, having made his own way in the world without the aid of favorable circumstances or outside aid of any kind, and in doing this has displayed the qualities of head and heart that Nature has held her gifts in reservation for. Such men are always a credit to themselves and a benefit to the communities in which their activities are employed. They do things of value and by their influence and example they awaken and set in motion productive forces in others.

Mr. Corbin was born in Macon county on October 4, 1865. His parents were James and Millie (Mayhew) Corbin. The father was a native of Kentucky, and came from that state to Missouri in early

life. They were progressive farmers and useful citizens here, repeating in the soil of Missouri the serviceable performances of their forefathers on that of Kentucky. Both died in this county in 1874. They were the parents of six children five of whom are living: Cytha, the wife of J. S. Butler; William V., the immediate subject of this memoir; Emma, the wife of R. Posey; Lou M., and Etta, the wife of Willard Buster.

William V. Corbin came into being a few months after the close of the Civil war and passed his boyhood amid some of the scenes of the desolation it wrought. The times were hard in all that section of the country that was just beginning to recover from the waste of its resources and the paralysis of its energies occasioned by sanguinary sectional strife. and the bare necessaries of life were often difficult to obtain. There was therefore but little opportunity for more than the most elementary schooling for the children of the depleted border, and this was all that young Corbin was able to get in the way of scholastic training. His share of even this was small and his chance of securing any was of short duration. He left school early and began to earn his own living and aid in the support of the family by working on the farm. In a few years, through his industry and frugality, he got a start and was able to begin farming for himself. He has been engaged in this industry, with stock-raising as an allied business, ever since, and has been very successful in his efforts. He bestows on his farm work and his stock industry all the labor and care his energetic nature impels him to, and he applies his attention to them in a systematic and progressive manner. His farm embraces 160 acres and is all under advanced cultivation except what is needed for grazing purposes, and it is also well improved with good buildings and fully equipped with the most approved modern appliances for the work that has to be done on it. It is one of the most valuable and desirable farms of its size in the township.

While working out his own progress Mr. Corbin has not neglected that of the locality in which he lives. He has been one of the foremost men in the energetic and practical support of every worthy enterprise for the improvement of the county and the benefit of its people. In public affairs he has at all times taken an earnest and serviceable interest, doing excellent work in behalf of the cause of public education for fifteen years as a member of the school board, and in many other ways adding the force of his influence and his inspiring example to the agencies at work for the general weal of the region around him. In

politics he is a Democrat, in fraternal life an Odd Fellow, and in religious connection a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Corbin has been married twice. In 1889 he was united with Miss Sula B. Shaver, a native of Macon county. They had two children, their son William H. and their daughter Vear M. The mother of these children died in 1896, and in 1897 the father was married to Miss Mealia Steele, who, also, was born and reared in this county. Three children have blessed their union, their son Arthur and their daughters Lottie and May, all of whom are members of the family circle and attending school.

JOHN D. EPPERSON.

Farmer, merchant and public official, and making an excellent record in each line of action, John D. Epperson of Independence township well deserves the high reputation he has as a man of sterling worth and a citizen of pronounced progressiveness and usefulness. The greater part of his life to the present time has been passed in Macon county and in productive industry among its people. He has shown that he is a man of resources and ability, and he is esteemed by his fellow citizens accordingly.

Mr. Epperson was born in Putnam county, Missouri, in 1857, and in a son of John B. and Lucy (Bunch) Epperson, natives of Kentucky, but long residents of this state. They were well-to-do farmers here, as their forefathers were in the state of their nativity, and they gave encouragement and active aid to every project which they deemed worthy for the development and improvement of the locality in which they lived. The father died in 1888, and the mother is still living. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are living: James M., John D., Joel B., William O., Sarah F., the wife of T. C. Doggett, Alonzo F., Walter D., Gilbert B. and Edith, the wife of Howard Doggett. In their several localities and lines of endeavor they are all adding to the wealth and importance of the country and giving estimable examples of good citizenship.

The family is not without the dramatic element in its history. Mr. Epperson's maternal grandfather, John Bunch, was a colonel in the Mexican war and bore himself gallantly in many of the brilliant battles of that short but decisive international conflict, and, like most of the others of our soldiers who survived it, came home crowned with the plaudits of the whole American people for the manner in which they had vindicated the honor of our country and added to the glory of its citizen soldiery.

John D. Epperson attained his manhood on his father's farm and secured his education at the country schools in its vicinity. He expected to be a farmer all his life, and deemed it best to devote himself to his chosen vocation at the earliest practicable date. Therefore, if he had any strong desire for more extensive scholastic attainments, he put them resolutely aside and turned his attention to farming as soon as he completed the limited course of instruction available to him in the great "university of the people," the common schools. But he did not close his eyes to opportunities in other lines of productive usefulness, and after farming and raising stock exclusively for a number of years he became a merchant, also, in 1901, locating at Ethel and handling poultry and produce. Two years later he entered upon a larger enterprise in the mercantile world, engaging in general merchandising at Cottage. He was connected with this business there for three years and then returned to farming, in which he has ever since been actively and profitably occupied. His farm comprises sixty acres and, in connection with its advanced cultivation, he carries on a very comfortable and successful business in raising live-stock for the general markets.

Like all other good citizens who have the welfare of their country at heart, Mr. Epperson takes an active part in politics. He is a Democrat and a wheelhorse in the service of his party. It has found his services worthy of high appreciation and himself capable of reflecting credit on it and benefiting the public in the discharge of official duties of importance and responsibility. He has been deputy assessor of the county for over five years and a member of the school board for more than three. He also served as road overseer nearly four years, and was recently elected a justice of the peace, but declined the office. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America and his religious affiliation with the Primitive Baptist church. His lodge and the congregation to which he belongs in his church receive a due share of his attention and both acknowledge the value of his service in all their worthy undertakings.

In November, 1875, Mr. Epperson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth King, a native of Macon county, as her parents were, also. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Epperson became the parents of three children, but only two of them are living, Stella B., who is the wife of James Enyeart, and Calla M., who is the wife of J. R. Sunderland. The parents and their daughters all stand high in the regard of the people around them and well deserve the esteem in which they are held. They are public spirited and progressive in behalf of their township and county, liberal and judicious in the support of all good

enterprises, and zealous in efforts to augment and intensify the power of all commendable agencies at work in the communities of their several homes.

RICHARD S. MATTHEWS.

Judge Matthews, the subject of this sketch, is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Missouri, which fine old commonwealth has represented his home from the time of his nativity to the present. He was born on a farm in Randolph county, this state, on the 14th day of July, 1847, and is a son of Richard Newman Matthews and Minerva Grundy (Phelps) Matthews, the former of whom was born and reared in Fauquier county, Virginia, a member of one of the old and honored families of that fine old commonwealth in which was cradled so much of our national history, and the latter of whom was born and reared in Oldham county, in the state of Kentucky. They were married in Randolph county, in the state of Missouri, and made their home from that time in Randolph county, where the father became a successful agriculturist and merchant and a man of prominence and influence in his section. Richard N. Matthews was originally a Whig and later a Democrat in his political allegiance, but he never desired or held public office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was born October 12, 1812, and passed the closing years of his life in Randolph county, this state, where he died July 19, 1894, at a venerable age. His cherished and devoted wife was born September 22, 1822, and was summoned to eternal rest August 16, 1887, and their two sons survive them, the subject of this review being the younger. Robert H. is a resident of Cairo, Randolph county, Missouri, and is engaged in farming.

Richard S. Matthews, to whom this review is dedicated, gained his preliminary education in the schools of his native county, and in the furtherance of his academic training he was matriculated in McGee College at College Mound, Macon county, in which well-ordered institution he continued a student for four years, and graduated from that institution. After leaving college he became a teacher in the same college for three years. In the meanwhile he had taken up the study of law, during the summer vacations, and read law under the effective preceptorship of Judge John W. Henry and Col. John F. Williams of Macon, Missouri, and in August, 1873 he demonstrated his eligibility for and was admitted to the bar of his native state, upon examination before Judge George H. Burkhart, of Randolph county. On the 1st of the following month he opened an office in Macon, and here he soon built

R. S. Matthews

up a satisfactory professional business. He gained a large and important clientage and he today controls an enviable practice both as a trial lawyer and counselor. He has been a close and appreciative student and has ever given much care to the preparation of his cases, being fortified by broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and showing marked versatility and power in the application of such knowledge. He has continuously given his attention to the active work of his profession, and for thirty-six years has been actively engaged in the practice of law at the City of Macon, and he stands today as one of the able and representative members of his profession in this section of the state, where he has ever maintained an inviolable hold upon popular confidence and esteem, having ordered his course according to the highest principles of integrity and honor.

Judge Matthews has been active in the promotion of the cause of the Democrat party and is one of its recognized leaders in his county. In 1878 he was elected judge of probate, and he continued incumbent of this office for three consecutive terms, representing a period of twelve years. He handled the affairs of the office with great ability and discrimination and his record in the same redounded to his credit and to the efficiency of service in this important branch of the County government. While Judge of the Probate Court he continued the practice of law in other courts. He also served twelve years as school director of Macon, and he has ever given his aid and influence in support of all that has touched the best interests of his home city and county. He is the owner of a considerable amount of productive land in Macon and Randolph counties and gives a general supervision to his farming interests. He is largely interested in horticulture, and has given it considerable attention. He is president of the Citizens' Bank of Macon and also of the Macon County Abstract Company. His material accumulations represent the tangible results of his own well directed endeavors, and his success has been achieved through worthy means, so that he has never been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the community which has so long represented his home and to whose progress he has contributed his due quota. He is not a member of any secret order or society. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and are active in the various departments of its work as well as liberal in the support of its collateral benevolences.

On the 21st of August, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Matthews to Miss Martha Armada Gilstrap, who was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of Col. Abner Lee Gilstrap

and Julian Ann (Cook) Gilstrap, who here continued to reside until her death. Her father was a prominent lawyer of the state, and filled a number of official positions of trust and honor. Miss Martha Armada Gilstrap, to whom Judge Matthews was married, went to and was a graduate of the same college as her husband. Judge and Mrs. Matthews became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Orlow Bertrand, who was a graduate from Cumberland University, in Tennessee, with the degree of A. B., and who had been admitted to the bar of Missouri, died soon thereafter of typhoid fever, on the 7th of October, 1897, at which time he was twenty-four years of age; Otho F. is one of the representative younger members of the Macon county bar and is associated with his father in practice, and is a graduate from the same university as his brother, Orlow B. He was married to Miss Mary Alby Anderson, of Palmyra, Missouri, December 25th, 1901. She is a descendant of one of the old and honored families of Missouri. Corinne and Richard Lee remain at the parental home. Richard Lee is a young business man, with good education and business qualifications. After finishing his studies in the Macon Public School he went to Missouri Valley College, and afterwards attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Corinne, .after graduating from the Macon High School, completed her education in Monticello Seminary at Godfry, Illinois.

JAMES THOMAS MATHIS.

Although neither a pioneer himself nor the son of one, James T. Mathis, whose farm of over 100 acres, located in Independence township, is one of the model country homes of Macon county, had noted pioneers among his ancestors on both sides of the house, and inherited their spirit of endurance, self-sacrificing industry, conquest and improvement. He has contributed essentially and substantially to the development and enrichment of the region in which he has his home, and through its advancement to the progress and aggrandizement of the whole state.

Mr. Mathis is a native of Macon county and was born on December 10, 1879. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Hall) Mathis, were also born and reared in this county, and here they passed the whole of their married life, the father ending his days in August, 1883, amid the scenes of his useful labors and rich in the esteem of the whole people. He was a farmer and a very active man in connection with everything in which the enduring welfare of the township and county were involved. His father was born and reared in North Carolina,

and moved from that state to Kentucky in his early manhood. He was married to a Kentucky lady, whose family had been domesticated in the state for one or two generations before her birth. In 1890 she was married a second time.

James T. Mathis was the only child of his father, and grew to manhood on the parental homestead. He obtained his education in the country schools in the neighborhood of his home, and as soon as he left school began farming, for a time with his father and afterward on his own account, continuing his operations in this line of activity until 1907, when he started the mercantile establishment of which he is still the proprietor and enterprising manager. He still owns his farm, however, and oversees its cultivation and also gives his personal attention to the thriving live-stock industry conducted on it. His store is located in the progressive village of Cottage, and is in keeping with the wideawake and enterprising people of that neighborhood who patronize it. Mr. Mathis holds high rank as a very energetic and thoroughly up-to-date merchant, keeping his stock at all times up to the full requirements of the community and conducting all his dealings with the utmost fairness and propriety.

The farm interests and the mercantile engagements which require the attention of Mr. Mathis are extensive and exacting, and he gives them all the most careful and intelligent attention, neglecting nothing in connection with them that good business management demands. But he does not allow them to wholly engross him, or put away from his view the interests of the community in a general way. Every undertaking in which the progress and elevation of the township and county are involved has his earnest, active and stimulating support, whether it be connected with the industrial, the moral, the mental or the civil and social life of the community. In politics he is a Democrat of firm convictions and is always zealous and effective in the service of his party. He is at this time (1910) its county committeeman for Independence township and his leadership in that section is recognized as wise and potential. As a member of the school board for over six years, and during most of that period its clerk, he rendered excellent and highly valued service to one of the most esteemed and useful public institutions the people have, the public school system. In fraternal life he is prominently connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 24, 1899, he was married to Miss Morah Scott, a native of this county, where her mother also was born, the father being a native of Ohio. Two daughters have blessed the union, Hazel, who is now eight years old, and Daphne, who is six.

CHARLES TIMOTHY SNOW.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir belongs to a family whose members have borne important parts in the later history and development of Macon county and have met every requirement of duty in public and private life with fidelity, capacity and breadth of view. They have shown ability to advance their own fortunes in a way that has commanded the approval and admiration of the people around them, and at the same time have exhibited an intelligent and broad-minded interest in the general welfare of the community of their home, which has been fruitful of good results to it and in the highest degree creditable to them. A short history of the family will be found in a sketch of Edgar Snow, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Charles T. Snow is a brother of Edgar Snow. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in July, 1863, and came with his parents to Missouri and Macon county in his boyhood. He obtained his academic training in the public schools of the village of Economy and St. James Academy, of Macon, and, after completing it, engaged in farming for a few years. Mercantile life presented many attractions to him and laid strong temptations in his way. In 1884 he surrendered to its persuasiveness and joined his brother, E. O. Snow, in general merchandizing. The partnership lasted until December 1, 1887, when Charles T. sold his interests in the business and returned to the cultivation of his farm. This embraces 395 acres and is well improved and provided with every appliance for its systematic and vigorous cultivation according to the most approved modern methods. Mr. Snow is unceasing in his industry, wise and prudent in his management and very progressive in his enterprise. And the returns from his husbandry are commensurate with the outlay of time, energy and intelligence he makes to secure them. In connection with his farming operations he carries on an extensive and profitable industry in raising live-stock for shipment to the Eastern markets, in which his product has a high rank and an excellent reputation. He is also a stockholder in the Atlanta State Bank and connected with other institutions of value to the community.

In addition to taking a very earnest interest and a very helpful part in the local public affairs of the township and county, and doing all in his power to promote the substantial welfare of both, Mr. Snow has a deep and intense solicitude for the good of the whole country. He is a Republican in political relations and always manifests his interest in the success of his party by ardent and effective efforts to aid in bring-

ing that about. He rendered the township excellent service for more than ten years as a member of the school board and an intelligent and studious devotion to the welfare of the schools. Another way in which he has been of signal service to the people has been as president and one of the promoters of the Union Telephone Company, which has been developed under their management to the highest degree of efficiency and become one of the prime necessaries of daily life to the business, social and domestic interests of the territory throughout which it operates.

In 1884 Mr. Snow was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Moody, who was born, reared and educated in Macon county. They have had two children, but the only one living is their son, Raymond M. Like his parents, he is well esteemed in all parts of the county, and, like them, he shows in his daily demeanor a cordial interest in the welfare of the region in which his lot has been cast and all the lofty attributes of the best American citizenship, as all other members and connections of the family do. In the spring of 1910 he moved to Atlanta, where he now makes his home.

F. L. REYNOLDS.

From the time when he was two years old, F. L. Reynolds, now one of the energetic and enterprising merchants of Economy, and also a prominent and progressive farmer of Lyda township, has been a resident of this county. He was born at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1874, and was brought by his parents to Missouri and Macon county in 1876. He is a son of Stephen and Mattie (Franklin) Reynolds, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. They had four children and three of them are living, Simeon, F. L. and Sadie, the wife of H. Ferguson, of Iowa. The father was a Republican in his political relations and at all times took a very active part in the campaigns and councils of his party. He was a blacksmith in occupation and for years conducted one of the best known shops in the county. It was located in Atlanta and laid a very large extent of the surrounding country under tribute to its trade, for the proprietor was known far and wide as an excellent mechanic, and also as a citizen with a store of worldly wisdom and a cordial and helpful interest in the affairs of the whole region in which he was conducting his business. He died in 1899, having survived by seven years his wife, who passed away in 1892.

Their son, F. L. Reynolds, was reared in Atlanta and obtained his education in its public schools. After leaving school he at once took up the struggle for advancement among men for himself, working

out on farms in the neighborhood of his home for his board and clothes for a few years. He was industrious and frugal, losing no time that he could employ usefully, and wasting no money in frivolity or pleasure. His progress was slow and painful for awhile, but as soon as he got a start he was able to put his reserve force in action and then the advance became more rapid, regular and productive. It has been steady and continuous ever since, bringing Mr. Reynolds into greater and greater prominence as a man and citizen and establishing him more and more firmly in the regard and good will of the people all around him. They saw that he was a man of thrift and enterprise, and they soon learned that he had a strong and abiding interest in whatever concerned the substantial and enduring welfare of the township and county, or the progress and comfort of its inhabitants.

Mr. Reynolds now owns and cultivates 110 acres of superior land and is extensively engaged in raising stock. He is also connected in a leading way with the mercantile life of the community as a produce and commission merchant of high rank and great activity. In his political faith he leans to the Republican party, but is rather independent. He always takes an earnest interest in political affairs and is an energetic worker for the side he favors; but the good of the community is his first consideration and party interests come afterward, if at all. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The religious tendencies and activities of the family are manifested through Mrs. Reynolds' membership in the Baptist church and her husband's liberal support of the worthy undertakings of all denominations. Her maiden name was Mattie Wells, and she is a native of Macon county and a daughter of Illinois parents. Her marriage with Mr. Reynolds took place in 1899, and they have three children, Tyneth, Luran and Arnice. All that Mr. Reynolds is as a farmer, business man and citizen he has made himself. Fortune never smiled on him unless he compelled her to by his spirit and enterprise, and he has never enjoyed political favors of any kind, for all his life he has steadfastly refused to accept a public office of any kind. He is, altogether, a self-made man and creditable to the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER.

From his early youth, William Henry Miller, who is now prominent in the industrial and public life of Economy and Lyda townships, in this county, has been obliged to make his own way in the world, and do it under circumstances that for years were not only unfavorable

but decidedly adverse. He became an orphan in his childhood by the death of his father, but being the only child of his parents, it might have been supposed that he would have his pathway through life smoothed for him and receive substantial aid in his progress along its upward course. Fate decreed otherwise, however, and threw him on his own resources at an early age. It is to be said to his credit that he accepted her challenge and lifted her gage of battle in the spirit in which it was delivered. He took up the burden of life for himself cheerfully and has borne it vigorously, judiciously and successfully.

Mr. Miller is a native of Monroe county, Missouri, where he was born on November 6, 1859. His father, William Miller, was also a native of that county and was making a good record as an enterprising and progressive farmer when death laid low his hopes and ended his labors when he was but twenty-five years of age. The mother, whose maiden name was Melinda Goodding, assumed the burden of rearing their only child, William Henry, with the ardor of a faithful and devoted spirit, but her resources were unequal to her desires in the matter, and, although she did the best she could under the circumstances, it was not enough. Her mother was a native of Macon county also, and before the Civil war was in comfortable circumstances, owning extensive property and a number of slaves. The war left her almost destitute and her offspring with next to nothing. The Miller household was therefore dependent on its own exertions and met its crisis bravely. As soon as the son was able he began to provide for himself, and in the meantime the mother was married to a second husband.

The son secured what education he could at the free fountain of the public schools, and when he left school worked for a time on the farm and in the saw mill belonging to his stepfather. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1885 started a shop of his own. He won his way from the beginning by very slow and toilsome advances at first, but on a smoother way and with greater progress a few years later. He is still carrying on his blacksmithing establishment in Economy, and is also engaged profitably in farming, the operations of the farm being largely conducted by his young son, who, although but a boy, has the spirit of a man and has exhibited a man's capacity for work and management, too.

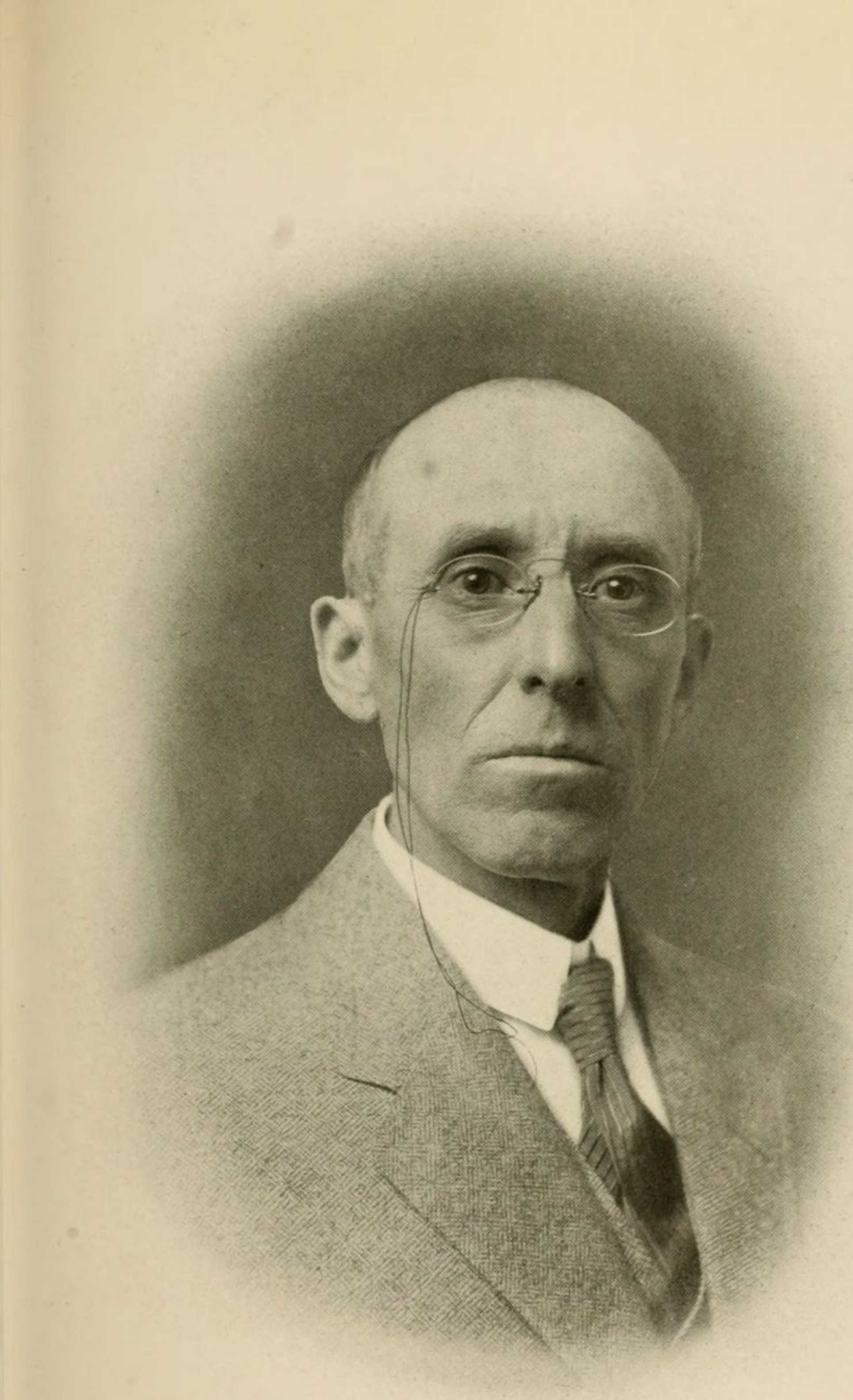
Mr. Miller trains with the Democratic party in political affairs and is one of its most effective and incessant working members. He takes an earnest and judicious interest in the local affairs of the township and village of his home, and gives all the aid in his power to promote the interests of the people who live in them. During the last six years he

has been a member of the school board and part of that period its president. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and in religious affiliation with the Baptist church. On November 6, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Ada Wells, who was born and reared in this county. They have three children, Emmett, Ruth and Ralph, all living at home, attending school and assisting in the work of the farm and the household. Among the people of Economy and Lyda township Mr. Miller stands high as a mechanic, a farmer and a citizen. In all relations he is conscientious and upright in the performance of his duties, with earnest consideration for the general weal, as well as for his own advancement.

JOHNSON MORROW.

This gentleman, who is now serving as mayor of Callao, the office having sought and taken possession of him much against his will in April, 1909, is one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of Macon county. He was engaged in merchandising from his early manhood until a very recent date, and since leaving that department of human endeavor, has been cashier of one of the leading banks in this part of the state. In each field of labor he has exhibited fine capacity, great enterprise and a sterling worth that have brought him universal commendation and raised him to a position of leadership among the people. He has also labored for the general good while pushing his own affairs with success, and been one of the potential factors in promoting the development and improvement of the township and county.

Mr. Morrow is a native of Callao, where he was born on October 24, 1855. He is the son of Jefferson and Minervia (Summers) Morrow, a brief account of whose useful lives will be found on another page of this work. The son grew to manhood and obtained his education in the locality of his birth, and as soon as his limited schooling was completed began the struggle for advancement among men as a merchant at Barryville, in this state. He was also postmaster of the town for eleven years. In 1899 he sold his interests at Barryville and moved to Callao, where he started a new mercantile enterprise under the name and style of Morrow, Pillers & Goodrich, of which he was the head for over nine years. On February 1, 1909, he sold out to his partners, Messrs. Pillers and Goodrich, and bought the stock of I. B. Jones in the Bank of Callao, of which he became the cashier on June 1, 1909. The bank has been a flourishing and progressive institution from its start, and it is certain that its pace in business will not be slackened and its ele-



JOHNSON MORROW

vated tone in management will not be lowered while its affairs remain under the direction of Mr. Morrow.

In addition to the active business which occupies him in connection with the bank, Mr. Morrow owns and conducts the operations of a large farm on which he carries on a profitable industry in general farming and raising high grade Jersey cattle. This enterprise has contributed essentially to elevating the standard of cattle in the county and helped to bring the industry of stock-growing, as it is carried on in this locality, into general notice and good esteem throughout a wide extent of the surrounding country. Mr. Morrow's herd is one of the best in the state and products of it are eagerly sought by purchasers from many widely scattered localities.

In politics Mr. Morrow adheres steadfastly to the Democratic faith and shows the strength of his convictions by active service in behalf of his party. But he is himself very averse to official life and prefers to aid in advancing the cause which he defends and advocates from the honorable post of a private station, fighting for its welfare among the militant soldiery of its rank and file. His feelings and desires in this respect were overborne, however, in April, 1909, when against his will and over his protest, he was unanimously elected mayor of Callao. Taking the wishes of his fellow citizens of the town as a command and imperative call to duty, he accepted the office, and, by his wise, straightforward and enterprising administration of its affairs, soon fully justified the faith that was so freely and feelingly expressed in his election.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Free Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and his religious allegiance is given to the Christian church. In the good work of all these organizations he is zealous and serviceable, and in each his membership is highly appreciated. But his assistance is not given only to the organizations in which he holds membership. His hand is open and his influence is freely exerted in behalf of every worthy enterprise in which the welfare of the people, or any part of them, is involved. Every commendable undertaking for the improvement of the community has felt the impulse of his quickening spirit and known the guidance of his excellent judgment, and these have been bestowed freely without regard to circumstances, whenever the matter in hand has seemed to him worthy of his aid. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Melissa E. Vernum, a native of Callao and daughter of John A. and Lucy (Spicer) Vernum, both now deceased. Seven children have been born in the household and all of them are living. They are: Anna, the wife of P. E. Pease, of Callao;

Samuel F., who is also a resident of Callao; and Charles W., Helen G., Paul, Vivian and Virginia, who still brighten the parental home with their presence and help to make it one of the pleasant and characteristic social centers of the town.

THEOPHILUS JONES.

Combining in his make-up the sturdy characteristics of the Welsh people and the enterprise and all-daring determination of America, and in his experience a knowledge of the customs, habits and methods of thought, together with the industrial pursuits and political aspirations of the people in different parts of the country, and in his own special training the acquisitions gained in several pursuits of varied character, Theophilus Jones came to his present location and occupation well prepared for its exactions and capable of holding his own in any condition or under any requirements. In his prosperous and productive career he has shown that his training was not wasted on him, and the seeds of it fell on fruitful ground.

Mr. Jones is a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a region filled with strenuous industrial life and distinguished for the enterprise and progressiveness of its people. He was born there on February 21, 1844, and there he grew to manhood and secured his education, attending the district schools and the university at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Thomas and Elenor (Williams) Jones, natives of Wales, the former born and reared in the southern part of that country and the latter in the northern part. They came to Missouri in 1870, and here they passed the remainder of their days. They had a family of seven children. Three of them are living: Edward I., Anna, the wife of E. G. Snow, of Atlanta, and Theophilus. The mother died on July 26, 1885, and the father on January 24, 1890.

After leaving school he was engaged in the mercantile business for a few years, finally settled at Vienna, in Macon county, Missouri, and has been in the farming and stock-raising business ever since. In this dual pursuit in the agricultural interests of the county, he has ever since expended his efforts and of it he has made a very gratifying success. He is now the owner of about 200 acres of good land, all of which is under advanced cultivation, except what is devoted to grazing his stock, and all yielding abundant returns for the labor and intelligence bestowed upon it.

The affairs of his township and county have greatly interested Mr. Jones and he has given them close and careful attention. The welfare of the region around him and that of the people who inhabit it

are prime considerations with him and at all times command his most earnest and energetic attention. For this reason he has not allied himself with any political party specifically, but has kept himself free to support the policies and candidates in whose success he has believed the best interests of the public were vitally involved. But this independence has not stayed his hand with reference to public affairs or lessened his energy in seeking to secure what he has considered the best results in every election. He has been a justice of the peace since 1878 and a member of the school board more than thirty years. He was married in January, 1876, to Miss Edna E. Snow, a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan. They became the parents of three children, Owen W., Edith R. and Paul L., all of whom are living. Their mother died on August 12, 1908.

FISHER H. RICE.

Owning and cultivating 300 acres of land, except what is reserved for grazing purposes, and carrying on his farming industry and his extensive live-stock business with an enterprise and vigor that commands success and compels large returns for his outlay of diligence and intelligence, Fisher H. Rice, of Independence township, is one of the leading agriculturists of Macon county, and both in his contributions to its general wealth and consequence and his fine example and helpful influence in its public life, is justly regarded as one of its most worthy and representative citizens. His life to this time has been passed in the county, and here, also, his father lived and labored from his birth to his death, and his grandfather spent his best and wisest years.

Mr. Rice was born in Macon county on November 13, 1873, and is a son of John W. and Maria (Hayden) Rice, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Kentucky ancestry, but both born and reared in this county. They had four children, Fisher H., Sadie M., the wife of James Montgomery, Rosie and William T. All four are living and exemplifying in good citizenship and general usefulness the lessons they received by admonition and example at the parental fireside. The father was a Democrat in his political views and always took an active interest in public affairs and the campaigns of his party, rendering it effective service and enjoying in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of both its leaders and its rank and file. He was a justice of the peace for many years, road overseer for several terms and a member of the school board for nearly a quarter of a century. He died in December,

1908. The mother is still living, and is regarded with universal veneration wherever she is known.

Fisher H. Rice was prepared for the battle of life by careful training at home and a limited extent of academic instruction in the country schools of the neighborhood. The home training included a full measure of participation in the farm work of the homestead, and this was immediately useful in giving him strength and suppleness of body and independence and self-reliance of spirit. It was permanently serviceable in giving him intimate practical knowledge of the lines of industry in which his life was to be spent, and so, when he left school and soon afterward began a farming and stock-raising industry of his own, he was well qualified and equipped for the undertaking. He farmed for a number of years and then conducted a harness-maker's establishment at Ethel for two years. In 1897 he sold his interest in the harness factory and since then has devoted his whole time and energy to farming and his live-stock interests, except what has been demanded in helping to push forward the general progress of the community and promote the general welfare of its people. In all things pertaining to these he has done his full part as a good citizen, and his efforts in their behalf have been highly appreciated by those who have had the benefit of them.

In political relations Mr. Rice is anchored firmly to the Democratic party and he is energetic and loyal in his service to it. But he has at all times steadfastly refused to consider overtures to become a candidate for political office himself, always preferring to serve the public from the honorable post of private citizenship. On August 22, 1900, he was married to Miss Anna M. Johnston, a native of this county. They have one child, their daughter, Alba, who is now (1909) eight years old. The parents mingle freely in the best social circles and are universally esteemed.

JOHN W. THURMAN.

From the dawn of his manhood until a year or two ago, when he retired from all pursuits of strenuous activity, John W. Thurman, of Independence township, was one of the most energetic and progressive farmers of Macon county. His operations were not as extensive as those of some other farmers in the county, although they were considerable, but they were of a high character, advanced in method and fruitful in good results for him and the general progress of the region in which they were conducted. Mr. Thurman is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1844, and was brought to Missouri when less than a

year old. He grew to manhood in this portion of the state and has mingled with its people all his years to this time. He therefore began his farming and stock-raising industries with considerable knowledge of what was required to develop them to their utmost possibilities, and he has applied his knowledge with assiduous industry, good judgment and comprehensive breadth of view. His success is, therefore, the logical outcome of ability and intelligence applied skilfully to circumstances and conditions whose capabilities and requirements were well understood from the start.

Mr. Thurman is a son of Samuel and Emma (Lee) Thurman, natives of Kentucky, who came to this state in 1845 and followed farming for a livelihood until death ended their labors, the mother passing away in 1888 and the father in 1900. They had thirteen children, but only three of them are living now: James T., John W. and Francis E. Having arrived in this part of the country while it was yet on or near the frontier, with all its forms of government and civil institutions still crude and unsystematized, the father was called upon to take an important part in public affairs in the locality, and he won general esteem and approbation for the valuable services he rendered in this respect, and his name is held in appreciative remembrance among all classes of the people.

His son, John W. Thurman, grew to manhood on the family homestead and performed with ability and fidelity his full portion of the labor it entailed upon the household. He attended the country schools of the neighborhood when he had opportunity, and thereby secured a fair common school education. The higher walks of academic acquirement were not open to him, as he lived in a region in which the conquest over nature was not yet wholly won and the necessity for continuing the struggle with vigor and unceasing attention left small chance for other pursuits. But he acquired enough of mental development through book learning to serve his needs, and as he had already selected farming as his occupation for life, as soon as he left school he began to move toward an enterprise of his own in this great field of labor. For a few years longer he remained with his parents and assisted them on the family farm. Then he began operations for himself, and in these he was successful from the start. His progress at first was, of course, slow and his struggles were arduous. But he was persistent and, after a time, the reults were larger and the advance toward comfort and consequence became more rapid. He now owns 239 acres of fine land and has his farm well improved and thoroughly equipped with the most approved implements of husbandry. His live-stock industry is

also extensive and profitable. It is conducted with vigor and intelligence, as all his undertakings are, with the best results always in view and all efforts bent toward securing them.

Within a short time recently Mr. Thurman has given up all strenuous activity, giving over the management of his farm and stock interests to others while he finds occupation for his mind in looking after affairs in which he is interested that do not require intense physical activity. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Bank of Atlanta and has other interests in the industrial and financial institutions of the community. In political faith he is a Democrat, and, while devoted to his party in loyal allegiance and faithful service, has always refused public office of any kind, except that for the good of the community he consented to serve as one of the school trustees for a period of eight years. During the last eighteen years he has been an active member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and for a much longer time one of the zealous and energetic working forces in the Southern Methodist church. In March, 1874, he was married to Miss Paulina Bennett, a native of Schuyler county, Missouri, and a daughter of Virginia and North Carolina parentage. Four children blessed the union and brightened the family circle: Luvella, now the wife of J. F. Seney, Harvey, Ezekiel and Ira.

JAMES H. ELLIOTT.

As a representative man among the promoters of one of the leading industries of Macon county, James H. Elliott, of Independence township, has an elevated and firmly fixed place in the public esteem and well deserves it. He is one of the leading farmers of his township and conducts his operations in the most progressive and enlightened way. They are profitable to him because by his skill and enterprise he makes them so; and they are beneficial to the region around him because they contribute to its wealth, prosperity and influence, and also because the force of his stimulating example produces and quickens activity and progress in others.

Mr. Elliott was born in Macon county in 1872, and is a scion of good old Kentucky families, whose farming operations on the fertile soil of the Blue Grass state helped its progress toward its present high state of development, commercial greatness and political influence for several generations prior to the advent of any of their members into the industrial life of Missouri. Mr. Elliott's father, George Elliott, accompanied his parents from their Kentucky home to Missouri when he

was a boy. The family located in Macon county, and here he grew to manhood and became a farmer. He is still living and still actively engaged in tilling the soil and raising cattle and other live-stock. He was married to Miss Sarah Herrin, and they became the parents of four children, Cora, the wife of Thomas Tate, James H., George and Ada, all of whom are living.

James H. Elliott has passed the whole of his life to this time in Macon county, the boyhood and youth on his father's farm and the mature years on one of his own. He secured a limited education in the country schools—all that their facilities and his opportunities could give him—but it has served his purpose well and been of great service to him. It taught him the value of intelligence and how to get it, and the lesson has not been lost upon him. He has been a man of reading and reflection, especially in the line of his business, and has a considerable fund of general information, with special acquisitions concerning agricultural life and the live-stock industry, in both of which he is energetically engaged. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, not far from the town of Atlanta, and in its condition of advanced development, rich productiveness and high state of improvement it is very creditable as a product of his enterprise and wisdom, good taste and breadth of view, and is also creditable to the township in which it is located as one of its representative country homes.

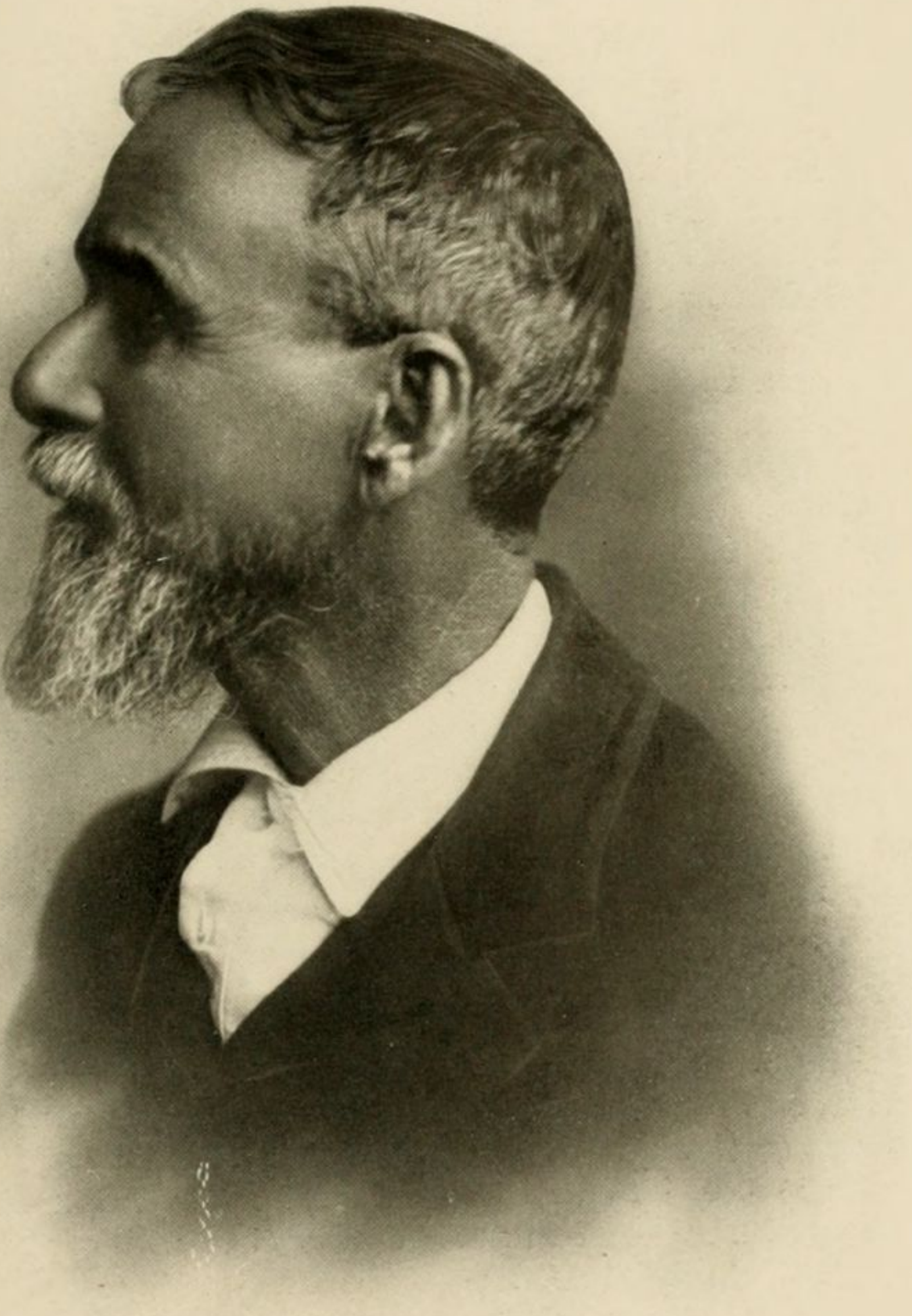
Mr. Elliott is in no sense an empiric or an experimenter in any sentimental significance. But he has intellectual hospitality and welcomes every new idea that seems commendable to him and gives it a chance in use to prove its value. He is progressive in his farming and his stock-breeding, and endeavors to keep abreast with the most advanced thought and discovery in both lines of endeavor. He is progressive for the community, too, as well as for himself, and omits no effort he is able to make in the way of promoting its welfare and progress. As a member of the local school board he has been of great service to the people, and in all other ways he has looked upon their best interests as closely allied with his own. In politics he is an active working Democrat, eager for the success of his party and zealous in its service. In 1894 he was married to Miss Myrtle Bealmer, a native of this county, but of Kentucky ancestry. They have one child, their son, Ernest, who is attending school. The parents stand well in social life, are regarded as worthy of all esteem in every attribute of their citizenship, and are looked upon as among the most useful of the township's population.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, D. O.

All Macon county men who have won distinction are entitled to have their record set forth in any work that claims to be in any sense an account of the lives of the county's progressive men, and the means and efforts by which its development and progress have been achieved. No work of the character of this publication would be complete without some mention of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the osteopathic school of medical treatment and now head of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, which was chartered by the state in 1894. Like other men who broached a new theory in science which disturbs long established beliefs and old prejudices, Dr. Still was obliged to win his way to success and popular approval through tribulations and opposition that sometimes amounted almost to persecution. But he felt that he had conceived something of great value to mankind, and he persevered in his efforts to make it known and established its worth in spite of all opposing forces, and he is now firmly fixed in popular esteem as the discoverer of a new system and one of its most accomplished and capable practitioners to be found in the whole country.

Dr. Still was born in Lee county, Virginia, August 6, 1828, and is a son of Rev. Abram Still, a Methodist minister and doctor of medicines, who moved his family to New Market, Tennessee, in 1834. There Dr. A. T. Still became a student at Holston college, in which he continued the scholastic training he had begun in a little log schoolhouse in his native state. In 1837 the father was sent by the conference to which he belonged as a missionary to Missouri and moved his family to this state, making the journey overland with teams and consuming seven weeks in the trip. He located in Macon county, where he was one of the first settlers. He traveled all over the country, new and trackless as it was, preaching the gospel to the people in his ministerial capacity and tending the sick as a doctor, in both lines of activity doing a great deal of good. He founded seven churches in this wild territory and was the pastor of all of them. He took up a large track of land near Barnesville, in Independence township, and a few years later built on it a large two-story house of hewed logs, which was one of the most commodious and imposing in all this region at the time, and was so well built that, although it is more than sixty years old, it scarcely shows any signs of age or wear.

The children of the family attended the subscription schools of the period, and in them the future doctor completed his academic education and qualified himself to become a teacher himself. He taught for



ANDREW T. STILL

some time in a primitive log building, although a new one, about one mile west of Barnesville, and was successful in the work. Among the men who have since risen to prominence that attended his school is Dr. J. F. Gross of Callao, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. In 1849 Dr. Still was united in marriage with Miss Mary Vaughn, a sister of "Aunt Fannie" Edwards, who now lives in Macon. She died September 29, 1859 leaving one daughter, Mrs. John Cowgill now living in Ottawa, Kansas, and in 1852 he moved his family to Kansas, where he practiced medicine in company with his father, having prepared himself for the profession while teaching school and afterward. He also farmed while living in Kansas and took part in everything of public importance which occurred in the region of his home. His practice was mainly among the Shawnee Indians, with whom he was on very friendly terms. On November 24, 1860 Dr. Still contracted a second marriage, the lady of this choice being Mary E. Turner. Four children of this union are still living, and all reside at Kirksville, Missouri.

Dr. Still always had a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the country, and when the Civil war broke out he promptly followed his political convictions to the battlefield and fought for them as valiantly as any soldier in the service. After the war he renewed his activity as a physician and farmer and also operated a saw mill some time and continued to grow into prominence among the people. He was a member of the committee appointed to locate the University of The M. E. Church at Baldwin, Kansas, and being skillful as a carpenter and builder, he helped to saw the lumber and put up the buildings of this institution. He also served in the Kansas legislature in 1857-58.

For a number of years before making any announcement of his theory of healing diseases without medicine, to which he gave the name of osteopathy, he was a diligent student of it in all its bearings. At length he announced it and began to teach it. He then traveled from place to place in Missouri, practicing his theory and making many remarkable cures. Some of these appeared so remarkable to the people that they attributed supernatural power to him and became afraid to say aught against him lest he do them some harm. But he persevered in his efforts and in time overcame all opposition and gained a large number of followers. He established a school at Kirksville and had students from all parts of the country, and this finally expanded into the present American School of Osteopathy, the parent institution of the new school of medicine which he founded, and which now has zealous practitioners in every state and almost every county in the United States.

The main building of the institution is a large and well arranged structure which cost more than $80,000, and is well adapted to the uses for which it was erected, also an up-to-date hospital at a cost of over $75,000. The school is flourishing, and the man who founded it is living in comfort after so many trials, in high esteem after so much obloquy in a handsome residence after passing many years of his earlier life in log cabins, many of which he helped to build. His life record is the old story of opposition to truth which has not been long established, persecution of faith which the world has not tested, misrepresentation and abuse for doing good in a manner that is new to the public. Its later chapters are, however, different from those in the lives of many martyrs, for they record triumphant success and complete vindication from all that was ever said in the earlier parts, and the general acceptance of views which scarcely anybody would tolerate when they were first made known by the practical genius who thought them out.

JOHN WESLEY WIGGANS.

All of the forty years of life that have so far been vouchsafed to this very progressive and successful farmer of Independence township, in this county, have been passed in the county and all of his activities have been employed in the commendable work of helping to build up and develop it and advance the best interests of its people. He was born and reared in Macon county, obtained his education in its public schools, married one of its native daughters, and has been engaged all of his mature life in tilling a portion of its soil as his own particular and productive enterprise. He has also been active and serviceable in its public life, and has ministered to the welfare of its people by ability and fidelity in a number of public offices. Mr. Wiggans is, therefore, wholly a product of the county, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit, desires and aspirations of its inhabitants, and truly representative of the best that is in them.

The useful life of John Wesley Wiggans began on May 1, 1869. His father, William Harrison Wiggans, was born in Indiana and brought to Missouri by his parents when he was but five years old. He passed his life as a farmer in this county, ranking well among its enterprising agriculturists and standing high in the regard of the people as a citizen. In 1846 he was married to Miss Clara Johnson, and by this marriage became the father of four children, but two of whom are living: Elizabeth, the wife of John Bennett, of Chillicothe, and Matilda, the wife of John Faught, of Atlanta. Their mother

died in 1857, and in September, 1860, the father married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Jane B. Russell. Of the second marriage eight children were born, and of these but three are living: John W.; Nancy, the wife of Henry Collins, of Atlanta, and Arzella, the wife of Bert Clough. The father died on July 28, 1887, and his widow in 1890.

Their son, John Wesley Wiggans, grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting in its labors during his boyhood and youth, and attending the country schools in the neighborhood when he could get a chance for a few weeks during the winter months at intervals. When his school days were over he gave his whole attention to farming, for awhile in the service and under the direction of his father, and then on his own account. He has stuck to his first choice of an occupation ever since, allowing no allurement, however rosy, and no temptation, however strong, to lead him away from it, and he has won the usual reward of constancy and fidelity, success in his undertakings and a firm hold on the regard and good will of his fellow-men. His farm of ninety acres, located near the town of Atlanta, with its ample improvements and full equipment, has risen to great value under his careful and intelligent management, and is one of the attractive and desirable country homes of the township. His live-stock industry also flourishes, giving him good returns for his labor in connection with it and sustaining and widening the excellent reputations he has in the trade for the superior quality of his output.

Mr. Wiggans is a pronounced Democrat in his political faith and adherence, and he is at all times earnestly serviceable to his party. He has helped it greatly as a soldier in the ranks for many years, and has reflected high credit on it by the able and conscientious performance of every duty in a number of different official positions. He has been township committeeman four years, a member of the school board more than eight, and constable for over twelve. In these several positions of trust and responsibility he has fully satisfied the people of the township by the manner in which he has attended to the public business and the straightforwardness and strict integrity of all his official transactions. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and warmly attached to his lodge, in the proceedings of which he takes a very active part. On July 28, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Epperley, who was born and reared in this county, but whose grandparents came to this state from Kentucky, and whose great-grandparents emigrated to the United States from Germany, where their forefathers were domesticated from time imme-

morial. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggans have five children: Evert, aged eleven; George, aged ten; Nellie, aged eight; John D., aged five, and Ben Franklin, an infant of tender years.

JAMES N. GREENSTREET.

James N. Greenstreet, who is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Drake township, this county, with a fine farm of 170 acres of well cultivated land lying near the village of Tullvania, was born in Byron county, Kentucky, in 1844, and has been a resident of Macon county, Missouri, fifty-five years, except for a short time during the Civil war. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Williams) Greenstreet, the former born and reared in Kentucky and the latter a native of Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1854 and located in this county. Here they were actively and profitably engaged in farming until death ended their labors, that of the mother occurring in 1900, and that of the father in 1889. They had nine children and five of them are living: Elizabeth, the wife of E. T. Davis; James N.; Newton; Joseph, and Mary, the wife of James Golden. The parents were married in 1832.

For a quarter of a century after attaining his maturity the father conducted farming operations in his native state, and, although the appeals of the farther West became at times insistent and almost persuaded him to become an element in its productive industries, he clung to the scenes and associations of his childhood and continued his arduous endeavors for advancement in the locality in which he had begun them. At length, however, the winning smile of the region beyond the great "Father of Waters" from his home overbore all other considerations, and he became a resident of Missouri. Results proved that his move was a wise one, for he prospered in the new country and became prominent and influential in its local affairs. He was a Democrat in politics, and, although he would never consent to accept a political office, he took a great and helpful interest in his party and during the whole of his residence in this county was one of the zealous and effective workers for its success.

His son, James N. Greenstreet, grew to manhood on his father's farm and completed in the district schools of Linn county, in this state, the education he had begun in those of his native county in Kentucky. When he was seventeen years old the great Civil war began, and, believing firmly in the cause of the Confederacy, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company B, First Missouri Infan-

try. He remained in the service to the close of the mighty conflict and took an active part in many of its sanguinary engagements, among them the battle of Lexington. In the shock of battle and fury of the charge he never flinched, but on every field of carnage and in every military duty bore his part with the valor of his native state and in accordance with the traditions of his family. Yet he escaped serious disaster, and after the end of the war returned to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry at his Missouri home. In this domain of industry he has had his hand to the plow continuously ever since, with steadily increasing prosperity and widening reputation as a wise and skilful farmer. He now owns 170 acres of excellent land and has it all under cultivation, except the portion which is reserved for grazing purposes in carrying on his extensive operations in raising live-stock.

The interests of the township and county have been ever considered as of the highest importance in the sweep of Mr. Greenstreet's vision, and to their advancement he has given the full share of a good citizen's tribute in counsel, in effort and in the stimulus furnished by an inspiring example. As a member of the local school board for more than twenty years he has rendered excellent service in connection with one of the most valued and important public institutions in the country, and in many other ways, also, he has contributed to the general prosperity and progress of the region in which he lives. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and in behalf of its success he is at all times an ardent and energetic worker. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and in religious affiliation belongs to the Christian church. His lodge and his church receive careful attention and loyal support from him in counsel and in more material assistance, and in both he is held in high regard as one of their most useful members.

Mr. Greenstreet was married twice, in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Nagel, of Linn county, Missouri. They have had nine children and now have five living: Robert, Walter, Ernest, Ralph and Lizzie. After the death of his first wife, in 1893, he was married to Miss Martha T. Johnson, of Elmer, Missouri. They have one child, Eugene. The father is what is called a "self-made man" in the better sense of the phrase, and a creditable product of his own capacity and endeavors. He has made his own way in the world, without the aid of Fortune's favors or specially favoring circumstances, and all his triumphs are the direct results of his own ability, industry and good judgment. In this respect, as in his general demeanor, his breadth of view, his enter-

prise and his lofty ideals, he is a representative of sterling American manhood and good citizenship, and as such he is held in the highest esteem wherever he is known.

JOHN M. DENISON.

Among the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of Drake township, none stands higher in business circles, in rank as a skilful cultivator of the soil, or in the general estimation of the people as a useful and public-spirited citizen than John M. Denison, whose well-improved and highly valuable farm is located near the village of Tullvania. It is equally true that no one is more deserving of the esteem of the people or wears it with more modest worth. Whether viewed as a productive force in the industries of the township as a leading representative man among its residents, as an ornament and inspiration in social life, or as a stimulating and energetic potency in public affairs, or as all together, he measures up to a high standard of excellence, and is appreciated accordingly.

Mr. Denison is a native of this county and was born on October 11, 1860. He is a son of William M. and Martha J. (Turner) Denison, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri in 1846 and located in Macon county west of Bloomington. He devoted himself to farming here until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company C, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, which was under the command of General Wilson. Mr. Denison saw considerable active service, taking part in a number of leading battles and many minor engagements. He followed the flag of his country wherever duty led him and courageously faced every danger incident to the service, winning a good name for valor in the field, endurance on the march and commendable behavior under all circumstances. He escaped the trying ordeal without serious injury, and when the war ended returned to his Missouri home and his former occupation. He was faithful and true in his military service, but the irregular life he lived during its continuance, and the constant change of location and duty, together with the enforced idleness and absence of restraint much of the time, did not unfit him for regular and systematic industry, and he took up his farming operations with the same spirit of enterprise and devotion he had given them before they were interrupted by the trumpet blast of the conflict that called him to arms.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Martha J. Turner, a lady from

Kentucky, where her ancestors lived for two or three generations. Of the six children born of their union four are living: John M., Felix R., Jose M. and Daniel H. The mother died in June, 1907. The father is still living and engaged in farming. He is a Republican in politics and active in the service of his party. In the affairs of the community he has always taken an earnest and helpful interest, having served as a member of the school board for many years and done good work for the advancement of the township and county in many other ways.

John M. Denison grew to manhood in the locality of his birth and obtained his education in the schools of the neighborhood and at the Kirksville Normal school. He felt that farming was his proper life work and offered the best chance available to him for the most satisfactory and profitable employment of his faculties. After he reached this conclusion he lost no time in getting into the industry and doing all he could to make the most of it. He has applied his energy with wisdom and good judgment, and has been eminently successful in all his undertakings. He now owns 700 acres of fine land, which he has improved with good buildings and other necessary structures, completely equipped with the most approved machinery for his purposes and brought to a high degree of productiveness by his skill and diligence as a husbandman. He is also engaged in general stock-raising on an extensive scale, devoting to that industry the same energy and intelligence he applies to his farming operations, and making it likewise leading and successful in its line. In addition, Mr. Denison is connected with the real estate, loan and insurance business in a way, and is one of the stockholders and directors of the Farmers State Bank at New Boston.

The public affairs of the county, state and nation in which he lives have always interested Mr. Denison deeply and commanded his earnest and thoughtful attention. He belongs to the Republican party in national politics and supports it with earnestness and zeal at all times. With reference to local affairs he looks first to the substantial welfare of the people and the promotion of their interests, with partisan claims as a secondary consideration. During the last twelve years he has been the county committeeman of his party for Drake township, and for many years has given the public excellent service as a justice of the peace. In religious matters he has no decided bias. He sees good in all the churches and helps all with judicious and well-applied liberality, as he does every enterprise which he deems worthy and conducive to the general weal of the community. Drake township has

no better citizen and none whom the people esteem more highly or with greater reason.

CHARLEY A. WOLF.

Inheriting from a sturdy German ancestry the characteristics of self-reliance and industry, together with the frugality and thrift, for which the German people are everywhere distinguished, and trained in their use by the spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that marks all phases of American life, Charley A. Wolf, of Gifford, has conducted his business and developed his career in a manner that is creditable alike to the land of his forefathers and that of his nativity. He was the first inhabitant of what is now the thriving and progressive town of Gifford, and largely through his efforts he has seen it spring into being and grow to its present state of development, influence and industrial and commercial promise.

Mr. Wolf was born in this county on January 28, 1881, and is a son of Gottfried and Antoinette (Shinnaman) Wolf, natives of the Fatherland, the former born in Hamburg and the latter in Bremen. The father came to the United States in 1843 and, heeding the voice of what was the distant and undeveloped West, became a volunteer in her army enlisted in the conquest of the wilderness and the founding of a new empire in a region comparatively unknown to the residents of the older portions of the country. He journeyed from the Atlantic coast to the farther side of the Mississippi and located in Macon county, Missouri. His occupation was that of a farmer, and in this new region he found everything ready for his industry and enterprise. True, the land was not yet reduced to systematic productiveness throughout the region and much of it was in its primeval state of wildness. But it was ready for the studious application of mental force and physical industry, and he was well equipped by nature and desire to make the application. He worked with ardor and fidelity, and all-responsive Nature yielded him a living in return for his arduous labors, and with relenting generosity increased his store from year to year.

In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Antoinette Shinnaman, who was, like himself, far from her native land, but well pleased with the opportunities for advancement furnished by that of her adoption. They became the parents of seven children, and they are all living and helping to promote the welfare, quicken the progress and magnify the importance of this part of the country. They are: Frederick W., Mary S., Henry E., Caroline, Charley A., George A. and Florence. In politics the father is a Democrat, but he has never taken

a very active part in public affairs. He is now living retired from active pursuits and he and his wife are enjoying the rest they have so richly earned and the competence which is the result of their labors.

Their son, Charley A., was reared on the family homestead, which during boyhood and youth he helped to improve and cultivate. He attended, when he could be spared from the exactions of the farm, the district school near his home, acquiring in its humble and unpretentious course of study the foundation of his education. He completed his academic training at the Kirksville Normal school, and after leaving that institution passed six years as a teacher in the public schools. In 1904 he started an enterprise in mercantile life in which he is still actively and extensively interested. He also trains with the Democratic party in political affairs, and in a quiet way is serviceable to his party. In April, 1905, he was appointed postmaster of Gifford, and he has held the office continuously from that time to the present. It is a high tribute to his ability and fidelity in the performance of his official duties that, although he has been serving under administrations with which he is not allied politically during his whole tenure of this important office, with which all the people in the community have a direct and intimate connection, his retention in it has been generally approved and his management of it has given general satisfaction.

In religious connection Mr. Wolf is a Baptist and devoted to the welfare of the congregation to which he belongs. But he is not narrow in his creed any more than he is in his politics, and aids liberally in the support of all denominations. His fraternal affiliation is with the Order of Woodmen, and his camp in this also has his loyal support and energetic efforts for its advancement. He was married on December 20, 1904, to Miss Della B. Hayden, a native of Macon county and a daughter of parents who came to this state from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have no children, but the head of the house feels a sort of paternity toward the town he started and has aided so materially to build and improve. Its progress in every material, mental and moral way has ever been an object of prime importance to him, and no one of its citizens has labored more earnestly or with greater intelligence, public spirit and breadth of view for its permanent and most substantial improvement than he has. It can be truthfully added that the services of no other citizen in its behalf have been more highly appreciated than his own, and none of its people is held in higher or more general esteem than he enjoys.

HON. ALBERT D. NORTONI.

This eminent lawyer and jurist, whose name is as familiar as a household word throughout Missouri, and whom the people of the state look upon as having dignified and adorned every walk in life which he has pursued, was born at New Cambria, Macon county, on January 26, 1867. He is a son of Dr. Edward Warren Nortoni, who was born and reared at Hebron, Connecticut, and came to Missouri in 1866. The doctor located in New Cambria when he arrived in this state and had his residence on the lot in that town on which his son's law office now stands and on the very site of that building. It was in this dwelling that the son was born. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah T. Howell, was a native of Newark in the state of New Jersey, and there she was reared to maturity and obtained her education. There, also, she was married to the doctor about the year 1858.

When the present Judge Nortoni was about twelve years old his father rented forty acres of land adjoining New Cambria and put him to work as a farmer of that land. The discipline was severe and the responsibility seemed weighty, but the youth was courageous, self-reliant and determined, and he, with the help he had, made a good crop the first year. The next spring the whole family moved to a farm near Bynumville in Chariton county, and in that neighborhood it resided about two years, the son working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in the winter. In April, 1882, the family took another flight within the state and moved to Benton county, locating in the Ozarks on what is known as the Buffalo road, about ten miles southeast of Warsaw, the county seat. The future jurist remained on the farm thus selected as the parental home until late in 1886, pursuing his general studies under the direction of his father and preparing himself to enter upon the study of his chosen profession of the law.

The early years of the useful life briefly recounted in these paragraphs has been dwelt on to this extent because it was the formative period of the character that has so signally exemplified a high type of Missouri manhood and given the chronicles of the state a name that will ever be high on the roll of its distinguished men. In the latter part of 1886 the young man went to Linneus and at once began the study of law under the direction of Edward W. Smith, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of Linn county at that time. A few months later he was employed as an assistant in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, where he remained several years, aiding in keeping the records and doing other work, and thereby gaining a valuable practical knowledge

Albert J. Norton,

of the legal profession which he could scarcely have had a better opportunity to get. He also continued the study of law while acting as deputy circuit clerk, and in his studies had the valuable advice and direction of Judge G. D. Burgess, now of the supreme court, and Judge Carlos Boardman. In February, 1888, he was admitted to the bar in the circuit court of Linn county at Brookfield, Judge Burgess presiding, but he continued to work in the circuit clerk's office until about January 1, 1889. In April of that year he located at Brookfield and began the practice of his profession, but on August 10, 1891, he removed to New Cambria because his parents had sold their farm in the Ozarks and returned to New Cambria to live, his father being in very poor health. He remained in the town of his birth until about January 1, 1903, when he removed to St. Louis, where he has ever since resided.

During his residence at New Cambria he was very useful to the community, serving as town attorney in 1892 and 1893, revising the ordinances for the town council and in a way reorganizing the town government. He also served a term of three years as a member of the school board in that town. On December 22, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Lina Francis of Bevier, Missouri. She died on September 30, 1894, and the judge then closed his office and abandoned the practice of law for a period of nearly three years. During the latter part of 1895 and a portion of 1896 he served as private secretary to Hon. Charles N. Clark, member of Congress for the First congressional district of Missouri, and during that time was a resident of Washington, D. C. In the summer of 1896 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Ninth senatorial district as their candiate for state senator. He accepted the nomination although he knew the race would be hopeless, as the district was overwhelmingly Democratic, and made a gallant fight which ended in his defeat. But the contest gave the people a better knowledge of his ability and spirit than they had before, for he made speeches all over the district, which included the counties of Macon, Randolph and Boone.

In 1897 the judge opened his law office at New Cambria and again began practicing. But he was not long left undisturbed to enjoy it. In 1898 he was made the Republican nominee for judge of the Circuit Court in the Second judicial district, consisting of the counties of Macon, Adair, Shelby, Schuyler and Putman. This was also a hopeless race in a strong Democratic district and ended in defeat, as he knew at the beginning it must. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was Judge Nat. M. Shelton. During the next three years Judge Nortoni practiced law at New Cambria, continuing until December 26, 1902, when he was

appointed assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri under Col. D. P. Dyer, now judge of the United States district court. The appointment took effect on January 1, 1903, and the judge then moved to St. Louis and entered upon the discharge of his important official duties. His first work in the office was to make an investigation of what were called "the naturalization frauds," and his activity in this connection resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of a number of important politicians on the Democratic side. They appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, but the judgment of the lower court was affirmed and they were all finally landed in penal institutions for terms ranging from two to five years.

During Judge Nortoni's term as assistant United States district attorney he also took part in the first trial of United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas, who was charged with having violated the federal statutes by using his office as senator in the service of a crooked grain company in St. Louis by trying to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against it by the United States postoffice department and the exclusion of its fraudulent correspondence and literature from the mails, and receiving pay from the company for his work in this behalf. The senator was convicted at the trial but the United States supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court, and he was again convicted on a second trial in which Judge Nortoni took no part, as it occurred after his election to the St. Louis court of appeals. Senator Burton was sentenced to six months' confinement in the Iron county jail and served his sentence. He was also sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500.

In August, 1904, Judge Nortoni was nominated by the Republican judical convention assembled at Jefferson City as its candiate for judge of the St. Louis court of appeals, and in the election which followed he was triumphant, securing a plurality of nearly ten thousand over his principle opponent, Judge Valle Reyburn, a member of the court and the Democratic candidate for re-election. Judge Reyburn was a most estimable man and an excellent judge, but the tide was against his party, and Judge Nortoni's record in the district attorney's office gave him great strength before the people. He was elected for a term of twelve years, which will expire in January, 1917, it having begun on January 1, 1905.

The most important cases in Macon county with which Judge Nortoni was connected were the Kennedy murder case, the Ethel fire cases, twenty in number and involving about $40,000, the case of the State of Missouri against Cornelius O'Brien and the Hawk-Summers hog-steal-

ing case. The Kennedy murder case arose out of the killing of Cornelius Collins by Simon Kennedy at New Cambria on December 23, 1893. Judge Nortoni employed Captain Guthrie and Hon. Ben Franklin to assist him in the defense of Kennedy and he was acquitted. Nineteen of the Ethel fire cases were tried in the state courts, and one more important than the others, known as the W. R. Phipps case, and involving $16,000, in the federal court. The case against O'Brien was for poisoning Jack Mohaney's well, pond and cattle. He was convicted and sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary, and was the only man the judge ever defended who served time.

Of Judge Nortoni's record on the bench it is enough to say that he has fully met all the high expectations raised by his election, and has shown himself to be a man of fine judicial attainments, the most unserving integrity and eminent fairness and impartiality. He is also indefatigable in his industry in connection with his official duties, suffering no cause to be delayed longer than absolutely necessary when it is assigned to him for an opinion and making no expense for litigants that can possibly be avoided. He is a source of strength and an ornament to the bench as he is to the citizenship and manhood of the state,—an illustration of the highest attributes of life known among its people. He is everywhere revered and accounted in the first rank as a jurist and a man. On July 3, 1906, he bowed a second time beneath the flowery yoke of Eros, being united in marriage with Miss Emma T. Belcher, a native of Boone county, Missouri, who still abides with him and gives grace to the social life and cordiality and dignity to the hospitality of their attractive home, which is a social center of distinction and a popular resort of the most cultivated people in the state.

ISAAC HARRISON VERTREES.

The really strong elements of character in American manhood which have given it complete success over every form of difficulty in the conquest of nature, in political progress, in industrial achievement, in adapting means to ends without regard to obstructions, and even in social life—which have formed its vigor at home and won it distinction abroad—are oftenest to be found in the men of sturdy independence and self-reliance, who have been obliged to make their own way in the world and have been in all essential particulars the architects of their own fortunes. One of these among the progressive and enterprising rural population of Macon county who must always challenge attention by his success and ability in his chosen lines of endeavor, and who has won universal esteem by his worth as a man and his usefulness

as a citizen, is Isaac Harrison Vertrees, of Easeley township, near Elmer, where he has passed almost all the years of his life to this time (1909).

Mr. Vertrees was born in Illinois in 1854 and came with his parents to Missouri when he was but two years old. He is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Mossberger) Vertrees, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter also of Kentucky. They were the parents of six children, but all of them are dead but the interesting subject of these paragraphs. The father enlisted in the army in 1861 for the term of the Civil war and served valiantly in that memorable sectional conflict. He faced death without flinching on a well-fought field, and was commended by his comrades and superiors for his bravery and unwavering gallantry. His service in the army was short, as brain fever caused his death shortly after enlisting. After his death his widow was married to the late Judge Easeley, whom she still survives. She now has her home with her son.

Isaac H. Vertrees passed his boyhood and youth under the terrible shadow of the Civil war and the disasters it wrought. His opportunities for academic acquirements were therefore limited and confined wholly to the facilities afforded for the purpose by the public schools, and even these he was able to attend only at irregular intervals in the winter months for a few years. The needs of the family were such that he was compelled to aid in providing for them, his own training in special lines for the battle of life, and his own advancement being secondary considerations. But he made the best use he could of the chances he had and laid a good foundation for the fund of general information he has since gathered in the stern school of experience and from reading, observation and reflection.

After leaving school Mr. Vertrees worked at various occupations for a time, doing whatever his hand found to do and doing all with enterprise, skill and a view to his elevation to higher functions in life. At the age of nineteen he turned his attention to farming for himself, and to this exhilarating but exacting and often exhausting calling he has ever since devoted himself. He now owns and farms 182 acres of excellent land and also carries on an extensive industry in raising cattle and other live-stock. He has made his farm a model country home, both in the manner in which he has cultivated and improved it and the liberality with which he has provided it with the necessary appliances for advanced modern farming and stock-raising and the comforts and attractions of domestic life. In addition, he is a stock-

holder and director of the Farmers Exchange Bank of Gifford and extensively interested in real estate transactions of magnitude.

The varied interests which Mr. Vertrees controls and manages are many and engrossing, but they have not obscured his vision as to public affairs or diminished his zeal in helping to promote the substantial and enduring welfare of the township and county in which he lives. To every commendable project for their advancement he has given willing and serviceable assistance, and, in connection with the progress of the region, he is accounted one of the useful and reliable forces. He has been a valued member of the school board more than ten years, and all the schools have felt the impulse of his quickening spirit and the guidance of his strong practical mind. In politics he is a Republican, always interested in the success of his party and energetic in helping to bring it about. His religious alliance is with the Baptist church, and in its welfare he has shown an abiding and helpful interest. In fraternal affiliation he belongs to the Order of Fraternal Yeomen and to his lodge in the order he also gives a due share of his attention and enterprise.

In 1876 Mr. Vertrees was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Mason, a native of Indiana. Of the seven children born to them six are living: Martha Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Wolfe; Electa Belle, the wife of Douglas Thompson; Sarah Anne, the wife of Burr Boring; Rosa Etta, the wife of E. B. Seamon; Alfleeta Ellen and Maude Emiline. The influence of the family on the social and business life of the community has been potent for good, and its aid in building up the moral and mental forces at work among the people has been felt and appreciated. Wherever they live and whatever line of action they are engaged in the members of the household are esteemed as persons of great worth and radiating centers of wholesome and productive stimulus for everything that is good in the locality of their homes.

WILLIAM HENRY MANGUS.

Nature bestowed on William Henry Mangus, one of the prominent and successful farmers and stockmen of Easley township, in this county, an energetic and persistent disposition, however niggardly she may have been in her other gifts to him and grudging in the circumstances in which she placed him. He accepted her endowment at its full value and has made the utmost of his opportunities in the use of it. He was born in Adair county, Missouri, in May, 1867, and his boyhood was passed there at a period when the state was still suffering from the devastation of the Civil war, and the path to wealth and dis-

tinction for boys of moderate means was a narrow and thorny one. But he took the road as he found it, and made his way over it with steady advances, even though his progress was for a time slow and painful. His goal was, however, constantly in his vision, and no obstacle discouraged him from pressing onward toward it. His conquests in life are therefore all his own.

Mr. Mangus is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Kreps) Mangus, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Pennsylvania parentage, although born in Ohio. The father came with his parents from their Pennsylvania home to Missouri when he was ten years old. He was a farmer most of his life, and also took an active part in the public affairs of the locality in which he lived, always working with force and effect for the success of the Republican party and serving for a number of years as a member of the local school board. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union army in Company I, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, which was in service to the end of the conflict. Mr. Mangus took part in many battles and skirmishes, one of the most notable being the sanguinary contest of Perry Grove. Both he and his wife are still living and have their home at Gifford. They have had four children. Only two of the four are living, William H. and his sister, Airy Fritz. The latter is a resident of New Mexico.

William H. Mangus was reared to the life of a farmer and he has followed it all his years. His education was secured at the public schools near the family homestead, and he assisted his father in cultivating that while attending school and after he left school until 1888. He was then twenty-one years old and eager to begin operations on his own account. He therefore found or made a way for the gratification of his desire and began the career as a farmer, which he is still expanding and rendering more successful and impressive, and which he has been extending steadily from the start. His farm comprises 320 acres and the land is nearly all under cultivation except the grazing ground necessary as pasturage and a range for the large number of cattle and other stock he raises, feeds and ships every year. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers Exchange Bank of Gifford.

In politics Mr. Mangus is a Republican and a zealous worker for his party. He has served on the local school board nine years and is now president of it. His interest in the schools has been earnest and broad-minded, and he has aided them to great progress in elevating their standard and widening their usefulness in the most practical ways, making them more and more helpful to the pupils in lines of the greatest need. In 1893 he was married to Miss Bina Day, whose parents

came to Missouri from Illinois, but who was born in Knox county of this state. They have five children, Nellie, Chester, Paul, Harry and Day. They are all living at home and still adding to the brightness and cheer of the family circle.

HENRY D. ROBINSON.

Some men are born prosperous, some achieve prosperity, and some have prosperity thrust upon them. In this paraphrase of Bacon's renowned apothegm, the class to which Henry D. Robinson, of Gifford, belongs is noted second. He is very prosperous and a man of considerable worldly wealth, but all his acquisitions are the results of his own efforts and ability, and every element in the make-up of his successful and inspiring career has been brought into play by his own hand. Throughout his mature life he has been quick to see and alert to seize his opportunities, and then he has shown great enterprise and breadth of view in making the most of them for his own advantage and the benefit of the locality in which he lives.

Mr. Robinson was born in this county in 1861. His father, Creed W. Robinson, was a native of Virginia and came to Missouri to grow up with the country in 1836. For the state was then practically in its youth, although even as it was it had already, by its lusty demands for recognition, greatly disturbed the political waters of the country and centered all eyes in public life upon its strength and promise of future greatness. Mr. Robinson took his place in the leading industry of the region in which he settled, and during the remainder of his life was one of Macon county's progressive and influential farmers. He was married in 1851 to Miss Wilhelmina Schmidt, a native of Germany. They had nine children and reared six of them to maturity. Five are still living: Lucy E., the wife of Joseph Eitel, of Ethel; Alexander W.; Henry D.; Minnie, the wife of William Severs, of Elmer, and William N. When the Civil war broke out the father enlisted, but the command to which he belonged was never called into active service. His father was born in Ireland and his mother in England.

Henry D. Robinson's mother died on July 22, 1906, and his father on March 12, 1909. The son was reared as nearly all the boys around him were. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the public school in the neighborhood when he had opportunity. His schooling was necessarily limited and irregular, for the demands of the farm work were exacting and insistent, and everything else had to give way to them. After leaving school he turned his attention to farming

and raising live stock, and having put his hand to the plow in these lines of effort, he has never looked back, but has steadily pursued his chosen way. His devotion to his calling made him attentive to all its requirements, and this persistent watchfulness brought its due reward in great success and rapidly increasing prosperity. His home farm now contains 321 acres, and the whole tract is rich in its annual yield, all of it being under vigorous and skillful cultivation except the portion needed for grazing purposes. In addition to this, which is one of the most valuable farms in the township of Easley, Mr. Robinson owns a considerable amount of fine real estate, including both town and country properties. He is also one of the stockholders and directors of the Bank of Gifford, and holds the same relation to the Gifford Tile and Brick Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Robinson's allegiance in political affairs is given to the Democratic party, and while he neither seeks nor desires public office for himself, he renders his party loyal and effective service in all its campaigns. The only official station from which he has sought to serve the public is that of membership on the local school board, and this he has held during the last eight years, accepting the office and performing its duties solely for the good of the community, and with the desire to make the schools as effective and useful as possible. His fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes great interest in these fraternities and aids materially in the effort to extend their usefulness to the widest bounds and raise them to the highest standard of excellence and develop them to the fullest state of vigor and prosperity attainable.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1901 to Miss Lydia Rosella Buck, a native of Macon county and the daughter of Sylvester and Mary J. Buck who came to this state from Ohio. They have two children, their son Henry Manford and their daughter Rosetta Marie. The parents are well esteemed as representatives of the highest social life and most elevated citizenship in the community, and as exemplifying in every way the best attributes of exalted American manhood and womanhood.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BAILEY.

Although he has a distinguished name, and one that stands for all that is pure, heroic and lofty in manhood, George Washington Bailey of Easley township in this county has borne it worthily during the forty years of his life to this time, and has shown in his quiet but successful career some of the elements of manhood which the mention of it inevitably suggests. He has not been called into the limelight of

public notice, or contended with opposing forces on any field of historic renown, but in the faithful and unostentatious discharge of daily duties, and in the way of making the most of his opportunities, he has so conducted himself and his affairs that the great soldier of the Revolution would commend his course with approval and feel that his name has not been discredited by this man of our day.

Mr. Bailey is a native of the township in which he now lives, where his life began in 1869. His father, George Bailey, was born in Virginia and became a resident of Missouri in 1832. He saw much of frontier existence, with its trials and perils, its arduous labors and pinching privations. But he also witnessed its subsequent triumphs, and shared in their enjoyments as he had done in the struggle to win them. He was married in 1856 to Miss Anne Mariah Swalley, who was born in Ohio, where her parents settled when they moved West from their native state of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was also a Virginian by birth. She and her husband passed their years of residence in this state, after their marriage, in farming with industry and ability, and reared eight of their nine children to maturity. The seven of them now living are: Mary Elizabeth, the wife of J. E. Miller of Oklahoma; Byron C.; James W.; Emma Rebecca, the wife of William Griffith of California; and George W.; Joseph and Charles. The father was obliged to hew out his own way in the world without favoring circumstances or any of the bounties of Fortune except such as he wrested from her reluctant grasp. In his day and generation he achieved a worthy success, but the divison of his estate gave a very small allowance to each of his children, and they in turn found themselves almost wholly dependent on their own exertions for advancement, just as he had been.

George W. Bailey accepted his destiny with cheerfulness and entered upon his life work, when the hour came, with alacrity. He grew to manhood on the parental homestead and took his part in its laborious cultivation. When he could be spared from this he attended the country school near by during the winter months of a few years, then took up the burden of life for himself by working as a hired hand on farms in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of twenty-two he started his own career as a farmer and stock-breeder, and to this he has given almost his whole attention during all the subsequent years. He has lost no time, and his industry and good management have brought him a large measure of success. He now owns 499 acres of good land, with the whole tract well cultivated and prolific in returns except the portion necessary for grazing his stock. He is also a stockholder

native of England, where he was reared and educated, and as a young man he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. From his place of disembarkation on the Atlantic seaboard he made his way westward and located in the state of Illinois, whence he later removed to Missouri and located in Bevier, Macon county, to which place he returned after a few years' residence in the state of Wyoming, of which commonwealth he was a pioneer settler. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma Roberts, was a native of Missouri, and they are survived by three children, of whom the subject of this review is the third in order of birth; Thomas S. is a resident of Bevier, and Mary is the wife of Marion Shoop, of Novinger, Missouri.

After the death of his father the widowed mother removed with her family to Bevier, where her death occurred, and here Charles A. was reared to maturity, being afforded the advantages of the public schools and of St. James Academy, an excellent local institution conducted under the auspices of St. James' church, Protestant Episcopal, and later he completed a course in a business college at Quincy, Illinois, so that he faced the battles of life with adequate equipment in an educational way as well as in sturdy personal attributes of character.

In 1891, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Wardell engaged in the general merchandise business at Pittsburg, Kansas, where he became associated with John S. Sharp, under the firm name of Wardell & Sharp. The firm built up an excellent trade and the business was continued until 1893, when it was sold to a merchantile firm in Fort Scott, that state. After thus disposing of his interests in the Sunflower state Mr. Wardell returned to Macon, where he initiated his career in connection with the banking business. He assumed a very subordinate position in the State Exchange Bank, and by his ability and careful attention to the duties assigned to him he gained successive promotions until he was finally elected to the office of cashier, of which he has been incumbent since 1908. For fourteen years was assistant cashier prior to his election and in which he has shown marked discrimination and judgment in handling the executive affairs of the institution. No citizen of Macon has a stronger hold upon popular confidence and regard, and this fact has inured greatly to the success of the bank with which he is identified and in which he has won advancement through fidelity and effective service. He is a stockholder and director of the institution, which is one of the solid and popular banks of this section of the state, the same basing its operations upon a capital stock of $100,000 and enlisting the capitalistic and administrative co-operation of leading citizens of Macon county.

Progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Wardell takes a loyal interest in all that tends to conserve the advancement and stable prosperity of his home city and county, and he gives his support to all that makes for good government in a local and generic way. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party but to him public office has shown forth no allurement. He and his wife are communicants of St. James church. Protestant Episcopal, and in a fraternal way he is identified with Macon Lodge, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

On the 15th of June, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wardell to Miss Elizabeth Sauvinet, who was born and reared in Macon and who is the daughter of that prominent and influential citizen, Gustave Sauvinet, of Macon, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wardell have one child, Thomas E., who was born on the 1st of September, 1902.

CHARLES C. NEET.

This enterprising and successful farmer and stock-breeder of Easley township, Macon county, was born on Christmas day, 1875, on the farm on which he now lives and on which he has passed the whole of his life to this time (1909). He is a son of James N. and Sarah (McClanahan) Neet, the former born and reared in Sullivan county and the latter in Macon county. The father came to this county about 1871 and purchased a farm. A little later he moved to Harrison county and remained three years. He then returned to Macon county, and here he lived until 1898, when he retired from active work and took up his residence at Browning in Linn county. He owns 1,000 acres of land, all of which are devoted to his extensive cattle and other live stock interests.

The career of this enterprising man, the father of Charles C. Neet, furnishes an inspiring example of industry and thrift employed under the direction of natural shrewdness and business capacity, and shows in a luminous way what those traits and that system of operation can accomplish in this portion of a land of great opportunities in almost every part, and of almost boundless possibilities in some. Mr. Neet began life as a poor boy, with no capital but his ability, good health and indomitable determination to win success in his chosen line of endeavor. He has triumphed even beyond his expectations, and the triumph is all his own. His parents came to this state from Illinois and bore the brunt of a hardy pioneer existence, which never brought them a fortune in a worldly way, but which gained them the esteem of the people who knew them, and gave them vigor of body and inde-

pendence and self-reliance of spirit, qualities which descended to their posterity by heredity and were intensified in their children by the training those children received at the family fireside. They have been nobly exemplified in the career of James N. Neet, and his son Charles, the immediate subject of this writing is also distinguished for them.

Charles C. Neet was educated in the common schools of his native township and a high school conducted in connection with them. He made choice of his occupation early in life, and he has never varied from his first decision. As soon as he left school he took charge of a considerable portion of his father's interests in the agricultural and live stock lines, and he has been wholly given up to those pursuits ever since, carrying on the operations of the homestead in the same progressive and masterly way that his father inaugurated in its management, and adding to his system whatever modern investigation and discovery have proven worthy of adoption. He, too, has succeeded well and won a considerable estate. In addition, by his devotion to the welfare of his township and county, and his active efforts in behalf of their advancement and improvement, he has won the regard and good will of the people as one of their most progressive and helpful citizens and a representative of the lofty spirit of enterprise that animates them. In political affairs he is rather independent with leanings to the Republican party, of which his father has long been a loyal but quiet and unostentatious member. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Modern Woodmen. In religious affiliations he is connected with the Universalist church, as are also the members of his family. On February 15, 1899, he was married to Miss Amy L. Ross, who was born in Knox county, Missouri, in 1877. They have two children, their daughters Bernice L. and Thelka M.

DR. NAT. L. JOHNSON.

Although belonging to a comparatively new school in the science of medicine, and having allied with that an additional potency of extensive application covering only the last few years in general practice, Dr. Nat. L. Johnson of Gifford has won his way in popular esteem as a physician of ability and resourcefulness in his profession, and has given his line of practice good standing in the community nothwithstanding the prejudices it was obliged to overcome and the hesitation of the general public to accept a new departure from the established usages of centuries.

The Doctor was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, in 1864, and is a son of Nathaniel L. and Amanda (Capps) Johnson, the former, the

a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri in 1832 and was engaged actively and prosperously in farming until his death, which was due to an accident that ended his life in 1865. He was married twice, his first wife having been a Miss Hubbell, who left five children at her death. The only offspring of the second marriage, which was with Miss Amanda Capps, who came to this state in infancy, was Dr. Nat. L., the interesting subject of these paragraphs. After the death of the father the mother married again and is now the widow of William Stokesberry. The Doctor's paternal grandfather, whose name was Frederick Johnson, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of Indiana.

Dr. Nat. L. Johnson obtained his scholastic training in the public schools and at Avalon College. He taught school for a few years after finishing his own education, and then for a few more occupied himself with various lines of effort. He began the study of medicine in 1897, matriculating for the purpose at the Osteopathic College in Kirksville, from which he was graduated in 1899. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and as time passed he realized the therapeutic value of medicine in human ailments, and with characteristic energy he devoted himself to a systematic study of it. In this effort to enlarge his information and increase his power as a doctor, he did not depend on private reading and investigation for his acquisitions. He pursued a regular course of instruction in a good eclectic institution devoted to this branch of medical training, and was graduated from that institution in 1908. He also went through a complete post-graduate course.

After this thorough preparation Dr. Johnson resumed his practice, locating in one part of Adair county for a year, then moving to Novinger in the same county. From Novinger he came to South Gifford to practice and also to engage in the drug trade. He has considerable professional practice and the business done by his drug store is large and profitable. In addition he is a stockholder and director of the Gazette Printing Company. This also gives increase to his influence and popularity in the community, and extends his power to serve the people in every way that ministers to their enduring welfare.

Political affairs and fraternal interests have engaged the Doctor's attention in a leading way and he has risen to consequence and influence in them also. He is a Democrat in political faith, and while neither seeking nor desiring public office for himself, he is always at the front with valuable and appreciated service for his party. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows and

its adjunct, the Order of Daughters of Rebecca, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is devoted in his attention to all his lodges and zealous in his efforts to advance them to the highest development and most extensive usefulness, with a view to the welfare of their members and the community in general, and looking to the public good, local and general.

In 1884 Dr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Lou Walker, a native of Schuyler county, this state. They have two children, their daughter Ethel, the wife of S. J. Hopper, and their daughter Ursula, the wife of J. C. Salisbury. In the town of Gifford, throughout Easley township and in all parts of the surrounding country for a wide extent the members of the family are highly esteemed as most worthy and estimable persons and first rate citizens. And their past records and present daily lives fully justify the good will and cordial regard bestowed upon them.

A. C. GOODDING.

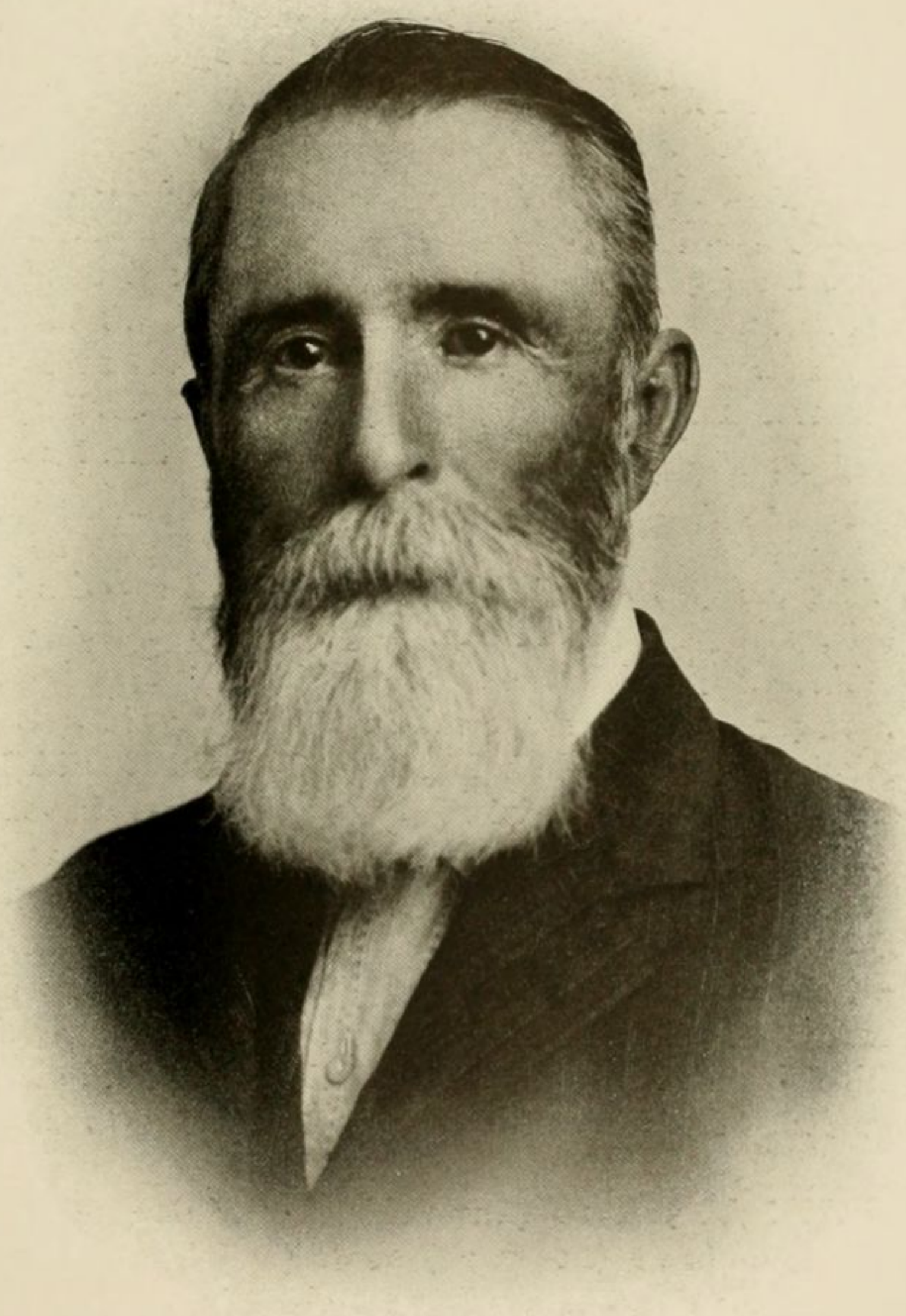
Scion of a house that was prominent in the very early history of Macon county, which his grandfather, Abraham Goodding, helped to divide into sections, and to whose progress and development his father, Andrew L. Goodding, contributed for more than forty years, A. C. Goodding of Atlanta has had the stimulus of luminous examples in his forefathers for his own activity in industrial life and useful citizenship in all respects, and nobly has he followed them. The growth and improvement of the county were matters of pride and pleasure with two generations of his family before him, and the duty of striving to help in furthering its interests in every way possible, which descended to him as a heritage, has been with him a labor of love also. And, while his efforts have been fruitful in good to the region on which they have been bestowed, they have also resulted in substanial and enduring benefit to him.

Mr. Goodding was born in this county on May 26, 1857, and is a son of Andrew L. and Mary Jane (Dameron) Goodding, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in 1844 and had three children. Two of them are living, J. B. of La Plata and A. C. of Atlanta. The father came to this county with his parents in 1818. At that time this whole region was an almost unbroken expanse of wilderness, in which the wild beasts of the forest and the wild men of the plains held undisputed sway and roamed at will. The dawn of civilization in it was just beginning to break and the slumbering world, which felt the light although it saw it not as yet, was

disturbed in its long sleep of ages with premonitions of the voice of its coming master who would awaken it to action and start it in its beneficent career of progress and fruitfulness. What mattered it to the hardy adventurers of that day that wild beast and still more savage men opposed their coming and endangered their lives! What recked they that even Nature herself seemed in league with their foes for their extermination! What if she did resist all their wooings and persuasions, and had to be compelled with force to yield to their will! There was an empire at stake and they were determined to win it for their posterity and lay broad and deep its foundations for themselves. After a foothold was gained and firmly planted in the new region it was necessary that the country be divided into sections of land and that a sufficient form of civil government be established. In this work Mr. Goodding's grandfather was one of the leading spirits, and well he did his part. His son, the father of A. C., was a farmer and gave energetic and profitable attention to his work until his death, which occurred in 1859. That of the mother came just thirty years later, in January, 1889.

A. C. Goodding passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and attended the district schools near by when he had opportunity. His experience was not unlike that of most other boys in his situation. He worked on the farm when there was work that required his attention, and went to school when he could. His education was necessarily limited, so far as book learning was concerned, but the long schooling of every day experience was not lost upon him, and this broadened his nature and enlarged his information. As soon as he quit school he began life for himself as a farmer and farming has been his chief occupation ever since, with general stock-raising as a side issue, and in both he has been very successful. He now owns 370 acres of land, good in quality, well located for his purposes, and developed to a high degree of improvement and productiveness by the skill and vigor with which he has cultivated it.

Mr. Goodding's farm work and stock industry have been exacting and required a great deal of attention. But he has found time to exercise his disposition to help all worthy interests in the township and county for their betterment and the welfare of their people. He was one of the founders of the Atlanta State Bank and has been one of its stockholders and directors and its president from the beginning of its history in 1888. He is also vice-president of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Macon. As one of the ruling spirits in these institutions he has aided in giving them high standing in the business



ASA W. McDAVITT

world and a firm establishment in the confidence and regard of the people. Other institutions with which he is connected have also felt the impulse of his skillful guidance and energetic nature. For he makes everything go that he puts his hand to, and makes all go right, as far as he can control the movement.

In political relations Mr. Goodding is a Democrat of firm convictions and great activity. The affairs of his party always command his attention and its interests always have his effective support. For more than a quarter of a century he served diligently and energetically as a member of the local school board, and the schools were greatly benefited by the attention he gave them. He is a Freemason in fraternal relations and a member of the Presbyterian church in religious connections. Both church and lodge get their full share of his aid in all their worthy undertakings. In 1881 he was married to Miss Emma Dunnington, who was born and reared in this county, but whose father was a native of Virginia. They have three children, Roy H., Buella, the wife of J. W. Tyler of Enid, Oklahoma, and Walter. The family is one of the leading ones in the township and deserves its prominence.

ASA W. McDAVITT.

Following lofty ideas of citizenship in all the relations of life and faithful to every duty, whether in the productive pursuits of peaceful industry or on the field of carnage in the front of unrolling columns bent on the death and destruction of their opponents, Asa W. McDavitt of Richland township in this county, has given a good example to all observers and justified the faith his fellow men have in his integrity and the esteem in which they hold him for his enterprise and usefulness. He is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born on August 13, 1845, but has lived in Macon county many years, the greater part of his life, in fact, except ten years, during which he was farming in the state of Nebraska.

Mr. McDavitt is a son of Leo and Araminta (Kerbie) McDavitt, the former a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and the latter born in Virginia. The father remained in his native county until 1825, then moved to Missouri and located in Randolph county, where he followed farming and raising stock for a number of years. Macon county seemed more to his taste than Randolph and he changed his residence to this locality, and here he passed the remainder of his life, which ended on February 16, 1882. He was a pronounced Republican in politics and a zealous member of the Universalist church in religious alliance. His

marriage to Miss Kerbie occurred in Randolph county, Missouri, and by it he became the father of nine children, six of whom are living: Sarah, the wife of Louis Dale of Elmer in this county; Ellen, the wife of Simeon Broyles of Harrison county, Missouri; Mary, the wife of Jasper N. Patrick, whose home is also in Elmer; Dr. B. C. McDavitt of La Plata; Asa W., whom these paragraphs chiefly concern, and William H., who is also a resident of Macon county.

Asa W. McDavitt obtained his education in the district schools of Macon county, but owing to the state of the country and the circumstances of the family, it was necessarily very limited. The schools were primitive, as they always are in a new country, and he could not attend them regularly or for any lengthy period. His services were needed on the farm as soon as he was able to work, and everything else had to give way before this necessity. He helped to improve the home place and generally assisted the family until 1864. He then enlisted in the Federal army in Company H, Forty-second Missouri infantry, under command of Captain Vail, and was soon assigned to the division of the army commanded by General Thomas. He took part in the battle of Nashville and was mustered out of the service in that city in the spring of 1865.

At the close of his military service Mr. McDavitt returned to his Macon county home and bought 100 acres of his present farm. He at once began farming and raising stock, and in these interesting and profitable pursuits he has ever since been engaged, enlarging his farm to 290 acres and expanding his business as his prosperity increased. He has been very successful and at one time owned 475 acres of land, but as each of his sons came of age he gave the new man in the family a farm as a start in life.

On July 19, 1868, Mr. McDavitt was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary M. Murry, a daughter of Fielding and Catherine (Dale) Murry, long residents in Macon county, where Mrs. McDavitt was born and reared, and where she and her parents stand well in the regard of the whole people. Of the seven children born to her and her husband only three are living: Fred N., a rising man in this county; Arthur, now a minister of the Universalist church who resides in Marseilles, Illinois, and La Verne, who is connected with the State University at Lincoln, Nebraska. The sons, like their father, are excellent citizens and faithful to every duty, and are highly esteemed. The father is a Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife are zealous working adherents of the Universalist church.

EDGAR G. SNOW.

" 'Tis not in mortal to command success, but they can do more—they can deserve it." So sang many years ago a poet with clear insight into all the comedy and tragedy of human life, and all human experience before and since his time sustains the truth of his aphorism. Edgar G. Snow of Lyda township in this county, whose extensive farming and stock-raising industry is located near the town of Atlanta, has both deserved and commanded success, and is esteemed as one of the leading citizens of the township because of the qualities of mind and body with which he has won it and the manly and public spirited way in which he has used it in promoting the best interests of the region around him and the people who inhabit it.

Mr. Snow is a native of Michigan, born in the city of Kalamazoo in 1849. His father, Orson Snow, was born and reared in Oswego, New York, and from there moved to Kalamazoo. He was married in 1847 to Miss Rosella Ward, a native of Ohio, and moved his family to Missouri in 1866, located in Macon county and Lyda township. The six children born to him of his first marriage all grew to maturity and four of them are still living. They are: Edgar G.; Julia, the wife of Richard Butler; Stella, the wife of H. Goodding, and Charles. Their mother died in 1880 and in 1886 the father married Miss Ida Woodford, who was born in Niles, Michigan. He died on February 26, 1909. His widow is now living at Atlanta, Missouri.

Edgar G. Snow grew to the age of seventeen in Kalamazoo and obtained his education in the public schools and the Baptist College in that city. After he came to Missouri with his parents he did not again go to school, but entered at once on his career as a farmer and stock dealer, and in extending and improving this he has ever since been engaged. It might be said that he was bred to the line of activity in which he is engaged. His father was a farmer, and although the son passed his boyhood and early youth in a busy, bustling manufacturing city, the whole period was connected with the operation of the farm in the work of which he bore his full part. In his own enterprise he has been eminently successful and his success is the logical result of the vigor and skill with which he has carried on his business and the capacity and industry he has exercised in the management of it. He now owns over 400 acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation and yielding rich harvests, and also conducts extensive operations in raising live stock.

Politically Mr. Snow is a Republican and one of the energetic work-

ing members of his party. In the general affairs of the township he takes an earnest and serviceable interest and a leading part. He has been one of the school directors and president of the board for more than ten years, and has also served as road commissioner six. In these responsible and trying offices he has rendered good service to the people and has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts to promote their welfare are highly appreciated. In fraternal life he is connected with the Masonic Order and in religious affiliation with the Universalist church. His lodge and his church have been objects of constant care and interest to him. He has received benefits of magnitude from them and found great enjoyment in their works of benevolence. And they, in turn, have been substantially aided by his membership and activity in their behalf. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Jones, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They have three children, their daughters Nellie, Grace and Katherine. All the members of the family enjoy in a marked degree the esteem of all who know them and are worthy of it.

JACOB N. BRUCE.

(Deceased.)

This prominent farmer and stock-breeder of Macon county, whose industry was located in Richland township near the village of La Crosse, was born in Macon county on April 4, 1860, and moved with his parents soon afterward to the state of Minnesota. He is a son of Alfred and Diantha (Meechum) Bruce, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ohio. The father came to Missouri to live in 1859, but did not tarry long, as has been stated. He was married four times. During the Civil war he enlisted in the First Minnesota battery of artillery and served through three terrible years of that memorable conflict. The mother died in 1866, and the next year the son returned to Macon county, where he lived until his death December 31, 1909, a period of forty-two years. His mother's death occurred in Minnesota, and his father's at La Plata, the latter on October 22, 1891.

Jacob N. Bruce was not favored by Fortune, nor did the goddess of circumstances open her cornucopia for his benefit. His course through life was rough and thorny, and hewed out by his own persistent industry, ability and self-reliant energy. He obtained a limited education at the public schools, and at an early age began the career in farming and raising stock which he made successful and conducted with a spirit and enterprise that have left room for no other result. He owned 130 acres of good land, all of which, except what

is required for grazing purposes, is under vigorous and skillful cultivation, and yields abundant returns for the labor and intelligence bestowed upon it. The stock industry was an extensive and active one, and resulted in considerable profit for Mr. Bruce in a financial way, and also gave him a high standing and a wide reputation as an enterprising, far-seeing and reliable stock man.

In the political affairs of the country Mr. Bruce always took an active and serviceable part, feeling that it was a good citizen's duty to do so, and being unwilling to neglect any part of what belonged to him as such. He belonged to the Republican party and was faithful and energetic in working for it. He served well and with general approval as road overseer of Richland township for four years, and was a member of the local school board for over fifteen years. His work in connection with these two elements of general public convenience and progress was of an elevated character, and the results were shown in the high standard of excellence exhibited by both roads and schools while under his management and received the benefit of his intelligent and vigorous supervision. He performed his duties in connection with them faithfully and his fidelity was the high appreciation of all the people.

On December 10, 1884, Mr. Bruce was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Simms, who is, like himself, a native of Macon county. They had no children of their own, but are rearing two adopted children, their daughter Minnie and their son Lester. It is in keeping with the generosity of their natures that they wished to share their prosperity with others, and in the children they have taken under their care they have secured worthy objects of their liberality. For the children reward their care and attention with obedience to their wishes and a studious effort to exemplify in their daily lives the lessons bestowed upon them by admonition and example at the family hearth-stone. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce are highly respected by all who know them, and are fully worthy of the high position they have in general public regard. Mr. Bruce was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the United Brethren church.

ALBERT F. SMITH.

Unlike many of the young men born and reared in this section of the country who devote a considerable portion of their time in their earlier manhood to physical labor, Albert F. Smith of Elmer has been occupied mainly in intellectual work from the time when he left the academic shades amid which he completed his education. And while

his engagements have involved a certain amount of bodily exertion, as all intellectual pursuits do, that part of his activity has been merely incidental, matters requiring mental effort forming the principal burden of his daily toil. That he has met his responsibilities in a masterly way and performed all the duties required of him with fidelity and ability is proven by his success in his career and the universal esteem with which he is regarded by the people of Macon county and the adjacent country.

Mr. Smith was born on January 2, 1880, at Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, and is a son of B. F. and Beatrice (McAfee) Smith, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Shelby county in this state. The father left his native state and came to Missouri in 1866. At that time the Old Dominion was a badly wounded giant, lying prone on the battlefield of the Civil war, with every energy prostrated and all strength for the time exhausted. Its once rich plantations were largely in ruin, its industries were paralyzed, and all its civil and social institutions were agonizing under the iron heel of a military despotism. But its fine spirit was only dethroned and as much as ever unconquerable. The subsequent history of the grand old state has given abundant evidence of its recuperative powers, and commanded the admiration of the world by the rapidity, vigor and excellence of their work. Still the process of rebuilding was a painful and exacting one, and had to be conducted in the face and in spite of the prejudices and obstacles born of the war, which levied heavy tribute on the depleted resources of the region for the evils which existed in addition to the cost of curing them. Under these circumstances Albert Smith's father believed his chances for advancement would be better in a country presenting fewer difficulties in the way of development. He therefore came to Missouri and located in Shelby county. This section, also, was wasted by the fraternal strife and had the prejudices incident to the contest. But its disasters had been neither so general nor so extensive, and it was comparatively a new country, with almost boundless resources which had not yet been developed. Missouri was not a towering giant of full maturity thrown down and crushed by superior force, but a young giant moving toward maturity with its progress temporarily checked by a passing storm.

The elder Mr. Smith chose wisely for himself and his offspring by enlisting under the banner of this growing potency. In the service and store-house of opportunity of the newer state he throve and flourished, working at his trade as a cooper, and through it becoming more than a mechanic working at a trade. He raised his business to

the proportions and dignity of a manufactory, and by this means was of material service to the community of his home in supplying a portion of its wants. He was married in 1874 to Miss Beatrice McAfee, and by this marriage became the father of three children. His son Albert F. is the only one of the three who is living. His mother died in 1885, when he was a child of five years. B. F. Smith broke up house-keeping at this time and Albert F. was taken by his grandfather A. S. McAfee at Clarence, Missouri with whom he made his home until May 1890, when Mrs. McAfee died leaving him again without a home. In June 1890, he found a temporary home with W. L. Thompson, near Anabel, one of the most extensive dealers of live stock in Macon county. Mr. Thompson became attached to the boy and decided to give him a home as long as he wanted it, also to give him as good an education as he could, sending him to the rural schools and one year each at Clarence High School and the State Normal.

At the age of eighteen Albert F. Smith began his career for himself still claiming Mr. Thompson's home as his home and always staying there when he was not employed.

In his own words: "It was the help and advice and fatherly interest manifested by Mr. Thompson that has enabled me to become what I am, and I certainly appreciate it."

Albert F. Smith began his education in the district schools of Macon county, continued it at a high school in Clarence and completed it at the Kirksville Norman school.

After leaving the institution last named at the end of a three years' course, he taught in the public schools for a period of seven years, passing two of them as principal of the schools in Elmer. In 1907 he became a stockholder and director of the Elmer Exchange Bank and was elected its cashier. This position he is still filling with great acceptability to the patrons and friends of the bank and to the entire satisfaction of its other officers. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Elmer Creamery Company, a member of the school board, and treasurer of the consolidated school district.

Mr. Smith's political faith is that of the Democratic party in whose affairs he takes an active interest and in whose behalf he is a faithful and appreciated worker. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he renders good and loyal service as secretary of his lodge, and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a zealous member of the Christian church, and its interests received his careful and helpful attention. In 1904 he was married to Miss Dora Salyer of this county. They have one child,

their daughter Bertha. He and his wife are prominent in the social circles of the community and are looked upon as excellent citizens, warmly interested in everything involving the welfare of the community and willing at all times to do all in their power to promote it and add to the conveniences and comfort of its people.

EDWIN I. DUNHAM.

Like Freedom's battle in human history, when once begun and "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, though baffled oft is ever won," the course of the empire in this country, through the onward surge of the pioneer wave, has made steady progress by the successive advances of one generation after another, until it has redeemed our whole wilderness from the waste and covered our whole wide expanse with thrifty, progressive and prosperous people. This continued migration of hardy adventurers with the progress of the sun, from the Atlantic seaboard toward the Pacific coast, forms one of the most inspiring and spectacular pages of all our chronicles. Almost within the memory of men yet living it was checked by the Ohio; then by the Mississippi; then by the Missouri, over whose triple source the Rocky mountains frowned with forbidding severity. But the army of axmen and plowmen kept pushing their progress fast on the heels of the flying buffalo, the sons taking up the march where the fathers laid it down, until having overspread the country, and thus accomplished its mission, it passed into history and became but a memory, yet a vivid one, and kept alive and green by the triumphs of civilization and mighty achievements for which it blazed the way.

The family to which Edwin I. Dunham of Elmer in this county belongs, and of which he is a worthy representative, embodies in its own an epitome of our country's story in this respect. Its American progenitors settled in New Jersey in 1680, emigrating to that state from Northumberland county, England. They flourished there as conquering frontiersmen, as the first generation of their descendants did in southeastern New York, and the next in the wild luxuriance of the Mohawk valley. Western Pennsylvania bowed in subjugation and yielded tribute to the third generation, and the unbroken prairies of Indiana to the fourth, as did those of Iowa a little later, to the fifth. In all these localities the Dunhams were pioneers and well-to-do farmers, helping to build into beauty and systematic productiveness the region in which they camped and afterward dwelt in comfort.

Edwin I. Dunham, however, was a pioneer, but never sought the kind of conquest his forefathers made illustrious in the earlier history

of the family. By the time he came upon the scene of action we no longer had a frontier, and he took his place in the work of developing and improving the country those before him had opened to settlement. He was born on January 24, 1866, in Louisa county, Iowa, a son of Sylvanus and Mattie (Jamison) Dunham, the former a native of Indiana, born in 1822, and the latter of Ohio and of North of Ireland ancestry. The mother was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Jamison, who, also, were born and reared in Ohio. The Dunhams were married in January, 1865, and had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Edwin I.; William W., of Fredonia, Kansas; Harry A., of Wapello, Iowa; Sylvanus V., of Montevista, Colorado; Nellie Ursula, the wife of Frank G. Colburn, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; and Elmer R. and Fred, who also live in Iowa, the latter at Wapello.

The father moved from Indiana to Louisa county, Iowa, in 1837, when he was but fifteen years of age. He was industrious and thrifty, and had a great deal of enterprise and business capacity. He became in time the owner of over 3,000 acres of land and one of the leading stock men of his day in the Northwest. Owing to his extensive operations in raising and dealing in live stock, and his general ability and high character, he rose to consequence in his section of the state, becoming, in fact, the most prominent citizen in the portion he lived in. He died on September 4, 1902. His widow is still living and is now (1909) sixty-eight years old and has her home at Wapello, Iowa.

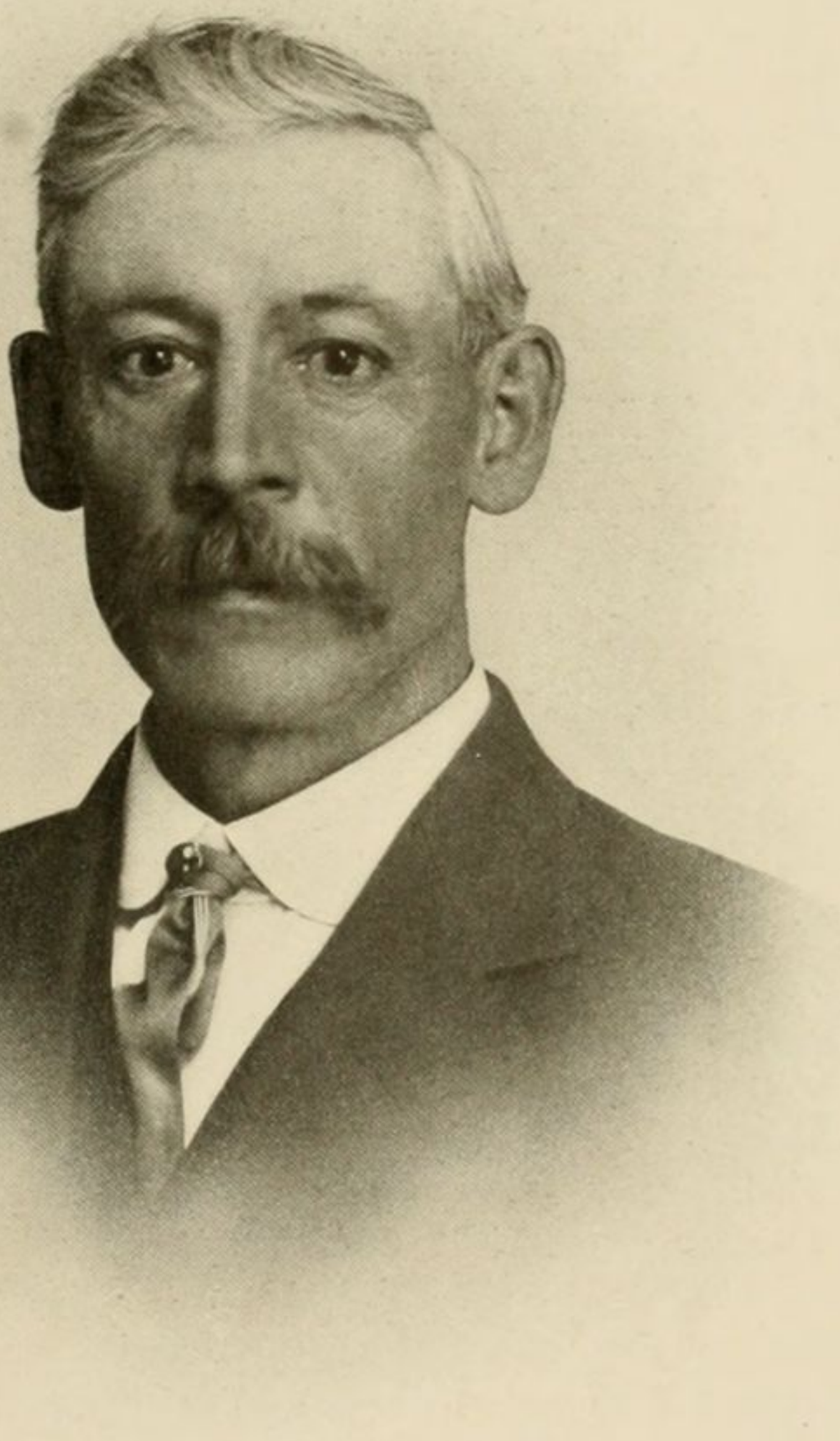
Edwin I. Dunham attended the district schools in his native county, and on completing their course of instruction, entered a good high school. After the completion of his scholastic training he taught school for a period of three years, then followed contracting and building for awhile in Salt Lake City. In 1890 he returned to Iowa and took up his residence at Oakville in the county of his nativity. There he dealt in cattle until 1896, when he became a retail druggist. In compliance with the state law he made a special study of his business in technical and practical training, taking his instructions from a private tutor and securing his registry in 1900. He found his new mercantile connection agreeable and full of stimulus for him, and stuck to it faithfully until 1905, when the utter failure of his health compelled him to give it up, and seek a more congenial climate and an out-door life. He then came to Missouri and located at Elmer in this county. Since his arrival in this locality he has been energetically and extensively engaged in farming and raising stock, and has been very successful in both.

Mr. Dunham now owns 500 acres of choice land and cultivates all of it except what is required for grazing purposes. He feeds and

ships large numbers of cattle every year, and prepares his output from the very beginning of his work on it with the greatest care and intelligence. For this he has ample reward in the rank his shipments have in the markets and the high prices they bring. His business is large and makes exacting claims on his time and energies. But he does not allow it to wholly absorb him or lessen his interest in the affairs of the township and county. In everything pertaining to their welfare he takes an earnest interest, and in all worthy projects for promoting that he bears an active and serviceable part. He was reared in the Republican school of political thought. For, although his father was not an active partisan and mingled but little with political affairs, he was a loyal Republican. His son's convictions, started by the father's views and opinions, have been strengthened by his own reading, observation and reflection, and he is as active in the service of his party as his father was loyal and firm in his faith in it. His prominence in its councils and zeal in working for its success have brought him prominently before the public, and in 1908 he was a drafted candidate for membership in the lower house of the state legislature. In 1903 he was made president of the school board and served with great energy and intelligence in that capacity for three years. The value of his services is shown in the efficiency of the schools and acknowledged by the universal esteem in which the people hold them and him. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is active in his service of each. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Miller, a native of Iowa and daughter of Jonas and Mary Magdalene (Fry) Miller. Two children have blessed their union, their daughter Ursula and their son Robert, both of whom are attending school. The parents are social favorites wherever they are known, warmly welcomed in the best circles of society and brightening and warming them with their genial natures, cultivated manners and broad general intelligence. In connection with local progress and improvement they are considered as among the most useful citizens of the township, and in all the relations of life they stand in the front rank in general popular estimation.

JOHN P. FOSTER, M. D.

Active in the practice of one of the noblest and most beneficent of all the professions, with a large and loyal body of patrons, connected with a number of the financial and industrial interests of the county in a leading way, prominent in the fraternal life of his community and



JOHN P. FOSTER, M. D.

energetic and influential in local public affairs, Dr. John P. Foster of La Crosse, Richland township, in this county, is deservedly regarded as one of the most useful and representative citizens of this portion of the state, and as a man is well worthy in every way of the high regard the people feel for him.

Dr. Foster was born on May 9, 1866, in Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, which is known as an educational center of prominence all over the country because of the excellent normal school which is located there. He is a son of Hiram B. and Martha J. (Ferguson) Foster, the former a Kentuckian and the latter an Indianian by nativity. Of the eight children born of their marriage four are living: James M., a resident of La Crosse; Dr. John P. Jeannette, the wife of John T. Farmer; and Emmett O., whose home is also at La Crosse. The parents were married in 1861, and the father died on March 30, 1904. The mother is still living and has her home at La Crosse.

The father moved to Missouri in 1852 and was engaged in merchandising until the beginning of the Civil war. Being warmly attached to the Union, and abhorred at the possibility of its dismemberment, he deemed it his duty to aid in saving it at any hazard, and with him to be convinced was to act. He enlisted in the Twenty-second regiment of Missouri infantry and was made lieutenant of his command. This was soon after its enrollment at the front and during the memorable conflict saw considerable active and dangerous service. Mr. Foster took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Nashville and other places where tragic history was written in blood, and also in many minor engagements. After the war he located in this county, coming here in 1866. He did not, however, return to mercantile life, but gave his attention to farming, and also practiced law. He attained good standing as a professional man and considerable influence as a citizen, using all his opportunities and powers in promoting the welfare of the region in which he lived and advancing the interests of its people.

The Doctor was reared in his native town and began his education in its public schools. His academic training was completed at the Kirksville Normal school, and his professional preparation was made by private reading and a thorough course of instruction at the Marion Simms Medical College, from which he was graduated on March 23, 1893. He at once began his creditable professional career at La Crosse, among the people who know him well and esteem him highly, and he has found them so fruitful in benefits to him and so appreciative of his services to them that he has remained with them ever since. Their interests have been dear to him and he has sought in every way avail-

able to him to promote them. He is vice-president of the Bank of Gifford and also a stockholder and directer of the Gifford Brick and Tile company. In addition to these, other institutions of value to the locality have the benefit of his active interest and helpful counsel and assistance. He also serves both the government and the people as United States pension examiner.

In politics he is an ardent and active working Republican, prominent in the councils of his party and zealous in advancing its interests. For a number of years he has been a member of its county central and executive committees. Yet, although his loyalty to his party never wanes and his efforts in its service never cease, he has never consented to accept a political office for himself, and has resolutely put aside all appeals to him to become a candidate for one. Several times he has been requested urgently to accept a nomination for representative in the lower house of the state legislature, but has always declined positively and promptly.

Before he began the study of medicine Dr. Foster taught in the public schools several years. This experience gave him intimate knowledge of the people and of himself, and has been valuable to him in all his subsequent career, professional and in other lines of action. He is prominently connected with the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Masonic Order, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the American Mutual Benevolent Association, and in his professional work and studies is ably and extensively assisted by active membership in the National, State and County Medical Associations. He was married on October 1, 1896, to Miss Claribel Gilleland, a native of this county, and one of the cultured and popular ladies of this portion of the state. She presides over his home with grace and dignity and gives great animation and brilliancy to the social life of which it is a hospitable and refined center. Like the Doctor, Mrs. Foster stands high in the estimation of the public, and like him, too, she richly deserves all the regard that is bestowed upon her.

JOSHUA CALEB BRADLEY.

The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than the life story of a good man who has advanced to middle life in prosperity for himself and usefulness to his fellow men, and who is still vigorous and energetic for further service and has the disposition to render it. In his view the state of prosperity to which he has helped to bring the region in which he lives is but the means to greater development and progress, and the noble institutions and agencies for the

public good which he sees flourishing around him, and which he has helped to create and foster, are but incentives to other and greater undertakings of the same character, or closely allied with what is, for the purpose of bringing about what should be. Such a theme is presented in the business career, elevated citizenship and ennobling public spirit of Joshua Caleb Bradley of Goldsberry, whose name is a household word for esteem and admiration throughout White township in this county, and a large extent of the surrounding country.

Mr. Bradley is a Kentuckian by birth, his life having begun in Barren county of that state on March 9, 1854. But as he was brought to Missouri and Macon county in 1855, when he was but one year old, and has passed the whole of his subsequent life here, he may properly be called, for all practical purposes a Missourian and a product of that portion of the state in which he has made his career and rendered his service to the public. His parents, Beverly W. and Malinda Jane (Dale) Bradley, were born and reared in Kentucky and were descended from families long resident in the state. They were married in January, 1841, and had six children, one of whom has died, John C. Those living are: Thompson W., Robert, George W., Joshua C. and Mollie, the wife of J. P. Greenstreet of Gifford.

During the Civil war the father's sympathies were with the Southern side of the controversy, but there were obstacles in the way of his engaging actively in the strife. He believed in the principles and governmental theories of the old Democratic party, and to that organization he still gives his devoted allegiance and whatever service he is still able to render. He was energetic in its behalf during all the years of his activity in life, and was esteemed as one of its influential advisers and workers in the locality of his home. For many years he served well and wisely as a member of the local school board, and in connection with other beneficial agencies at work for the improvement of the county and the welfare of its people he contributed his full share of the inspiration necessary to start and the labor required to continue them in operation. He is still living at the ripe old age of ninety-four, one of the venerated patriarchs of the county and a shining link connecting its present state of development with its earlier period of struggle, peril and hopeful patience.

His son, Joshua C. Bradley, was reared in the manner and amid the surroundings almost universal with country boys in this region during his minority. He began his scholastic training in the district schools and completed it at the Kirksville Normal school. After leaving this institution he followed for eight years the liberalizing but

exhausting vocation of a teacher, giving his services to the cause of public education which formed the basis of his own preparation for the battles of life. In 1884 he turned his attention to merchandising in association with P. J. Burton, and at the same time began to look upon the law as the field for the exercise of his faculties through life. During his mercantile career he prepared himself for the profession, and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been continuously engaged in an active general practice, although he held on to his mercantile interests until 1908. He has also, for a number of years, been active in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and with the agricultural interests of the county as the owner of 1,000 acres of good land, the cultivation of which he superintends, and on which he raises large numbers of fine cattle every year.

Mr. Bradley's mind is energetic and comprehensive, and requires a great deal of business to keep all its faculties employed and satisfy its demands. His profession, his store and his farming and stock breeding enterprises gave him a great deal to do and to think about, but they did not meet all his requirements or absorb the whole of his attention. In 1897, in connection with his brother, Judge Bradley, he started a banking business at Ethel which is still flourishing and has grown to great proportions and won a high reputation for the excellent manner in which it is conducted.

Throughout his long and successful career this energetic man and progressive citizen has overcome every obstacle and been triumphant over nearly every force that opposed his advance in business or professional life. But when the little god of sentiment attacked him he soon surrendered and suffered himself to be bound with the flowery yoke of the conqueror. He was married in 1878 to Miss Nora Wright, a native of Macon county. They have five children: Zella, the wife of R. B. Turner; Jose H., who is married and living at Goldsberry; Edith, the wife of Charles H. Lile; and Jennie Ruth and Ralph E., who are still members of the parental household.

The father is allied with the Democratic party in political relations, but he has never been a very active partisan. He has supported the principles and candidates of his party loyally but not in an ostentatious or conspicious manner. His manifest capacity for administrative duties and his wide intelligence and high character have, however, made him particularly desirable as a public official and he has yielded to the pressure of public opinion and consented to serve the people in numerous township offices. In 1875 he was elected clerk and assessor of Drake township and he filled the position with great acceptability

for many years. In 1880 he was appointed county school commissioner, and he has been a justice of the peace in and for White township for more than twenty years. He has also been a member of the local school board during the last twelve years, and the unusual interest and activity he has shown in school work have resulted in decided benefit to the schools and brought him considerable popularity and public approval. He has also been a notary public for more than twenty years and from 1881 to 1895 served as postmaster of Goldsberry.

In religious affiliation Mr. Bradley is a Seventh Day Adventist and one of the elders of the congregation to which he belongs. But he is free from all narrowness and bigotry in religious matters and contributes freely and generously to the church needs of all denominations. In the matter of private charity he is royal in his munificence and princely in his modesty and silence concerning it, with his right hand ever open to help the worthy who are in need and his left in total ignorance on the subject. In all the attributes of lofty and comprehensive manhood he is the peer of any man in the state, and none more than he enjoys in full measure the esteem and admiration of the people or more completely deserves their regard and good will.

CHRISTOPHER HARDIN JONES.

The scion of old Kentucky families, members of which were among the pioneers of that great commonwealth, and a grandson of heroic frontiersmen in Missouri, Christopher Hardin Jones has had all his life lofty family ideals of manly duty to live up to and the stimulus of stern endurance and unwavering fidelity in the examples furnished by his forefathers. He is a native of this state, born in Linn county in 1857, and was reared on its soil. He obtained his scholastic training in its district schools and has expended all his efforts so far in life's journey to the work of improving it and augmenting its wealth and power. All that he is is Missouri's own and the product of her resources and institutions. And that he is creditable to her powers of production the united voice of the community in which he lives concedes without stint or hesitation.

Mr. Jones is practically a self-made man, in the better sense of the term. All his achievements are the fruits of his own capacity and industry, and the general esteem in which he stands is the logical and due tribute to his worth as a man and his excellence as a citizen. He is the son of Hardin and Susan (Yates) Jones, the former a native of Boone county and the latter of Howard county, Missouri. They were married in 1848 and had five children. All of their offspring grew to

maturity and are living. They are: Corinne F.; John M., who lives in Linn county; Christopher H., the subject of this brief review; Robert W., who is a resident of Sullivan county; and Milton S., whose home is in Iowa. The father moved his family to Macon county in 1868, and here he and his wife passed the rest of their lives actively engaged in farming. The mother died in 1886 and the father in 1893.

Christopher H. Jones made his choice of an occupation early in life, and through all of his subsequent years he has adhered to it. He was born to it, in fact, and received his early training in its exacting but stimulating duties on the family homestead. As boy, youth and man he has followed farming and never felt any strong temptation to an easier life or more rapid advancement in any other. This has satisfied his desires and sufficiently rewarded his efforts, and he has made it elevating and worthy of commendation by the manner in which he has devoted himself to it and the skill and breadth of view with which he has conducted its operations. His education in the matter of scholastic training was limited to the facilities and range of instruction afforded by the district schools in the vicinity of his home. But the lessons of experience and the results of observation and intelligent reflection have done good work in broadening his mind, expanding his information and increasing his capacity for every duty.

He has made his farm of 460 acres a model of attractiveness and fertility, its improvements commodious, comfortable and pleasing to the eye, and its equipment for the most advanced methods of cultivation complete in all particulars. The same excellent judgment, commendable enterprise and careful attention to details have characterized him in his allied industry of raising stock, and also in the matter of public improvements and work for the general welfare of the township and county in which he lives. To every worthy undertaking for the advancement of his locality he has given cordial and intelligent support, and his services in this behalf are highly appreciated wherever he is known. His own success in life, which has been considerable, has been followed, through his efforts and those of others like him, and reflected in the progress and improvement of the region all around him, and its present development stands forth a monument to the enterprise of an energetic, broad-minded and productive people of whom he is an acknowledged and worthy representative.

Mr. Jones has always refused all tenders of political office for himself, but he has taken an earnest and helpful interest in public affairs and been devoted to the welfare of the Democratic party, the political organization of his choice. He has also, at all times, been zealous

and active in practical services to it, helping to direct its course wisely by judicious counsel and help it to worthy and approved success by determined and fruitful exertion. His work for the party is all the more appreciated by both its leaders and the rest of their followers because it is based upon principle and has no taint of self-seeking or desire for personal advantage in it. His whole course in life has been straightforward and upright, looking to his own advancement, of course, but with the general welfare always in view and under studious consideration. He is connected with the financial interests of the region as a stockholder and director of the State Bank of New Boston, in Linn county. In 1881 he was joined in marriage with Miss Mary J. Ratliff, a native of Adair county, Missouri. They have one child, their son, Commodore H. Jones.

J. FRANK LILE.

While neither a pioneer nor the son of a pioneer, J. Frank Lile, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock men of White township, has been closely connected with and serviceably instrumental in the growth and development of Macon county during all his years since boyhood, and his family has been influential in the progress of the state of Missouri for at least two generations. He is himself a native of the county, born on April 16, 1866, and his father, John M. Lile, was born in 1836 and reared in Schuyler county. The father obtained a limited education in the country schools of his boyhood and devoted his whole life to farming. He located in Macon county in his young manhood and in 1855 was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Murray, a native of Illinois. They became the parents of seventeen children, eight of whom are living: Fanny, the wife of James Radliff of South Dakota; Millie, the wife of Daniel Turner of this county; William H., who also lives in South Dakota; J. Frank, the subject of this sketch; Ira, a resident of Macon county; Mollie, the wife of W. L. Bailey of Kansas City, Missouri; Ura, the wife of James N. Lynch; and Vella, the wife of Walter Greenstreet of this county. The father died in 1887 and the mother is still living. Their record in the county is a good one and the general esteem of the people followed their upright living, useful industry and warm and helpful interest in every element of the progress and development of the region in which their excellent traits of citizenship were known and appreciated. The mother is now well advanced in years and is venerated as one of the true and faithful women who have aided in giving Macon county its high record in the public estimation of other portions of the state. She numbers her

friends by the host and there is not one among them that does not call her worthy of the highest confidence and regard.

J. Frank Lile grew to manhood on his father's farm and performed his part in boyhood and youth as a farmer's son, interested in the welfare of his family and willing to do all he could to promote it. He assisted with the work on the homestead and attended the district school in the vicinity when he could be spared from more exacting duties. His early years were not seriously disturbed with dreams about the great busy world that lay beyond his rural horizon, for he made his choice of an occupation before he reached his maturity and outside temptations never had potency with him. It was his pleasure to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers, contributing to the general well-being of the county and state in the manner enforced by their example, and studious only to do it as well as he could, making the most of his opportunities and holding the family name up to the level at which they had placed it.

On leaving school he entered at once on his life work as a general farmer and breeder of good live-stock, and these pursuits he has followed with steadiness, industry and success ever since. He has prospered in his undertakings and accumulated a comfortable competence for life. He is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank at New Boston and connected with other interests of value to the locality in which he lives. On February 9, 1888, he was married to Miss Eliza Radliff, a native of this county. They have one child, their daughter, Vera. In political faith and allegiance Mr. Lile is a Democrat, with unvarying loyalty to his party and great activity in its service in every campaign. He served well and with approval as a member of the school board for four years, and as a member of the Baptist church he has long contributed to the moral and spiritual uplifting of the people all around him. In matters of public improvement he has been energetic, sparing no effort in any good cause and stimulating others to activity by the force of his example. He is regarded as one of the county's best citizens.

JAMES M. WRIGHT.

With a mind so active that it requires several lines of effort to satisfy its productive energies, and possessing versatility of talent and capacity to conduct them all to successful results, James M. Wright, of the village of Goldsberry, in this county, keeps himself one of the busiest men in Drake township and has shown himself to be one of its most useful citizens. He is a merchant in two lines of trade, carries

on some farming operations and deals in horses. He also takes a leading part in the public life of the township and gives appreciated attention to all the avenues of improvement and everything that makes for the substantial and enduring welfare of the people.

Mr. Wright is a native of this county and was born on April 7, 1856. His father, Dennis Dunham Wright, was born and reared in the state of New York and came to Missouri in 1845. He located in Macon county and here wrought diligently and profitably at his trade as a saddler and harness-maker, as he had done in his native state. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Riley, a native of Randolph county, this state. They had seven children and five of them are living: James M., the immediate subject of these paragraphs; Nora, the wife of J. C. Bradley, of Goldsberry; W. R., of Washington; Mary Florence, the wife of G. H. Newkirk, of Goldsberry; C. C., who lives at Goldsberry. The father died in 1866 and the mother in 1887. They lived acceptably during the whole of their residence in this county and passed away, leaving good names enshrined in the loving remembrance of all their friends and crowned with the esteem and good will of the whole community in which they lived and labored.

James M. Wright grew to manhood where his life began, and obtained all the education he had opportunity for in the district schools. His early inclinations were all to trade, and as soon as he left school he made his way into the department of human activity toward which his tastes and faculties led him. He became a merchant, and, although he has since engaged in other pursuits in connection with his merchandising, he has never abandoned that. His devotion to it and obedience to the voice of nature in the direction of his activities have won their reward in high standing for him in business circles and a successful and prosperous mercantile career. He now owns and manages a drug and grocery store and has a large and active trade. He also owns and operates an eighty-acre farm, which gives him opportunity for the gratification of another decided taste with him, that is the breeding and raising of horses.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Mr. Wright's extensive and varied private interests wholly absorb him and leave no time or energy for attention to the duties of citizenship and the needs of the community around him. With a good man's interest in the welfare of his fellow men, he realizes that the public affairs which concern the whole people are by no means to be neglected, and he gives those of his locality close and serviceable attention in every way he can. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Citizens Bank of Ethel and

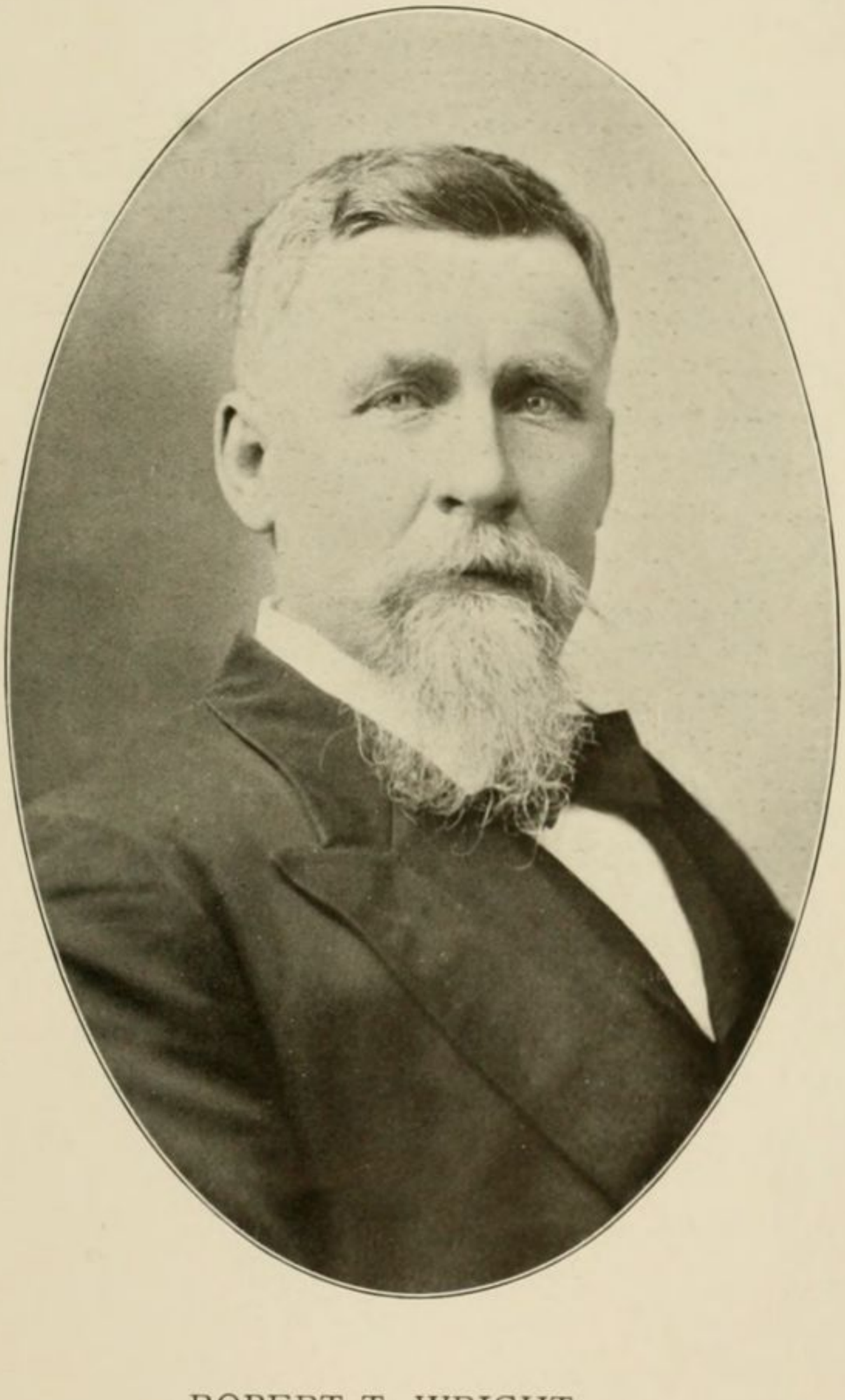
a director of the Macon County Insurance Company. He has been a justice of the peace continuously for more than a quarter of a century and a member of the local school board for over fifteen years, and it is universally conceded that no public or private interest has suffered from any of his official acts or from want of intelligent, vigorous and helpful attention on his part.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Wright is a firm and loyal Democrat, and his party never has to appeal to him for aid in its campaigns. He is one of the first to tender his service, or give it freely and effectively without waiting for a hint from any source whatever. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Masonic order, and his lodge also has his cordial and zealous support. On August 8, 1886, he was married to Miss Jennie Hungerford, a native of Livingston county, New York. They have one child, their daughter, Myra, who is a graduate of the Richard Wagner Conservatory of Music, Kirksville, Missouri, and one of the ornaments of social life in the locality of her home. In this respect, as in others, she is a worthy exemplar of the graces and popular characteristics for which her parents are so widely and so deservedly esteemed.

ROBERT T. WRIGHT.

The scion of old Kentucky families long domesticated in that state and important factors in its settlement, development and steady progress toward its present state of industrial, agricultural and commercial greatness, Robert T. Wright of near College Mound in Morrow township, has well sustained in the life and activities of Macon county, Missouri, the family reputations achieved by acknowledged merit and commanding prowess in those of Kentucky. He was born in Adair county, this state, in 1843, and is a son of Johnson and Eliza J. (Trimble) Wright, natives of the Blue Grass state. His paternal grandfather, Evans Wright, and great-grandfather, Richard Wright, were leading persons in their localities in their day, as were also his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Temple, in theirs.

The father came to Missouri when he was a young man and gave all his industrial energies to farming, which he followed extensively to the end of his days. He was also a preacher of the gospel and a very active politician, serving in the legislature of this state prior to the Civil war. He died in 1865 and his widow in 1888. They had nine children and six of them are living: Robert T., George P., James A., Non E., Italy A. and Samuel W. Those dead are Mary E., Ann and Malta. All are, in their several locations and stations in life, exempli-



ROBERT T. WRIGHT

fying the traits for which their ancestors were distinguished and the lessons given them by precept and example around the parental fireside.

Robert T. Wright obtained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood of his home, and on leaving school enlisted in the army in defense of his convictions. He saw considerable active service in his military life, participating in many of the early skirmishes of the Civil war and some of its more important engagements. After the close of the war he returned to Missouri and located in Morrow township, this county, where he has ever since been prosperously and progressively engaged in farming. His farm comprises 200 acres and is a model in its high estate of cultivation, valuable improvements and complete equipment with the most approved implements required for advanced farming at the present day. He is a judicious and enterprising farmer and makes every day of his time tell to his advantage in the improvement and increasing fruitfulness of his land. He is also a very enterprising and useful man in promoting the welfare of the township and county of his home, and is accounted by the people among whom he lives and labors one of their most energetic, far-seeing and representative citizens, both in private life and with reference to the affairs of the region which has the benefit of his wisdom and zealous activity.

Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, but while he is always energetic and effective in the service of his party, he has at all times declined to accept political office of every kind. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, and in its works of benevolence he also takes a leading part. He has been very successful in his business, beginning with practically nothing and now owning a fine farm and much in other interests. On February 20, 1868, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Farris, and they became the parents of five children, of whom the living are Leonard M., Minnie A., Elizabeth and William R. The mother of these children died May 31, 1883, and sometime afterward the father was united in marriage with Miss Alice Buster, a native of Macon county. They have three children, their son Clarence S. and their daughters Ida and Ina, twins, all of whom still brighten and cheer the parental home and enliven the family circle, assisting in the labors of the farm and adding to the attractiveness of its social life.

JOHN JEFFERSON HELTON.

Sixty-one years ago, that is, in 1848, this prosperous farmer and stockman and excellent citizen of Walnut township, was born in the state of Kentucky, where his ancestors were pioneers and among the

men and women of mold and hardihood who redeemed the wild domain of that great commonwealth from its long subjection to barbarous force and predatory beasts of prey and laid the solid foundations of its present greatness and power. He came to Missouri in 1868 and located in Macon county in 1870. Here he has ever since lived and flourished, taking his place and doing well his part in the productive activities of this region, and adding to the reputation and high standard of its citizenship by the excellence of his own.

Mr. Helton is a son of William and Elizabeth (Ingle) Helton, both born and reared in Kentucky, and married there in 1836. The father was a farmer and blacksmith, and in arduous labor at both occupations managed to provide comfortably for his family of twelve children, all but one of whom the parents reared to maturity. All of these are still living, and in various localities and pursuits are multiplying the blessings of industry and thrift and exemplifying in their daily lives the lessons given them by precept and example at the family hearthstone. The children living are: George; Mary, the wife of Louis Baker, of Kentucky; Aberry; John J., to whom these paragraphs are specially devoted; Jacob; Jesse; Parks; Joseph; Rachel, the wife of Seth Thomas of Kentucky; William, and Melinda, now Mrs. Thomas, who also lives in Kentucky. The father died in 1862 and the mother in 1899.

Their son, John J. Helton, grew to manhood in his native state and obtained his education in its public schools. On leaving school he entered the line of productive industry, to which he has ever since adhered and in which he is still engaged. He became a farmer and stock-breeder, carrying on his operations with increasing magnitude and prosperity as the years passed and his resources expanded, until now he owns over 400 acres of excellent farming and grazing land, and raises every year large numbers of cattle and other live-stock. His specialty in cattle for some years has been shorthorns of good degree, and in handling them he has made money and won a high and widespread reputation as a successful and reliable breeder.

Mr. Helton has pushed his own affairs with enterprise and vigor and his efforts have brought him large returns. He has also taken an active and serviceable interest in the affairs of the township and county of his residence, and they, also, have responded to his efforts, combined with those of other leading citizens, in greatly increased progress and development and an elevated standard of living, physical, intellectual and moral, for the aggressive and enterprising people who live in them. Mr. Helton is a stockholder in the Elmer Creamery

Company and owns extensive tracts of land outside of the state of Missouri.

He has always declined all overtures made to him to become a candidate for political office, but he has never wavered in his loyalty to the Democratic party or withheld his utmost service in behalf of its welfare. The only political, or semi-political, position he has ever consented to take is that of membership on the local school board, and this he has filled for a number of years as a means of promoting the interests of the community in the proper guidance and government of one of its most cherished institutions, the system of public education. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and the Christian church, and his membership in them is no formal matter. He is a firm believer in their teachings and earnestly devoted to their highest and best development, and he gives his time, energy and material assistance in every desirable way to bring about that development and the increased usefulness that it involves.

In 1872 Mr. Helton was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Windle, a native of this county. They have four children: Addie Belle, the wife of Manfred D. Lynch, of Ethel; Effie May, the wife of Charles Bailey, of Elmer; Myrtle I., the wife of Robert Sauders, who lives in the state of Kansas; and Guy Roy, who is still a member of the parental household. Mr. and Mrs. Helton are known all over the township and in many other localities, and wherever they have acquaintances they are held in the highest esteem. They stand well in the social life of their own community and are warmly welcomed in the best social circles of others whenever they enter them. In all the relations of life they meet the full requirements of their responsibilities, giving both example and stimulus to others and exemplifying in a gratifying way the lofty attributes of the best American citizenship.

WILLIAM LYNCH.

The son of one of Macon county's honored pioneers, and himself helping to complete the conquest of civilization over the barbarous forces of the wilderness in this portion of the state, William Lynch, of Walnut township, has justified in his own career the name and traditions of his forefathers and proven himself to be a citizen of the highest usefulness and a man of sterling worth and commanding enterprise.

Mr. Lynch was born in Macon county in 1845 and is a son of Martin and Linna (Johnson) Lynch, who came to this state in early life and passed many years in skillfully cultivating its soil and helping to push forward its growth and development toward its present advanced con-

dition of fertility, commercial power and intellectual and moral excellence. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of North Carolina, and their ancestors were pioneers in those states. They were married in 1832, one year after the arrival of the father in Missouri, and his location in this county, The ten children who blessed their union all grew to maturity and six of them are still living: William, who lives in Walnut township, this county; Matilda, the wife of Frank Burgeman, of Elmer; Elizabeth; Susan, the wife of John Atterbury, also of Elmer, and Mary, the wife of Stephen Walker. The father died in 1884 and the mother in 1886. Each labored more than sixty years in improving the county and their names and records are embalmed in the respectful remembrance of all the people of it.

Their son, William, passed his boyhood and youth on the parental homestead, assisting in the arduous work of cultivating it and attending the district school near by when he had opportunity. He began the battle of life for himself as a farmer, and in the agricultural branch of the industrial army he has marched and conquered ever since. In connection with his farming operations he carries on an extensive industry in raising stock, and in both departments of his business he has been very successful. He has shown commendable enterprise and progressiveness, studying everything pertaining to his undertakings and assimilating in careful reflection the lessons given by observation and daily practical experience. In this way he has mastered all the details of his work and is able to carry it on with a steady view to securing the best results in every way.

In politics he is an active working Democrat, yielding his due tribute of loyalty and labor to the needs of his party, and doing this merely as a matter of principle and duty, and without any desire for its honors or the emoluments of political office. Yet, while he is averse to public life and the responsibilities of official duty, he has been willing to forego his own preference for the public good, and has served on the local school board continuously for more than twenty years. When the Civil war was raging in our unhappy country, he enlisted in 1865, when he was but twenty years of age. In defense of the Union, in Captain Bob Davis' company of volunteers he was part of its aggressive and defensive force until the close of the war. Thus ever he has shown his abiding interest in the welfare of the country and its people, and done his part toward promoting it. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affairs he is allied with the Baptist church. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary Ellen Campbell, a native of Macon county. The five children born to them are all living

and are: Manfred, Leander, Erskine, William E. and Beatrice, the last named being the wife of Samuel Still, of Kirksville, in this state. His wife died February 11, 1901.

SIMEON HARRISON EPPERSON.

Adhering, from boyhood, to the occupation of his forefathers for generations and pushing his industry with all the power of attention and intelligence at his command, Simeon Harrison Epperson, of Walnut township, in this county, has made a pronounced success of his career and is now enjoying the reward of his steadfastness of purpose and persistency of diligence in a comfortable worldly estate and an excellent reputation in the township and county of his home. He has done well the things he has known well how to do, and not been enticed from his chosen vocation by any temptations in other lines of endeavor, however alluring or gilded they might have appeared to be. With excellent judgment he measured his own tastes and inclinations, and with manly self-reliance he has followed them greatly to his own advantage and considerably to the benefit of the community.

Mr. Epperson is a native of this county, and was born on January 16, 1875. He is a son of Simeon G. and Mary (Mayfield) Epperson, the former born and resident for a few years in Iowa, and the latter a Kentuckian by nativity. They came to Missouri when young and located in Macon county. Here they were married and engaged in farming industriously and profitably until death ended their labors, when they were well advanced in years. They had four children, two of whom have died. The two living are Docia, the wife of R. O. Lovern, of Montana, and Simeon H., the subject of this brief review. The father died in 1899 and the mother in 1903.

Simeon H. Epperson grew to manhood on his father's farm and obtained his limited scholastic training in the public schools located in the neighborhood. He realized early in life that almost his only dependence for success and advancement in life was himself—that on his own capacities and efforts rested his only hope for a name and respectable standing among his fellow men, and also his only chance for worldly acquisitions. He accepted his destiny with cheerfulness and entered with alacrity on the task of working it out. As soon as he left school he began farming and he has ever since been actively engaged in the same occupation, raising live stock in increasing numbers in connection with his agricultural work. The scale on which he started was a small one, for he was careful to keep within the boundaries of his means and facilities, and rely on his profits for the enlargement of his operations.

The course he adopted was a wise one and has resulted as he intended it should. He steadily increased the body of his land and enriched its improvements until he now owns a farm of 157 acres, well equipped with good buildings and all the other needs of a first rate modern farm, owning, in fact, one of the most valuable and desirable country homes in the township. His land is skillfully and vigorously cultivated and yields abundant returns for the faith and industry he bestows upon it. His stock industry has also expanded as his fortunes have improved, and is now a considerable one.

Mr. Epperson's political faith and fidelity are pledged to the Democratic party and he works for its welfare with devoted energy and capacity because he believes in its principles and not for distinction; for he has never yet been induced to accept an office of any kind. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Modern Woodmen of America. On February 10, 1894, he was married to Miss Dilla Wright, a native of this county. They have three children, S. Marie, Leslie and Ruby. The family stands well in the township and all its members are held in the highest esteem.

WILLIAM T. BAILEY.

Farming and raising live-stock became staple industries in Northeastern Missouri with the dawn of civilization in the region, and for a long time were almost the only occupations of the great bulk of the population. The other great industries that now engage so much attention and employ such vast numbers of men and aggregates of capital in the state had not yet come into being, and the materials and forces that form the base of their operations were lying dormant, waiting for the voice of their master, the commanding might of mind, to call them forth to enrich and bless mankind. But even with their advent and growth to mammoth proportions, the earlier avocations of this section of the state did not lose their importance, and they are today, as they have always been since the history of civilization began here, among the leading pursuits of the people.

One of the men who has given them distinctive power and magnitude in the present day in Macon county is William T. Bailey, of Walnut township, who lives near the village of Elmer and carries on extensive operations in both farming, of a progressive character, and raising stock of superior quality. Mr. Bailey was born at Elmer on November 12, 1864, and represents at least the second generation of his family native to the soil of Missouri. His father, Joseph Bailey, was born in Pike county and passed the greater part of his life there.

The son, William T. Bailey, was reared in the family household and obtained his education in the schools near his boyhood home. When he left school and began the struggle for advancement among men for himself he first tried his hand at merchandising, which he followed for two years in the town of Marceline, in Linn county. At the end of the period mentioned he sold his store and turned his attention to photography. This occupied him for one year, during which he was feeling his way to the vocation for which nature had destined him, and was not long in determining what it was. At the end of the year's experience which he had as a photographer he located near Elmer and started the enterprise in farming and raising stock, which he is still conducting. He began on a scale of safe magnitude and has enlarged his operations as success has brought him prosperity until he is now one of the leaders in these two interesting and profitable lines of effort in the township in which his business is carried on.

Early in his career as a stockman, Mr. Bailey began specializing in western horses for the eastern markets, and this is still one of the leading elements of his business. He has built up a considerable trade in this line and his output has a very high standing among the jobbers and retailers in horses in the east and well deserves the reputation he has won for it. For he is studious and careful in every step of his work and omits no effort necessary on his part to secure the best results in every particular. He also handles cattle extensively and has the land necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of his undertakings. He owns over 400 acres of land, all of which is under advanced cultivation except what is required for grazing purposes.

To the public affairs of the township and county of his residence Mr. Bailey has given careful attention and the most helpful support at all times. He applies to them the same excellent judgment and clearness of vision that distinguish him in his private affairs, and the people know and acknowledge the weight and worth of his opinion in reference to all that concerns their welfare, and they value his advice as they do his more material assistance in connection with all their projects of public improvement and the elevation of the standard of living.

Mr. Bailey is an active working Democrat in political relations, but his service to his party springs from his conviction that it embodies in its principles the best theories of government and strongest safeguards of the rights and interests of the people, and not from any ambition for official distinction for himself. Except membership on the school board, on which he has served for over sixteen consecutive years

for the good of the community, he has steadfastly refused to accept any office and to allow the use of his name as a candidate for any political position of any kind, whether elective or appointive.

His interest in the fraternal life of the community has been long-continued, energetic and productive. He belongs to the Masonic order, its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is constant and zealous in the service of them all, helping to guide them to the best results by his counsel and to the highest development by personal and material aid of the most practical kind. In 1889 he was married to Miss Maggie Sivaton, a native of this county. They have two children, their daughters, Buella and Edna, who are the light and life of their home and give it a special feature of attraction for their hosts of friends who make it a popular resort and find it a center of refined and genuine hospitality, always beaming with social sunshine and bountiful in resources for high-toned and elevating enjoyment—a characteristic and representative Macon county home of the best class.

HENRY MILLER.

Henry Miller, of Elmer, is one of the progressive men who have caught the spirit of the great West, absorbed it into their being, or found it native within them, and fixed its expression in enduring form in substantial improvements and contributions to the welfare of the people who inhabit it. Their works are monuments to their own enterprise and foresight and they contribute vastly to the enjoyment, substantial comfort and lasting welfare of the communities in which they stand. Mr. Miller has placed the fruits of his capacity and progressiveness at the service of the people of Elmer, doing more, perhaps, than any one other man in building up and improving the town and giving it its fair name among the municipalities in the county.

Mr. Miller was born on March 2, 1844, in Lafayette, Indiana, and came to Missouri with his parents when he was eleven years of age. His father, T. S. Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania, and Henry's mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Isely, was also born and reared in that state. They were married in 1816 and had eight children. Five of the eight are living: James L., a resident of the state of Oklahoma; John E., who also lives in that state; Susanne, the wife of D. Gunnels, of this county; Henry, the subject of this sketch, and Ellen, the wife of Herman Westfall, of California. Their mother died in March, 1885, and their father on July 4, 1891.

Henry Miller obtained only a common school education and his

opportunities for even this were limited and subject to frequent interruptions. He was obliged, while growing from boyhood to manhood, to help his father with the work of the farm, and under the conditions of this part of the country, as they were then, this was exacting and took precedence over everything else. Schooling was considered an excellent thing, and to be had if it could, but the farm work was necessary to the support of the family and it could not be neglected, no matter what else had to suffer. Mr. Miller went to school when he could and made the most of the advantages available to him. In the glimpses into the great domain of intelligence and book-learning which he then got he laid the foundation of the fund of general information which he has since acquired by his own studious habits and industry in reading, observation and reflection.

He has adhered during nearly all of his subsequent years to the pursuit he mastered under the direction of his father, farming successfully and profitably until 1901, when he retired and turned his attention to the real estate business. He now owns a number of brick blocks and residence properties in Elmer, and also owns and manages the opera house, through which he contributes largely and essentially to the enjoyment of the community and the elevation and improvement of its people. They hold him in the highest esteem for what he has done in the way of building up the town, and also for the elevated and progressive character of his citizenship in every respect. He is not only one of the most substantial but one of the most popular and influential men in the township.

Mr. Miller was married in 1865 to Miss Rhoda Craig, a native of Iowa. They have three children, their daughters, Via Ward and Minnie, the latter the wife of T. L. Freed, and their son, J. H. In politics the father is a Republican with a loyal devotion to the interests of his party and great zeal and activity in promoting them. But he has never accepted a political office, either by election or appointment, having no taste for official life. He does his part for the welfare of the community in other ways of manifest value, and leaves public affairs to the administration of those who have a taste for that sort of work.

DANIEL R. HUGHES.

It has been the subjective prerogative of this well known and popular citizen of the city of Macon to gain distinctive success and prestige as a member of the bar of his native county, and he is one of the representative attorneys and counselors at law in the attractive county-seat. He is a member of one of the old and honored families of Macon county,

being a son of the late John R. Hughes, of Bevier, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present connection.

Daniel R. Hughes was born in the village of Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, on the 17th of November, 1868, and there was reared to maturity, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages offered by the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he assumed the position of assistant postmaster of his native town, retaining this incumbency two and one-half years, under the regime of Thomas Williams. Within this time he devoted sufficient of his leisure time in the evenings to the study of telegraphy to become a competent operator, having gained the requisite discipline by studying under the direction of Lewis, Nowlan, Agent at the Bevier station of the Burlington Railroad. Through the kindly consideration and instruction of Mr. Nowlan the subject of this review familiarized himself with the practical work of a station operator, and at the age of twenty years he secured the position of night operator in the Bevier station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being thus employed about nine months and then being promoted to the position of day operator. Thereafter he was engaged as operator and station agent at various points along the line of the railroad mentioned for a period of about five years, at the expiration of which, in the autumn of 1894, he resigned his position and made ready to carry out his well formulated plans of preparing himself for the legal profession. With this end in view he at that time was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the Law class of 1896, on June 25th of which year he received his diploma and his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September 1896, at Macon, he was admitted to the bar of his native state, and in the ensuing December he initiated the active practive of his profession by entering the office of Hon. William H. Sears, of Macon, former state senator, with whom he was associated, under effective preceptorship, for the ensuing two years, since which time he has conducted an individual professional business in this city.

Mr. Hughes has proved an able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor and has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the courts of Macon and other counties, having a large and appreciative clientage and being unswerving in his devotion to the work of his profession. He has never sought nor consented to become a candidate for public office, either elective or appointive, though he takes

Isaac A. Hedges

a loyal interest in public affairs and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the hour. His first vote was cast in support of Grover Cleveland for the presidency, in 1892, and he continued to give his suport to the Democratic party until its adoption of the free-silver doctrine, in 1896, when he found his convictions utterly at variance with the policy of the party and consequently, with the courage of his opinions, transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has since been a stalwart advocate, and in whose cause he has rendered effective service. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Macon. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, he is affiliated with Censer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Macon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Emanual Commandery, Knights Templar. He is one of the most popular and influential members of Macon Lodge, No. 999, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he joined at the time of its organization at Macon, and of which he had the distinction of being chosen the first exalted ruler. He was also the first representative of the local lodge in the national grand lodge, at the meeting held in the city of Denver in 1906, and in the following year he was again its representative in the grand lodge at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Macon Camp, No. 27, Woodmen of the World, and was delegate of the same order at the meeting of the national organization of the fraternity, in the city of Milwaukee, in 1903. He is well known throughout his native county and his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

On the 18th of October, 1899, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Cora Alderman, who likewise was born and reared in Macon county, being a daughter of Wesley W. Alderman, a representative farmer of Hudsen township. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had two children, Daniel Shelton, who is now nine years of age, and Dorothy, who died in April, 1906, at the age of three years.

JAMES BAILEY.

For more than threescore years this excellent citizen and industrious and progressive farmer has been a resident of Macon county, and during the whole period of his activity has been busily and productively connected with the industries that formed the foundation and have aided materially in building the superstructure of the county's wealth, commercial greatness, and intellectual and moral standing. His whole life to this time has been passed in the county and he may safely be taken as a representative of its people, for he is thoroughly imbued

with their spirit and in line, actively and practically, with all their worthy aspirations.

Mr. Bailey was born in Macon county on February 26, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Elvira (Lovern) Bailey, natives of Virginia and early residents of this state. The father came to Missouri in 1830, and located in Macon county in 1846. He was married on March 25, 1848, and by his marriage became the father of ten children, nine of whom reached maturity, and eight of these are still living: James, the subject of this memoir; Elizabeth, the wife of E. A. Fletcher, who lives in Iowa; Rebecca, the wife of W. S. Hawkins, of Clarence, Missouri; Susan, the wife of D. W. Edwards, whose home is at Ethel, Missouri; Angeline, the wife of Henry Busher, who resides in Springfield, Illinois; J. M. and W. T., citizens of Elmer, and Lula, the wife of Angus Teskey, of Boulder, Montana. The father died on January 28, 1895, and the mother on April 14, 1905.

James Bailey grew to manhood on his father's farm, and when he could be spared from its exacting claims and duties, attended the district school in the neighborhood. The country was yet somewhat in the condition of the frontier and its reduction to productiveness and a systematic yield of the fruits of farming, which would contribute to the sustenance of the people and had a market value, required every force that was available and left the boys and girls of the time very limited opportunities to attend even the common or local schools, to say nothing of those devoted to what is called higher education. After leaving school Mr. Bailey still continued to work on the farm with his father until he attained his majority. He then tried his hand in mercantile life by working as a clerk and salesman in a store for one year, devoting himself earnestly to the duties of his position and trying to get up sufficient enthusiasm over it to make it overcome his inclination to farming, which he still felt potential and urgent within him.

But Nature had fitted him well for one kind of a career and she stubbornly resisted his attempts to work himself up in another. The store experiences, full of variety and incident as they were, did not satisfy him, and after what he considered a fair trial of them he abandoned the effort to make them attractive and again turned his attention to tilling the soil and the pursuits allied with that. He has adhered to them ever since, and they have rewarded his fidelity with a competence for life and high standing in the county as a farmer of capacity and progressiveness and a citizen worthy of general esteem and commendation.

Mr. Bailey is a Democrat in political faith and he makes his faith show in steady, effective and appreciated service for his party. He is always expected to take the field for its candidates when the tocsin sounds, and he never disappoints the expectation. In party work and in his general demeanor he has shown capacity for public affairs and this has led to his being called to the administration of several township offices of trust and responsibility. He was township collector and township clerk for several terms, and was also a member of the school board for about three years. His services in these several positions were beneficial to the township and received the approval of the people. He based them on intelligence and breadth of view and conducted his work in rendering them with vigor, regularity, strict integrity and a considerate regard for the interests and feelings of all who were concerned in them.

In the fraternal life of the community Mr. Bailey has also taken an active and helpful interest. His religious connection is with the Christian church. On September 7, 1875, he was joined in marriage with Miss Honor Williams, who was born and reared in this state. All of the children born to them are living. They are: Amanda, the wife of J. D. Green, of Ethel; Allan, who resides at Elmer; Rebecca J., the wife of W. C. Sears, who lives in the same town; Stella, the wife of Otis Wright, of Elmer, and Paul, who is still at home with his parents. In January, 1910, Mr. Bailey became the owner of the only hardware stock in Elmer, to which he is now giving his attention in connection with his farming.

JAMES C. PATTERSON.

Although an eastern man by birth, training, association and activity during the early years of his manhood, James C. Patterson, of Elmer, has lived in Missouri thirty-one years and throughout the whole of that period has taken an active part in the industries and been a force of value in the public affairs of the state. He is, therefore, thoroughly imbued with the spirit and aspirations of its people and in full sympathy with all their proper wishes and undertakings. They acknowledge with pleasure his worth as a man and his usefulness as a citizen, and freely accord him the esteem these high qualities of merit deserve.

Mr. Patterson was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on February 19, 1835, and is a son of Uriah and Katharine (Groover) Patterson, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1799, and early in his manhood moved to the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, where every industry was thriving,

and there worked diligently at his trade as a tinner until his death, which occurred in 1885. The mother died eight years earlier, passing away in 1877. They had thirteen children and eleven of them grew to maturity. Those living now are only James C. and his sister, Adeline, who is the wife of L. M. Coovert, of Harmony, Pennsylvania. Both have lived useful lives and are comfortable in their advanced age in a worldly way, and cheered by the universal regard and courteous attention of all who know them.

James C. Patterson was reared in his native city and obtained his education in the district schools that flourished in its midst. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a wheelwright and learned the trade in several years of faithful and industrious attention to the instructions of his preceptor. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade until the beginning of the Civil war. He was cordially attached to the Union of the states and deemed it his duty to aid in preventing its dismemberment. He therefore enlisted for the war in the Eighteenth Ohio Battery of Artillery and was soon at the front. His command was a busy one during the whole period of the momentous conflict. It was constantly on the march or in the field, and in numerous bloody battles paid its full tribute to the cause it was defending in the blood and lives of its valiant members. Mr. Patterson took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and many others of varying degrees of importance. He escaped the fate of many of his comrades and returned from the deluge of death unharmed.

After the war he again took up his residence in Ohio, having moved to that state before he enlisted, and resumed work at his trade. He remained in Ohio until 1878, and during his residence there served as postmaster at Garden, in Athens county, four years, then resigned the office. He also served as a justice of the peace there for a period of five years. He came to this state in 1878 and located in Macon county. Here he determined to follow a new line of enterprise and devoted himself to contracting and building until 1905, when the weight of years induced him to retire from active pursuits and enjoy for the remainder of his days a much-needed and well-earned rest. He has since dwelt at Elmer in peace and comfort, and is entitled to the pleasure which springs from the retrospect of a well-spent life and fidelity in the performance of every duty.

His political faith is given to the Republican party and he has at all times rendered it loyal support and effective service. In 1884 he was elected a justice of the peace and has been re-elected at the end of his every term since then. In 1906 he was also commissioned a notary

public and he is still available for service in that capacity. He was also a member of the school board of Elmer for four years. It is manitest that wherever he has lived he has been deeply interested in the welfare of the people around him and willing to do whatever he could to promote it. He sprang to the defense of his country when war spread terror and devastation through the land, and in times of peaceful industry he has helped to build up and develop with the same sturdy sense of duty and persistent industry that characterized his course in the army. In the latter, it should be stated, he rose to the rank of lieutenant in his company, reaching the distinction through merit and as a reward for conspicuous gallantry.

In 1861 Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Orphea J. Buck, a native of Ohio. They had six children, five of whom are living: James E., who resides in Elmer; Cora M., the wife of L. L. Shoemaker, of Adair county, Missouri; Herbert B., and Elmer U., whose homes are in Washington, and Myrtle, the wife of W. F. Bunch, of Elmer. Their mother died in 1901. The father is a leading member of the Universalist church and always active in the promotion of the best interests of the congregation to which he belongs. In his case the sands of life are necessarily running low—the plow is nearing the end of the furrow. But the current of the sands has been a clean and bright one and the furrow is straight. Mr. Patterson has rendered his full service to his kind in his day and generation, and now there is none among those who know him that does not call him worthy and revere him as an excellent citizen and highly estimable man.

HEMMIT DALE.

For more than fifty years this highly respected and influential business man and citizen has experienced the ups and downs of life in Macon county, Missouri, where he was born on December 15, 1858, and through all his varied experiences he has kept up a brave front and encountered fate with a resolute spirit and unconquerable determination. But fate has never had much the best of him, for his qualities of head and heart, of mind and character are such that he has always commanded the situation and been able to bid defiance to circumstances.

Mr. Dale is a son of William J. and Sarah (Adams) Dale, also natives of this county, the father being long one of the best known merchants in the county. The paternal grandfather, Abraham Dale, was born and reared in Kentucky. He came to Missouri in 1831 or 1832, making the journey overland by team, the only means of transportation into the wilds of this region in those days, and located on a tract

of government land five miles east of the present town of Elmer. He was one of the first settlers in that portion of the county, and his training as a woodsman and frontiersman in Kentucky stood him in good stead in his new home, for he had to encounter all the dangers and endure all the hardships and privations of frontier life there for many years. He converted his wild land into a good and fruitful farm and made of it a comfortable and valuable rural home, passed all his remaining years on it and finally died there at a good old age. He was the father of three sons and nine daughters. Two of the sons and three of the daughters are still living, and are among the most respected citizens of the communities in which they have their homes.

William J. Dale, the father of Hemmit, was reared to manhood in this county and secured a limited education at the country schools of his boyhood and youth. They were primitive and their scope was wholly elementary, and his opportunities for attending them were meager and irregular. But he made what use he could of his chances and obtained a fair degree of preparation for the battle of life, on which he entered for himself at an early age. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade and for some years worked at that and farming with some degree of profit and prosperity. He then engaged in business at Old Bloomington for a number of years, and it was at this period that his son, Hemmit, was born in that historic old town. From Old Bloomington the family moved to Macon, where the father resumed work at his trade for a time. In 1884 he again engaged in business, locating his enterprise at Barnesville, where he conducted it for a period of two years. At the end of that period he moved it to Mercyville, and for a number of years was one of the leading merchants of that place. He is now living retired from active pursuits at Elmer. His wife died in 1862. At that time he was a soldier in the Confederate army under General Price, with whose command he served two years. The religious connection of the family has long been with the Baptist church, and succeeding generations of it have been active and zealous members of that religious organization.

Hemmit Dale grew to manhood in Macon county and was educated in its schools. After leaving school he clerked in a store some years, then moved to Springfield, Greene county. Later he was employed as a traveling salesman for three years, and in 1887 located at Mercyville and joined his father in business, the firm name being W. J. Dale & Son. They were associated in the enterprise twenty years, but in 1889 moved their stock to Elmer, where Hemmit is still conducting the business in company with Mr. Patterson and under the firm name of

Dale & Patterson. Their store is large, well stocked and vigorously managed, and their trade is very active. They have one of the leading mercantile marts in this part of the state.

Mr. Dale was one of the founders of the Exchange Bank of Elmer and is now its vice-president. He owns farms in Adair county and near Chandler in Clay county, his holdings of farm property being very extensive. All he has in worldly wealth he has acquired by his own industry, thrift and ability, and he has no special favors of Fortune or adventitious circumstances to thank for any of it. He has made his own way in the world and every step of his progress has been through or over difficulties, but he has shown the qualities that win and that would have brought him success under almost any circumstances. In politics he is a Democrat, with an abiding and serviceable interest in the welfare of his party, but he has never sought or desired a political office of any kind. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion is a member of Missionary Baptist church. He is now among the oldest merchants in the county and has a reputation for uprightness and progressiveness in business that places him in the first rank of the business men in Northeastern Missouri. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Boyd, a native of Ralls county, Missouri. They have four children, Alma C., William Donald, Edgar L. and Abraham C. The whole family is held in high esteem by the people of Macon county and throughout a large portion of the surrounding country, and the regard and good will bestowed upon its members is well deserved, for they meet all the requirements of citizenship with a faithful sense of duty.

EUGENE SHOUSH.

Having tried his hand at many lines of effort and succeeded in all, Eugene Shoush, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Macon has fully justified the regard in which he is held as one of the most resourceful, successful and capable men in the county. Farming, mining, merchandising, traveling as a salesman and the real estate business have all engaged his faculties at different times, and all paid liberal tribute to his shrewdness, industry and unusual ability. Moreover, he has dignified every field of endeavor in which he has labored by the high tone and breadth of view that have characterized all his operations.

Mr. Shoush was born in Macon county in 1863 and is a son and the only child of Richard and Martha (Rowland) Shoush, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this state. They were married in 1858 and the father died when the son was but six weeks old. The

mother married again and by the second marriage had one son and two daughters. She is still living, and bountifully blessed with good health and the esteem of all who know her. The Shoush family was long domesticated in Kentucky, and aided in the development of that great state from its condition of primeval wilderness to one of influential potency in the industrial, commercial and political life of the country. When the father of Eugene was yet only a boy the family came to Missouri and settled in Macon county. Here he grew to manhood and took his place in the activities around him, beginning what promised to be a very successful career, when death ended his labors soon after the dawn of his manhood.

Eugene Shoush obtained his education and reached his maturity in this county. He began the battle of life for himself by working in the mines near Corbin in winter and farming in summer. The work was hard and the returns from it were small. But the ambitious soul within the toiler looked upon the conditions only as stepping stones to higher pursuits and better results, and he patiently toiled on for a period of four years, continuing his dual occupation during that period and then devoting his time principally to farming until 1891. He then made an opening for himself in the mercantile world, and for a number of years flourished and gained financial strength and standing as a merchant.

At the end of a successful career in merchandising, which lasted eight years, he became general traveling representative for the Studebaker Brothers, of South Bend, Indiana, whose renown as manufacturers of high grade wagons and other road vehicles is worldwide, his territory being the whole state of Iowa. He was connected with this firm in the capacity named from 1899 to 1902. By that time he felt that it would be better for him to be working wholly for himself and building up a trade of his own. He therefore turned his attention, in the year last mentioned, to the real estate trade, and during the next seven years he was one of its leaders in this part of the state. He was very attentive to his business and exhibited very unusual capacity in conducting it, becoming one of the best known and most successful real estate men in Northeastern Missouri and an acknowledged authority on all subjects connected with the purchase and sale of property.

His active mind and all-conquering energy were still on the search for other fields of enterprise, and in March, 1909, he once more looked with kindly eyes on his early occupation of mining. Not this time, however, as a mere delver under the ground, but as a prospector and mine owner. He became possessed of claims in Gilpin county, Colorado, and at once proceeded to put forces in motion to develop them. The

results have justified his highest hopes, the mine turning out to be fruitful and one of the most satisfactory yielders of the rich mining region in which it is located. This mining company, of which he is president and general manager, was incorporated December 1, 1909, for $1,000,000.

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Shoush's success in all his ventures is due to luck or propitious circumstances. It is the logical product of a close study of conditions, excellent judgment in making choice, and rare ability in the use of opportunities. He seems at times to have the hand of Midas, which turned everything it touched to gold. But he lacks that unhappy creature's sordidness, and uses his acquisitions and the power and influence they have brought him for the substantial benefit of the people around him and the progress and improvement of the county and state in which he lives. He is as enterprising and clear-sighted with reference to public improvements as he is in his own business, and has, in a marked degree, a good citizen's cordial and productive interest in the welfare of the world immediately around him. In addition to his holdings in Colorado he is interested in the Sherman-Macon Mining Company and owns and operates extensive tracts of farm lands. The products of all his interests help to swell the volume of wealth and augment the industrial and commercial energies of Macon county and the state; and his public spirit and progressiveness aid greatly in elevating the civic, moral and intellectual standard of the people and promoting the comfort, extending the conveniences and increasing the enjoyment of all who come in contact with them, or have a share in their benefits.

In political faith Mr. Shoush is a Republican, but he is by no means a narrow or hide-bound partisan. His first consideration in the exercise of his suffrage and in all his activity with reference to public affairs is the welfare of the people and the advancement of their interests, all partisan claims coming afterward, if they come at all. His fraternal feelings find vent in his connection with the order of Woodmen of the World, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1883 to Miss Hannah Gee, who was born and reared in this county. They have four children: Walter A., a prosperous real estate dealer at Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri; Ida May, the wife of F. M. Patton, who is engaged in railroading; Frank W., a member of the United States Marine Guards in the Philippine Islands; and Earl, who is still living at home with his parents and preparing himself for a business career. The family is highly respected throughout

this county and in many other localities, and every member of it justifies the esteem in which it is held.

EDWARD SEWARD JONES.

Although he has been a member of the bar less than five years, the barque which bears the professional hopes of Edward Seward Jones, of Macon, is far enough from shore to have shown her sailing qualities and to attract admiring attention from all observers by the grace, vigor and steadiness of her progress. But Mr. Jones' place in the esteem of those who know him and the confidence and good opinion of the general public is not due wholly to his success and ability as a lawyer. His capacity for business, official duties and the requirements of elevated, enterprising and progressive citizenship have been amply demonstrated in other lines of effort before he came to the bar, and his reputation as a man of parts and high promise was well established by his energy and success in other undertakings not connected with his profession. What he has gained in standing and public esteem by his professional career has served mainly to confirm the judgment previously passed upon him and justify the faith in him already felt and expressed.

Mr. Jones is a native of Macon county and was born on October 8, 1872. His father, Robert N. Jones, was born in North Wales in 1833, and was educated in his native land. In 1852, when he was but nineteen years old, he came to the United States and located in the state of New York, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He felt the great West calling him to its service, however, and moved to Wisconsin. Soon afterwards the fever and excitement over the gold discoveries in Idaho became epidemic in parts of the country, and Mr. Jones was one of its early victims. He proceeded to the region of hope and promise, making a long and tedious journey across the plains to reach it, and found plenty of work for his hands, if not gold in his diggings, to fill them, and he helped to put up some of the first buildings erected in what is now the flourishing and progressive city of Boise and the capital of the state.

In 1864 he turned his face eastward and came to Macon county, taking up his residence at Bevier, where he followed mining during the winters and farming in summer for many years. He is now living retired from active work and has his home in Bevier amid the scenes of his long years of profitable and productive industry. He has always taken an active part in political contests as a Democrat, and to the improvement and substantial progress of the community of his home has contributed his full share of stimulus by his own active assistance

and the spirit of emulation awakened in others by the force of his example. He was married in 1861 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Owen, the marriage taking place at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, where she was living at the time, although she was born in the state of New York. All of the six children born to them are living. They are: William Owen; Minnie, the widow of the late D. M. Elias, state mining inspector of Wyoming, who was killed in 1908 by an explosion in a mine; Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin R. Evans, of Bevier, who is engaged in mining; Anna, the wife of J. M. Thomas, a resident of Seattle, Washington; Edward S., the subject of this sketch and present prosecuting attorney of Macon county; and Edith, the wife of Charles Peters, who is also a resident of Seattle.

Edward S. Jones grew to manhood in this county and obtained his academic training in the public schools of Macon in part, and in part at the Kirksville Normal School and the State University at Columbia. In 1899 he was appointed principal of the public school at Bevier, and in 1901 was chosen superintendent of the public schools of that city for a term of two years. While in this position he began the study of law, and he continued his preparation for the profession at the Missouri University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1905. After admission to the bar he opened an office at Bevier and practiced there for three years. In 1907 he was elected city attorney of Bevier, filling the office until his removal to Macon in 1908. In the autumn of that year he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and he has since been discharging the duties of this important and responsible position with decided credit to himself and benefit to the county, and greatly to the satisfaction of the people.

In political relations Mr. Jones is connected with the Democratic party, in the service of which he is both a valiant soldier in the field and an excellent adviser in council. He is active and energetic, and his work for the organization, which is always effective, is highly appreciated by its leaders and all their followers throughout the county. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order in both blue lodge Masonry and its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is attentive to the needs of all his lodges, interested in their progress and well being, and energetic in their service. Mr. Jones is now but thirty-seven years old. He has attained to high rank in his profession, influence in public affairs, an excellent social position and general public esteem. He is alert, studious and progressive. All his gains are permanent and the means to further advancement. His ideals are lofty and his industry is systematic and

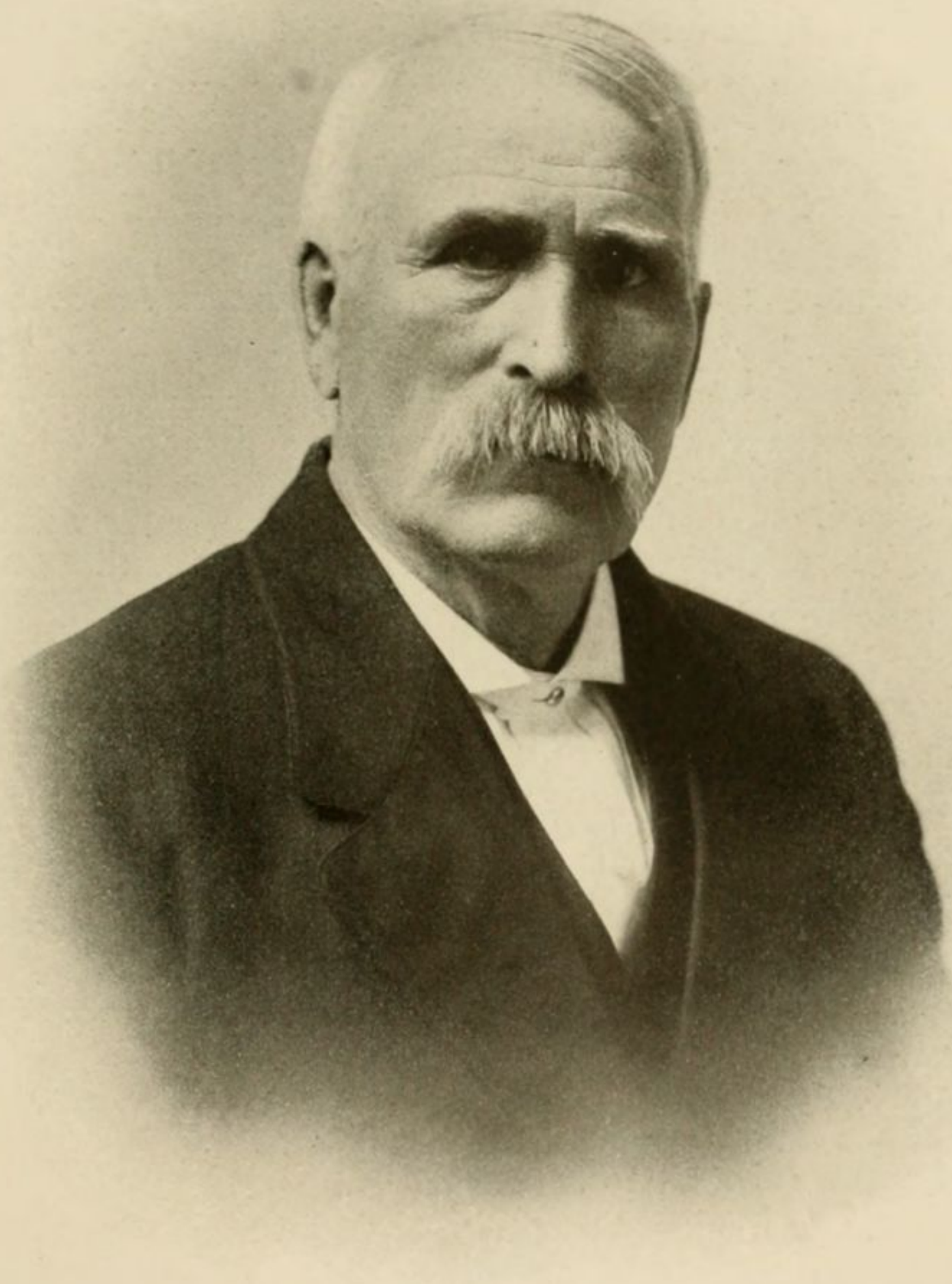
productive. With his merit, which is manifest, his ambition, which is laudable, and his ability, which is everywhere acknowledged, he is destined to become one of the leading men of the state.

He was married June 16, 1908, to Harriet Ellen Johnson, of Warrensburg, daughter of T. J. Johnson and a niece of Judge Robert Boyd, of Kentucky. She was born near London, Kentucky, and came with her parents to Missouri. When a child, the family settled at Warrensburg, Johnson county, where the father still resides. Mrs. Jones was educated at Warrensburg State Normal and Missouri State University.

ANDREW J. BROWN.

This prominent and prosperous farmer of Macon county, whose home is in Round Grove township, is a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, where he was born on February 28, 1846, and came to Missouri with his parents when he was but four years old. Practically the whole of his life to this time has been passed in this state, and he has no recollection of any other, or rather only an indistinct one, although many of the incidents of the long and trying journey across the country, from his home of his infancy to that of his boyhood, youth and mature life, are deeply impressed on his memory.

Mr. Brown is a son of George and Mary (Cole) Brown, both born and reared in Kentucky, where they were married also. The father was born in the same county as the son, and came into being there in 1799. He was reared as other backwoods boys were, and like most of them, took his place in the rough scenes and trying labors of pioneer life at an early age. He learned the baker's trade, which he followed a short time, then served in the U. S. army about one year—1814, and later worked on the river, boating, making one trip to Missouri in 1820, remaining one year in Howard county. In 1850, when he concluded to try his hand in a newer country, and became a resident of Missouri, locating in Macon county. He gathered his household goods together and embarked on the long, wearying and hazardous jaunt overland to the region beyond the Mississippi from his former home, ready to brave its perils and endure its privations and hardships, and stimulated to greater ardor in the undertaking by the hope of good results from his venture. The story of such trips from civilization to the semi-barbarous frontier has often been told, and the experience is now only a memory among our people. But it is well to recall such adventures to attention at times in order that the hardy manhood and heroic spirit that conquered our western wilds from their savage denizens and made them



ANDREW J. BROWN

fragrant with the flowers and rich with the fruits of advancing civilization may be kept afresh in our minds and receive the meed of appreciation they so well deserve, both as examples for the present day and as evidences of the grit and determination of our forefathers.

After the arrival of the family in this county the father engaged in general farming, keeping up his industry and enlarging his operations until his death in 1876. His migration to the West was a fortunate one for him. He was successful in his undertakings in this county, and when he died owned 200 acres of productive and well improved land. It should be stated that he did not devote the whole of his time to farming before his marriage, but for a number of year prior to that event worked diligently and profitably on flat boats on the Ohio river, at that time one of the leading means of freight transportation on that great water highway, and a source of considerable revenue to hosts of persons.

When the insolence of Great Britian brought on the War of 1812, Mr. Brown was one of the first to volunteer in the contest in defense of our country, although at the time he was but a boy of thirteen years of age. He remained with the army until victory crowned our efforts and gave us the same freedom and independence on the high seas that the successful results of the Revolution had given us on the land, and increased the glory of our citizen soldiery throughout the world.

Mr. Brown, the elder, was married twice. His first wife was Miss Sarah Cole before her marriage, and she was, like her husband, a native of Kentucky. They had nine children, four of whom are living: Almira, now the wife of Jackson Stratton, of Mercer county, Kentucky; Samuel P. and George W., residents of Macon county; Margaret, the wife of Isaac Mayo, of Arkansas, and Robert, who also lives in Macon county. The mother of these children died in 1841, and in 1843 Mr. Brown was married to her sister, Mary Cole. By this union he became the father of two children, Andrew J. being the only one of the two now living. In political allegiance the father was a life-long Democrat and on all occasions rendered good service to his party, although he never sought office for himself.

Andrew J. Brown obtained his education in the public schools of Macon county, and after leaving school worked on his father's farm, during the life of the father conducting it in connection with him, and, since his death, on his own account. He is still living on that farm and continuing the high grade of cultivation and spirit of improvement for which the father was noted. He has, however, added to the extent of the place and it now embraces 255 acres. In connection with

his general farming industry he long carried on an extensive and flourishing business in raising live stock. He has recently retired somewhat from active pursuits and divided a portion of his land among his children.

Mr. Brown was married on February 27, 1868, to Miss Katharine Kreiter, a daughter of Frederick and Matilda Kreiter, well known citizens of this county. Of the four children born of this union all are living. They are Mary F.; George G., a resident of Wentzville, in this state; Bertha R., the wife of William Fetter, of Macon county, and Albert Sidney, who lives at Thoreau, New Mexico. Their mother died in 1886. In politics the father is a Democrat of firm convictions and active service, and in fraternal life an ardent and zealous member of the Masonic order. He is everywhere held in high esteem.

JOSEPH T. CASEY.

Trained to a mechanical pursuit in his youth and by energetic and productive work in its field of endeavor for years after reaching his maturity, and during the last five years employed in a capacity requiring many faculties and powers besides mechanical skill, Joseph T. Casey, one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Laplata, has shown himself to be much more than a mere hand in the industrial life of the country and to possess creative and executive ability of a high order.

Mr. Casey was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on August 26, 1869, and is a son of Abraham S. and Elizabeth (Plumer) Casey, the father also a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the mother of the same state. They had six children, four of whom are living: Robert P.; Jennie, the wife of David Barrett; Ella, the wife of Daniel Nightingale; and Joseph T. The father was a blacksmith and when his son Joseph was a small boy moved the family to the western part of the state, locating at Mount Savage in Allegany county. There he wrought industriously and profitably at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1893. The mother died in 1891.

Joseph T. Casey grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools of Mount Savage, Maryland. After leaving school he learned the trade of blacksmith under the direction of his father and worked at it for a few years. He then entered the employ of the Southern Pipe Line Company of Pennsylvania, his trade being in frequent requisition in his work. With this company he remained about twelve years, rising steadily in rank among its employes and in the regard of his employers, making a good name for himself and acquiring business knowledge

which opened other opportunities for him and has been of great service in his use of them.

In 1904 Mr. Casey became connected with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company of Laplata as chief engineer, and this brought him to this county to live. He has been a resident of Laplata ever since, and has proven himself a very useful citizen and a valuable addition to the intellectual and industrial forces of the community. He takes great interest in its affairs and is zealous in helping to promote the welfare of its people, both by energetic efforts in behalf of its material progress in every way and by striving to augment the power of all its moral, mental and social agencies. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an active partisan, yet he is by no means wanting in deep and earnest solicitude for the well being of the country and the proper management of its affairs. But he prefers to serve it from the honorable post of private citizenship without close connection with its official life or active mingling in the political contentions which so often agitate and distress its people.

In the fraternal organizations so numerous among men Mr. Casey has favored two with his membership and appreciated personal service, the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He is zealous in attention to the duties laid upon him by these two orders and does all he can to advance their interests toward the best and highest development and most extensive usefulness. In 1895 he was married to Miss Margaret Hinckel, who was born and reared at Mount Savage, Maryland. She has shared freely in his aspirations and been of material assistance in the progress of his career. He has been very successful in life, so far, and is one of the men who never stop but use every triumph as a stepping stone to something higher. The present is full of prosperity and public esteem for him and the future full of promise.

JOSIAH GATES, M. D.

This venerable and universally esteemed citizen of LaPlata, who is now nearing the age of four-score years, and who has given the people of Macon county a full half-century of valuable service in professional life, efficient aid in conducting the public affairs of the county, and elevated and inspiring citizenship, is not a native of Missouri, although nearly all the years of his life to this time have been passed within its borders and in this county. He was born in the state of Illinois in 1832 and came with his parents to this state when he was but seven years old. He has ever since been a resident of Macon county, and from his youth has taken an active part in its industrial and social

life. He may therefore be justly called a product of the county, and its people are well pleased to have him taken as a representative of its citizenship.

Dr. Gates is a son of George and Sally (Stanfield) Gates, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are living, the Doctor and his sister. The father grew to manhood at a time in the history of this country when Bishop Berkley's prophetic line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," was fast being practically realized through the mighty tide of migration from the Atlantic slope toward the Rocky mountains and the regions beyond them, which was for many years one of the most spectacular and inspiring phases of American life. It was "Westward, Ho!" for almost everybody, and among the host of hardy adventurers who were camping in hope for a season on the frontier, to live there a little later in comfort and prosperity, none was more enthusiastic or more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of conquest and self-promotion than this young Kentuckian, who was not yet a man in age, but who had all of a man's fortitude, self-reliance and power of endurance. True, his native state and locality had not yet passed far from the pioneer stage of its history, but it was becoming tame with the monotony of quiet life and the regular progress of events, and as he longed for the excitement and variety of thrilling adventure, he left his parental acres and struck out into the wilderness to make a home and a name for himself. He located in Illinois, then a remote region from his home, and there he created a good farm out of the wilderness and prospered on its products.

His first venture proved agreeable and profitable to him, and as time passed he longed for another advance in the wake of the setting sun. So, in 1839, he moved to Macon county in this state and established his family on a farm in what is now LaPlata township. On this farm his wife died in 1862, and on it he, too, ended his days, passing away in 1872. His arrival in the county was timely for his own advantage and for that of the community in which he settled also. He had capacity for public affairs and was helpful in getting the newly organized local government on its feet and started well in its progress to its present systematized and satisfactory condition. And the opportunities for profit to thrift and enterprise were great and he succeeded in getting a goodly portion of their fruits for himself.

Dr. Josiah Gates began his education in Illinois and finished it, so far as the academic portion was concerned, in the public schools of this county. His professional preparation for the battle of life was

made at a fine medical college in Cincinnati, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1859. He at once began the practice of his profession at old Bloomington in this county, where he remained and flourished until 1874. In that year he moved to LaPlata, where he has ever since resided and continued his beneficent life-work with steadily increasing demands on his time and attention and constantly augmenting returns for his labor, both in material substance and public esteem. He long ago rose to the first rank in his profession in this part of the country, and he has always, since his arrival in LaPlata, been considered one of its leading citizens and most useful and estimable men. His activity in connection with the public affairs of the township and county has been fruitful, appreciated and continuous. Every duty of high-toned and progressive citizenship has been fully and faithfully discharged by him, and every proper claim on his time, energy or generosity has been liberally and promptly responded to.

In political faith the Doctor is a Democrat and has been all his life. He was for many years very active in the service of his party and is still deeply interested in its welfare. Public office has never been inviting to him, but he waived his aversion to it for the public good and served on the school board for many years. Fraternally he has long been connected in a leading way locally with the Masonic order, and for many years has been one of the most interested and serviceable members of the county medical association. He was married in 1856 to a Miss Taylor. She died in 1857, and in 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Linsay, a native of Wisconsin. They had three children, all of whom are living and contributing to the prosperity and advancement of the country. They are: Erskine M., assistant cashier of the LaPlata Savings Bank, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Sally Susan, the wife of John Kimball, of Ohio; and William, who is one of the leading citizens of LaPlata. The Doctor is now living in a large measure retired from active pursuits in the enjoyment of the rest he has so richly earned, and is crowned in his old age with universal esteem.

THEOPHILUS PAUL SMITH, D. D. S.

Skill in practical work, accuracy in theoretical knowledge and gentility and considerateness of manner are large elements of value in the profession of dentistry, and they have been potential factors in the marked success of Dr. Theophilus P. Smith, of Laplata in his professional career up to this time (1909). He knows what to do, how to do, and is always possessed of the ready will to do everything known to

his profession to secure the best results for his patrons with the least inconvenience and suffering on their part. His knowledge covers every detail of his work, his skill and capacity are equal to every requirement, and his genial and reassuring manner, delicacy in operation and application of the easiest and most rapid means to reach any desired end go far toward robbing his chair of torture of its terrors. He is modern, progressive and masterly in every department of his calling and has made for himself an excellent and widespread reputation as one of the best dentists in the state.

Dr. Smith was born at Huntsville in Randolph county of this state on February 21, 1873. His father, Calvin Smith, who was born at Hightowers, Caswell county, North Carolina, came to Missouri in his youth and located at Huntsville, where he was profitably engaged for many years in farming and trading in tobacco. He was married December 18, 1857, to Miss Melinda J. Sears, a native of Randolph county, where the son was born. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living. They are: G. I.; Mattie S.; Anna S., the wife of W. W. Price, of Sturgeon, Boone county, Missouri; W. R.; Theophilus P.; and Mamie, the wife of Dr. O. Grey, of Sturgeon, editor of the Sturgeon Leader. The father died at Huntsville, and the mother at the same place in 1903.

The Doctor was reared and educated at Huntsville. In 1891 he entered the dental office of Dr. W. A. Smith as a student of the profession, and in his five years' connection with that office and association with its masterly proprietor he gained a great deal of practical knowledge of the utmost value to him in all his subsequent career. He attended the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of D. D. S. in 1896. Within the same year he began his practice at LaPlata, and he has continued it there with undeviating devotion to his business ever since. He has been successful in building up a large practice and winning a high reputation for his skill and capacity and sustaining and justifying it on all occasions.

In the public affairs of the county and state he is an active and helpful participant, taking great practical interest in everything that pertains to the general welfare of the town and its people, and giving his aid freely and fully to all commendable undertakings for their improvement. In political faith he is an unwavering Democrat and always zealous in the service of his party, although he has at all times refused to be considered available for a political office, resolutely declining all tenders made him in this respect. With the purpose of using

every means at his command to enlarge his professional knowledge and keep himself in line with the best thought and latest discoveries in his work he is an industrious student of the literature of his profession and belongs in active membership to the Missouri State Dental Association. In this organization he takes great interest both as a contributor and a recipient of benefits, attending its meetings regularly and doing his full part to aid in making them pleasant and profitable to all who are concerned in them.

In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. These orders appeal to the human and fraternal attributes of his nature and give him enjoyment of an elevated intellectual and moral character. In the social life of the community he is also popular, a welcome addition to every circle with which he is connected and a genial sunbeam in any company. Eminent in his profession, correct and upright in his daily walk and conversation, influential and prominent in public affairs, commendable in all the relations of life, he is one of LaPlata's best and most useful and representative men. With youth, health and becoming ambition among his productive assets, and with his position in public esteem already firmly established, the future opens before him with bright prospects of a very honorable and enviable career.

HENRY O. NEWTON, M. D.

During the last thirteen years this esteemed and successful physician and surgeon has been engaged in an active general practice of his profession in this county, for about one year and a half at New Cambria and the rest of the time at La Plata. He has made an excellent impression on the people of the county as a practitioner of medicine and as a business man and citizen, and has established himself firmly in their high regard. His professional brethren also esteem him highly for his skill and ability, which reflect credit on the line of work in which they are all engaged, for his character and demeanor as a man, and for his engaging personality, which makes him a very agreeable companion and friend.

Dr. Newton was born on November 22, 1867, at Circleville, Ohio, and is a son of John D. and Laura (Peters) Newton, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio. The father left his ancestral home in his young manhood and sought a name and an estate in a region then distant and not yet wholly redeemed from the wild condition in which it had lain for ages awaiting the advent of the commanding might of

mind that was to call it forward to high development, rich productiveness and political importance and power. He was equal to the requirements of his new situation and flourished on the almost virgin soil to which he devoted his attention as a skillful and progressive farmer. In March, 1895, he died at the home he had created in the new location of his choice. His wife, whose maiden name was Laura Peters, survived him fourteen years, passing away in July, 1909. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom reached maturity and are living. They are: Edwin, Wilson, Famah, John, Charles, Lucy, George, Henry and Mattie. In their several stations they are worthy of esteem as good citizens and faithful aids in the great work of American progress.

Dr. Henry O. Newton grew to manhood in his Ohio home, assisting his father in the work of the farm in the intervals between the sessions of the schools he attended. He obtained his education in academic lines at the district schools near his residence and the Ohio Normal University. After leaving the latter institution he began the study of medicine, and in due time entered Rush Medical College in Chicago as matriculate. At the conclusion of his course in this renowned professional institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D., securing his diploma in 1896. He at once came to Missouri and located at New Cambria in this county, where he practiced for a period of eighteen months. In 1898 he moved to La Plata, and here he has had his home and the seat of his enterprise ever since. He has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession during all his subsequent years and has risen to high rank in his work and an enviable place in the esteem of the people. His practice has grown steadily in magnitude and importance and he is now generally recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons and most prominent and influential citizens of the county.

Politically the Doctor is a Republican with an earnest interest in the welfare of his party and an energetic and effective devotion to its service. He is a valued member of the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America. In professional lines he is medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies, among them the New York Life, the Aetna and the Mutual Life of New York. He is also an active and serviceable member of the county, state and national medical associations, taking a leading part in their proceedings, contributing essentially to the interest and profit of their meetings and deriving a large amount of benefit from them himself.

In the matter of public improvements he has been a valuable aid to every worthy enterprise undertaken in the city and township of his resi-

dence, for he is a firm believer in progress and makes his faith shown in his active efforts to promote it along all wholesome and desirable lines of development. The moral, intellectual and social features of the body politic all have his earnest support and the stimulus of his intelligent and well directed energy, and the interests of the people generally always engage his thoughtful attention and command his zealous advocacy and defense. His character as a man, his capacity in his profession and his activity as a citizen have made him a leader in his community and a representative of the best elements of its population.

ERSKINE M. GATES.

The life current so far vouchsafed to this prominent and esteemed citizen and accomplished banker of La Plata has been calm and full, without obstructions to disturb its progress, and without either tragedy or thrilling adventure to change its course or ruffle its placid surface. It has flowed straight forward, widening its channel as it has swept onward, and dispensing expanding benefactions to every field of endeavor through which it has passed. Mr. Gates has used his opportunities for his own advantage and the good of his fellow men without ostentation or trumpet blasts, but his services have been none the less because of the quiet and modest way in which they have been rendered, nor are they less appreciated by those who have had the benefit of them.

Mr. Gates was born in this county on March 19, 1864, and is a son of Josiah and Mary C. (Linzee) Gates, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Wisconsin. They were married in 1862 and had three children: Erskine M., his sister Sallie S., who is the wife of W. P. Kimball, and his brother W. J., who lives at La Plata, Missouri. The mother died in August, 1889. The father came to Missouri in 1837. He was a physician and for many years had a large practice in this and the adjoining counties.

Erskine M. Gates was reared and eduacted in La Plata, and on leaving the quiet pursuit of learning for the more serious business of life, decided on a career connected with the financial interests of the country. In 1866 he was appointed assistant cashier of the La Plata Savings Bank, a position in which his services have ever since been required and faithfully rendered. He is a stockholder in the bank and one of its directors, and is therefore directly interested in its prosperity and directly responsible for its course in dealing with the public and each of its patrons. He is conscious of the full measure of his responsibility and he does all in his power to meet it to the last extremity and

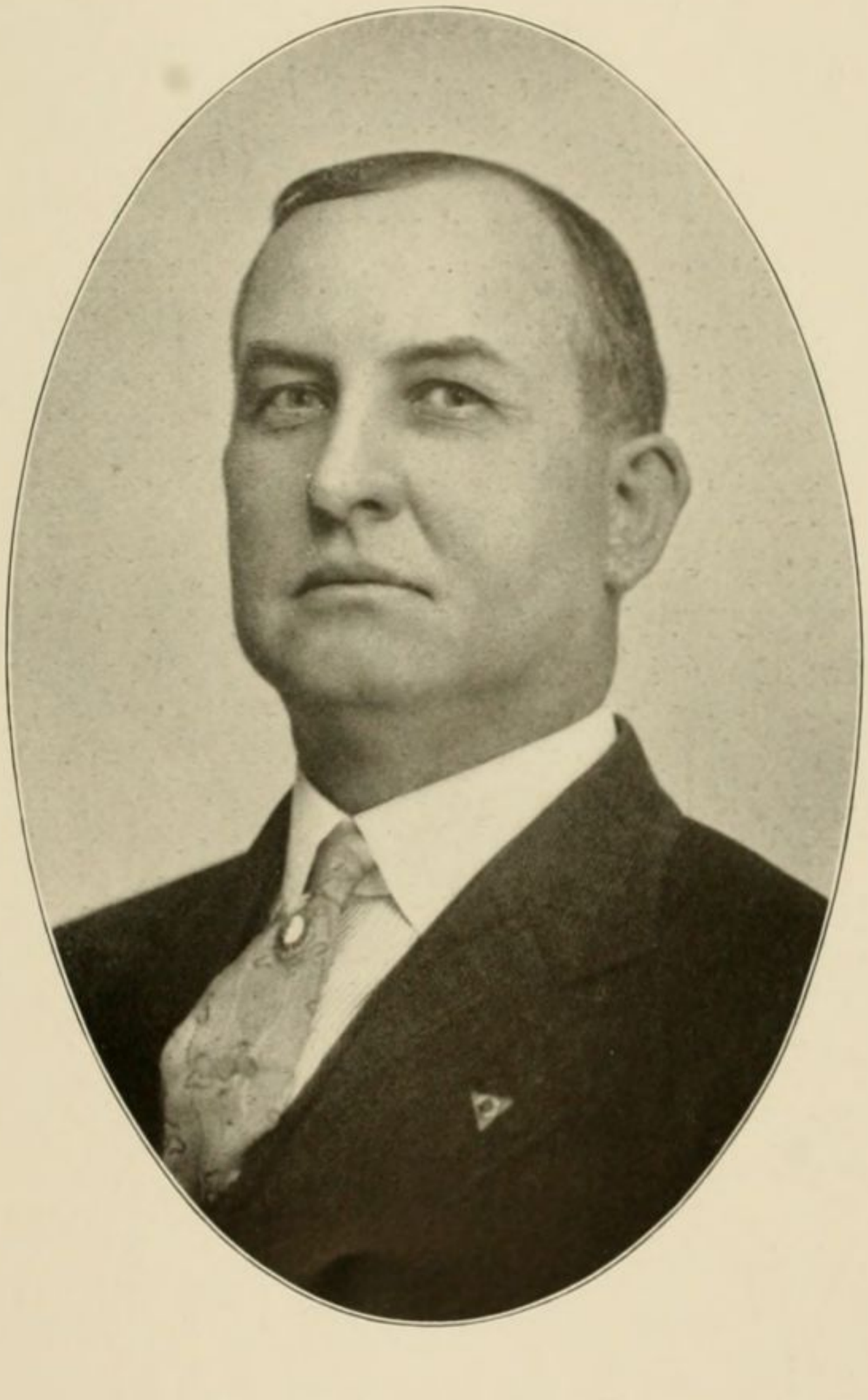
in every respect. He is accounted one of the most capable and faithful bank men in the county, and the regard the people have for him in consequence is universal and of a high order.

The banking business at best is necessarily monotonous and trying. Mr. Gates finds relief from its exactions and monotony in a flourishing farming and stock-raising industry which he conducts, and in which he has great enjoyment and reaps substantial profits. He owns a fine herd of beautiful Aberdeen Angus cattle, which is the pride of the township and a source of continual pleasure to him. By his enterprise in securing this herd and his liberality in the use of it, he has aided considerably in raising the standard of stock in the township and other localities, and made himself a name as one of the progressive and far-seeing promoters of the common good of the people and builders of the county's material wealth and importance. His reputation as an enterprising citizen and fruitful factor in the growth of the region in which he lives is fully justified by his activity in reference to other lines of improvement, in all of which he is energetic and helpful.

In politics he is a Democrat in national affairs. In local matters he looks first to the good of the community and to party considerations afterward, if at all. For many years he gave the city excellent service as a member of the city council, and in 1905 was elected mayor, an office in which he served a second term, being re-elected in 1907. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His interest in both orders is constant and his part in their work is always a leading one. His membership is warmly appreciated by his lodges as reflecting credit on them as well as giving them a very zealous and effective force for aid in all their laudable undertakings. On December 11, 1893, Mr. Gates was united in marriage with Miss Ella Tate, of La Plata, a lady of good family and general popularity in the town and throughout the surrounding country.

JACOB FREDERICK WEAVER.

Descended from sturdy German ancestry and inheriting the sterling traits of character of that industrious, thrifty and persistent race, Jacob F. Weaver, of La Plata, has justified his birth and training and well sustained in his own successful career the history and traditions of his family. He was made an orphan at the age of twelve years by the death of his mother, and lost his father in the same way when he was himself twenty-two. He was in consequence thrown on his own



ERSKINE M. GATES

resources at an early age and all of his success in life is the result of his own energy and capacity.

Mr. Weaver was born on March 29, 1850, near Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio. His parents, John Jacob and Louisa (Demler) Weaver, were born in Germany, where the father remained until 1840. He then came to the United States, and, making his way at once to the West, he located in the part of Ohio in which his son was born. In October, 1865, he moved his children to Missouri, his wife having died three years before. He established his household at Macon City and resided there until his death in 1872. His marriage occurred in 1847 and brought him three children, of whom his son Jacob Frederick is the only one living.

The son grew to the age of fifteen in Ohio and obtained what education he was able to secure in the public schools of his native county. On leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade, but, while he worked at it a number of years, it was never satisfactory to him, and he gave his attention at times to other pursuits until 1872. He then learned another trade, that of cooper, and in 1878 engaged extensively in the manufacture of barrel hoops, in which he was successful, as he was in everything else he did.

But public affairs always interested this progressive and studious man, and he desired to have a more potential voice in them than working at a mechanical trade or conducting a factory could give him. In 1892 he founded the La Plata *Republican*, and he has ever since been its proprietor, editor and publisher. The paper expresses his own political sentiments, which favor the Republican party, and stands loyally by the principles and nominees of that organization. It has great influence in the councils of the party and a strong hold on the regard and approval of the people in general. Mr. Weaver's own political activity has been marked and fruitful in many ways outside of the work of his paper, and has been long appreciated by his party associates. In 1887 and 1888 he served as deputy sheriff of the county, and also filled the office of constable and collector for two years. He is at this time (1909) secretary of the school board, and doing good work for the cause of public education.

Mr. Weaver's fraternal alliances are with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is keeper of the records or secretary in each of the lodges to which he belongs, and his membership in them is valued for the distinction it gives them and the services he renders. Here, as everywhere else, in connection with anything that interests him, or in which he sees advantage to the community, he is earnest, active and

energetic, putting all his powers in operation to secure the best possible results. He has been very successful and deserves great credit for every step of his advance. On June 25, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Zwick, a resident of Macon, and one of its popular young ladies at the time.

JAMES LEWIS BAITY.

As the owner and editor of one of the leading newspapers of Macon county, the *Home Press,* of La Plata, James Lewis Baity has a weighty responsibility and one that is unceasing in its pressure. He is expected to give true and clear expression to the feelings, wishes and opinions of the people of the town in reference to public affairs, local and general, to furnish his readers with information as to what is going on in the big world outside of their locality, and to present in his columns a graphic and satisfactory portrayal of the moral, intellectual, social and business life of the community for which he speaks.

For this onerous and exacting task Mr. Baity has had special preparation in his circumstances and his training. He is a native of La Plata and has passed all the years of his life, with very limited exceptions, among its people. He has mingled with them freely, in school as a boy and youth and in business and social circles as a man. He therefore knows them thoroughly and is familiar with all the springs of action that impel them to exertion and direct their course. He also knows the town and its activities well, and has for years been a part of its developing and improving energy. He is, moreover, deeply and intelligently interested in its welfare and wise to the ways in which it may best be promoted. With reference to public affairs he has had opportunity to acquire broad and comprehensive views and exact and extensive knowledge. He is faithful to the requirements and lays all his resources under tribute to meet them.

Mr. Baity was born in La Plata on July 11, 1871, and is a son of the late William D. and Frances E. (Owenbey) Baity, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Macon county, Missouri. The father came to Missouri a young man and took up his residence in this county, locating in Richland township, near La Plata, where he followed farming for a livelihood until his death in 1893. His marriage with Miss Frances Owenbey occurred in 1859 and resulted in offspring numbering eleven, all but one of whom are living. The living children are: Maggie, the wife of W. B. Bragg; Rev. George P., of Kansas City, Missouri; John E.; Cassie, the wife of N. L. Vanderlip, of Ellsworth, Iowa; James Lewis, the immediate subject of this memoir; Sarah, the wife of Emmett

Johnson; Herbert; Frank M., who lives at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Lottie L., who is a school teacher; and W. Harry. Their mother is still living and is now one of the oldest residents of La Plata.

James L. Baity was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the public schools of La Plata. When he left school he at once began to learn his trade as a printer, and he began at the bottom, entering a newspaper office as a printer's "devil," and from that humble station working his way to the very top, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade and all that belongs to the publication of a newspaper in his progress. In 1898 he bought the *Home Press* and is still conducting it with increasing credit and advantage to himself and benefit to the community.

In the affairs of the community Mr. Baity has had an earnest and helpful interest for many years. As a boy he yearned to see it progressing and developing in accordance with the spirit of the times, and as a man he has been very energetic and far-sighted in his efforts to give it the full measure of advancement embodied in the circumstances of the case. His political connection is with the Democratic party and is a warm and close one. He has served as a member and the treasurer of the county central committee of the party for ten years, and during every one of the ten has been both ardent and fruitful in his work for the organization, his contributions to its success involving both wisdom in the councils of the party and effective action in the labors of the campaign. In 1901 he was appointed oil inspector by Governor Dockery and was reappointed by Governor Falk, an office which he held during eight consecutive years, and in which he made an excellent record for ability and fidelity to duty.

So satisfactory have been his services to the party, and so masterly has been his capacity as an organizer, that it was deemed well to call him to higher fields of effert in this line, and in 1908 he was appointed assistant to Hon. James T. Lloyd, a distinguished member of the United States House of Representatives from this state, and the chairman of the national Democratic congressional committee, which had headquarters in Washington and Chicago.

Mr. Baity has not allowed his newspaper work and his political activity to absorb the whole of his time and energies. He has given helpful and valued attention to the social and fraternal life of the community also. He is a member of the executive committee of the La Plata Commercial Club and belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In each of these organizations he is potential in influence and assiduous in work, and in

each his membership and the inspiration he imparts are highly appreciated. Whatever he does he does with all his might, his energy being restrained only by his judgment and yielding to no obstacle or difficulty. On December 27, 1896, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha M. Sanders, a native of La Plata like himself, and, like, him, too, well known and well esteemed by the residents of the town and county.

BASIL C. McDAVITT, M. D.

In an active professional service of over forty years rendered in one locality and under the searching observation of one people, a man is sure to show the material he is made of and the impulses and springs of action which control him. The people who have witnessed his daily walk and conversation for so long a period, involving great changes in conditions—seasons of sunshine and storm, strenuous political and social experiences, the turbulence of public passion and the calm of public indifference—will get his full measure and know just how to estimate his worth.

Dr. Basil C. McDavitt, of La Plata, has passed this test in full, and the universal and high esteem in which he is now held proves conclusively that it has only served to bring clearly into view his great force of character, his sterling and upright manhood and his unquailing courage as a citizen of prominence and influence. It has also demonstrated his ability and skill as a physician and surgeon, and shown that in his professional work, as in everything else, he is conscientiously enterprising and progressive and ready for any emergency.

Dr. McDavitt was born on April 24, 1843, in Randolph county, Missouri, and is a son of Leo and Eva (Kirby) McDavitt, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri many years ago, and here flourished as farmers, adding to the wealth and importance of the region in which they lived, and rearing eight of their nine children to maturity, training them up in the way they should go by every influence of discipline, precept and example available to them. The father was a school teacher in early life and continued his activity in that line of usefulness for some years after he began farming. He died in 1882 and the mother some years prior.

Their son, the Doctor, was reared on the family homestead in La Plata township and obtained his academic training in the local schools. He attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, and from that renowned institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1868. He at once entered upon his professional career at La Plata, and with that town as his headquarters he has ever since been busily engaged in a

large and active general practice all over the surrounding country. His industry and fidelity, in which he buried all considerations of personal comfort and ideas of distinction for himself, have been of the greatest value to the people of this and adjoining counties, but his unselfishness and devotion to the general weal have not been wholly without reward in a material and worldly way. They have brought him eminence as a physician and skillful practitioner, and also a substantial competence in the way of worldly wealth. From every point of view his life has been a successful one, and wherever he is known it is so regarded and correspondingly appreciated.

When the gloom and terror of Civil war rested heavily on our unhappy country the Doctor took his place in the field and did his whole duty to his country, and in times of peace he has always borne a good citizen's share of the burdens of civil and political life. He belongs to the Republican party and on all occasions renders it good service. He has two children, his sons W. A., who lives at Elmer in this county, and Leo W., the postmaster at La Plata, a brief account of whose life will be found in this work. The Doctor is a thirty-second degree Freemason and takes a great interest in the work of the fraternity. He is a stockholder in the La Plata Savings Bank and one of its most constant and serviceable supporters.

LEO W. McDAVITT.

The interesting subject of these paragraphs is now and has been during the last six years holding a public office which brings him directly in contact with every class of the people and gives them intimate knowledge of his character and disposition. He is the postmaster of La Plata and is now serving his second term as such, having been first appointed in 1903. His service in this trying office has been satisfactory in a marked degree to the patrons of the office and has confirmed him in the regard and good will of the whole community. He stands among the people of the town with the universal testimony of all classes in his favor as one of its leading and most representative and useful citizens.

But it did not need the trying experiences of official station to give him this standing or win him popularity and esteem. He has passed the whole of his life to this time among this people, except a short period when he was away at college, and his record is an open book in their midst, known and read of all men. He was born at La Plata on August 31, 1877, and is one of the two sons of Dr. Basil C. McDavitt, whose useful life is briefly chronicled elsewhere in this volume. The son

began his education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended a good college at Fayette in Howard county. After completing the course at this institution he started in business as a druggist, being associated with F. B. Christie in conducting an excellent drug store with a large and appreciative trade for a period of three years.

On January 13, 1903, he was appointed postmaster of La Plata, and at the end of his first term was reappointed. He has devoted his whole time and energy to the duties of his office from the date of his first appointment, and has found this course a wise one. It has enabled him to give the patrons of the office and the government the best service possible under the circumstances, and brought him rich returns in commendations of his zeal and fidelity from both the people at home and the authorities in Washington. His political alliance is with the Republican party and he is loyal and energetic in its service at all times, having the rare good fortune to work for it earnestly without offending the adherents of the other leading party or provoking criticism in any quarter. This is because his party loyalty is expressed in judicious ways that no one can complain of, and it is effective in its results at the same time, a condition that is creditable to his judgment and prudence and does not reflect on his devotion to the cause.

In fraternal life Mr. McDavitt is allied with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. He is zealous and effective in his work for both and his membership is valued in each of the orders. At this time (1909) he is the worshipful master of his Masonic lodge at La Plata. In October, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Louise Biggs, a daughter of William J. Biggs, cashier of the La Plata Savings Bank, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume. Mrs. McDavitt was born and reared in La Plata and is held in high regard by the people of the town and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. She and her husband are the parents of two children, their daughters Clara Louise and Mary Elizabeth, who are the light and life of their pleasant home and a source of pride and pleasure to the hosts of friends of the family who frequent it, and have the benefit of its refined and generous hospitality.

FREDERICK W. GIESELMAN.

The largest and most metropolitan mercantile house in the city of Macon is that conducted by Mr. Gieselman, who is one of the honored and representative citizens of his native place and whose extensive establishment is not excelled by any of similar order in the state.

FREDERICK GIESELMAN

except in the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and Springfield. He has shown rare energy and business acumen and his career has not only been marked by large and definite accomplishment, but also by that sterling integrity of purpose which ever engenders popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Gieselman was born in Macon, on the 14th of May, 1866, and is a son of Frederick W. and Caroline (Ottensmeyer) Gieselman, both of whom were born and reared in Mindenana, Oehnhausen, Germany, where they were reared and educated and where the father learned the tailor's trade in his youth. In harmony with the custom of his native land, Frederick W. Gieselman, Sr., entered the military service of Germany, and in this connection he attained to much distinction and received high official recognition. He became a commissioned officer in the German army, and was an active participant with the same in the war with Denmark. For gallantry and valor he received not only the iron cross and the gold cross, but also a special silver medal of honor presented by the emperor. In 1865 he secured leave of absence from the army and came to the United States. His purpose was to join the Union army, but by the time of his arrival the civil war was terminated. He became much impressed, however, with the attractions of America and decided here to establish a permanent home. He accordingly settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and later came to Macon, where he joined his brothers, and engaged in the merchant tailoring business. He built up a successful enterprise and continued his residence in Macon until his death, which occurred in 1891. He was a man of industry and of sterling character, and he held a secure place in the esteem of the community which so long represented his home. His wife died in 1906, and they are survived by five sons and three daughters.

Frederick W. Gieselman, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity in Macon, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he pursued the study of German, French and other branches under the direction of a private tutor. When but thirteen years of age, however, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade, at which he served three years, at the expiration of which he was released from his apprenticeship, which had been arranged for a term of four years. He then went to Bowling Green, this state, but shortly afterward went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained one year. He then returned to Macon, where he was employed for the ensuing four years in the jewelry establishment of L. G. & G. J. Fox. In 1886, with a capital of only $81, Mr. Gieselman initiated his independent career as a business man. He opened a jew-

elry store in Macon, and by energy and careful management he built up a large and prosperous business, in which he continued for a period of thirteen years, at the expiration of which he sold the same to his brother, Charles L., and became manager and treasurer of the Macon Shear Company, and with which he continued to be identified until impaired health compelled his retirement.

In 1901, after a period of rest and recuperation, Mr. Gieselman purchased the dry goods business of S. L. Brock and he has since greatly enlarged the scope of the enterprise. In 1906 he purchased the dry goods stock and business of J. H. Barcly, and consolidated the same with his original establishment, which is thoroughly metropolitan in equipment, appointments and variety of stock in the various departments. The building occupied is four floors, each seventy-five by one hundred feet in dimensions, and the entire space is utilized by Mr. Gieselman, who here employs from twenty-five to forty salesfolk, according to the demands of the seasons. He has proven his ability to grasp and control affairs of broad scope and importance and has given to Macon and its people an establishment of which the largest cities might well be proud.

Mr. Gieselman is liberal and progressive as a citizen and ever shows a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of his native city and county. He has been a valued member of the city council, and is now president of the board of public works. He has also rendered effective service as a member of the board of education. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, nationally. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being members of the parish of St. James Episcopal church.

In the year 1892 Mr. Gieselman was united in marriage to Miss Theodora Gellhaus, of Macon, and they have two children, Leonard G. and Hortense.

LA PLATA SAVINGS BANK.

This valued and progressive financial institution was first opened as a private bank on November 16, 1876, with a capital stock of $10,000 and the following officers: President, Josiah Gates; cashier, George N. Sharp, and assistant cashier, William J. Biggs. These officers continued to serve the bank in their several capacities as noted until 1879, when George N. Sharp was chosen president and William J. Biggs cashier.

On May 1, 1882, the institution was incorporated as the La Plata

Savings Bank and the capital stock was increased to $15,000. The officers chosen at this time were: William T. Gilbreath, president; James M. Irving, vice-president; William J. Biggs, cashier, and E. L. Brown, assistant cashier. These gentlemen were all made directors and in addition Alonzo S. Ray, Josiah Gates and Henry C. Gates were made members of the board. In 1887 the capital stock was increased to $25,000, and on July 1, 1892, it was raised to $50,000, what it is at this time (1910). The present officers are: William T. Gilbreath, president; John T. Doneghy, vice-president; William J. Biggs, cashier; E. M. Gates, assistant cashier, and these gentlemen, with J. M. Irving, A. S. Ray and James I. Sears, directors.

The bank has a surplus of $10,000 and undivided profits amounting to over $6,000. It is the oldest banking house in Macon county, and for a period of two weeks in 1882 was the only one in the county open for business. It has always been conducted along safe and sane lines of prudent management and has never failed to pay its stockholders a dividend at the regular time. No form of wildcat speculation or rapid enrichment has ever veered its directors and officers from the straight course of upright, legitimate banking, or even tempted them to the slightest temporary expedient aside from the well recognized principles of the banking business. The institution carries on a general banking business, including every form of accommodation for the public and profitable engagement within the limit of its scope, and does all with skill, good judgment and well directed enterprise. All its officers and directors take an active interest in its affairs, and it is due to their collective wisdom, general intelligence and extensive knowledge of financial affairs that the bank has prospered as it has. Their progressiveness is balanced with the conservatism of prudence, their enterprise is controlled by judicious restraint in direction and application, and their efforts to promote the interests of its stockholders and patrons are always made along channels of wholesome development and progress. At the same time the interest of the bank in the welfare of the community makes it liberal to the limit of safety, as is shown by its zeal and assistance in promoting all undertakings of worth in which that welfare is essentially involved.

It is due to William J. Biggs, the capable, courteous and skillful cashier of the institution, to say that much of its success is due to his work and influence in its behalf. He now has the distinction of being the oldest banker in Macon county, and on all sides he is accounted one of the best. Mr. Biggs has given this bank the best years of his life in faithful service and is justly entitled to feel proud of its success and

progress. He has piloted it through several more or less severe panics, including that of 1895, in which so many banks throughout the country closed their doors never to open them again.* The bank enjoys the full confidence of the people and every year shows a substantial increase in the number of its patrons, the amount of its deposits and the volume of its business, with a corresponding gain in the regard of the public.

William J. Biggs, the cashier, was born at Alexandria, Ohio, on January 24, 1846, and came to La Plata, Missouri, in 1866, when he was twenty years of age. For ten years after his arrival in this section of the country he was employed in various ways, and in 1876 was made assistant cashier of the La Plata Savings Bank, with which he has ever since been connected. The stockholders and officers of the bank were fortunate in securing his services, and he was also fortunate in being brought into association with a body of men so entirely in line with his own progressive ideas, and so ready to aid in applying them to the management of one of the most valued financial institutions in this part of the state. He has been cashier of the bank and the active manager of its affairs since 1882.

ROSCOE E. GOODDING.

Among the younger business men of La Plata who are giving life, enterprise and broad-minded progressiveness to the fiscal, industrial and mercantile affairs of the city and the surrounding country none stands higher in public estimation or has shown more substantial grounds for general esteem than Roscoe E. Goodding, cashier during the last six years of the Bank of La Plata. He has been tried in different capacities and positions and been found competent and faithful in all. And in the social and general life of the community he has been and is a force for good that is constantly in action and always producing excellent results.

Mr. Goodding is a native of Macon county and was born in Lyda township on March 10, 1875. He is a son of John B. and Malissa J. Goodding, long residents and prominent citizens of this county. The son was reared in La Plata and began in its public schools the academic education which he completed at Missouri Valley College, a leading scholastic institution located at Marshall in Saline county. Upon the completion of his education he at once entered upon a semi- public career by becoming deputy county clerk in the office of his father, who was then county clerk. After a period of acceptable service in this position he was appointed assistant cashier of the Bank of La Plata, a position he held until 1903, when he was made cashier. In this capacity

he is still serving the bank, its patrons and the general public with great credit to himself and pronounced advantage to the institution and the community. As a stockholder and director of the bank he has a voice in all details of its management, and as cashier and the chief executive officer he directs its policy and applies its activities to the needs of the people and its own expansion and profit.

The work of a bank cashier is ordinarily rather a tame and monotonous one and offers but little chance for the display of great qualities or the achievement of striking results. It goes on from day to day within a fixed and somewhat limited sphere, with very little variety of feature or spectacular display. But there are men who can put into the tamest monotony of daily toil a spirit of life and energy that creates event and incident and makes the progress of the work a march of triumph. Mr. Goodding is one of these. Without aiming to do anything startling or spectacular, he sees unsuspected possibilities around him and puts his forces in motion to make the most of them. He has originality in initiative and method and makes it serviceable to the bank in increasing the volume of its business and the measure of its usefulness. Under his vigorous and enterprising management it has grown rapidly in the extent of its operations and the spread and elevation of its reputation and influence in the financial world. It is now considered one of the best directed and most progressive, as well as one of the soundest financial institutions of its kind in the state, and is on the way to still greater achievements and higher standing.

On August 14, 1906, Mr. Goodding was married to Miss Bessie Williams, a native of La Plata. In politics he is a Democrat, always active and resourceful in the service of his party, but never desirous of a political office. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and his religious alliance is with the Presbyterian church. In his church and his lodges he is energetic and serviceable, as he is in every other relation in life. He has been eminently successful and well deserves his strong hold on the regard and good will of the people.

JOHN T. FARMER.

Active and prominent in mercantile circles in Atlanta during the last seventeen years, and for nearly ten the postmaster of the town, John T. Farmer has had ample opportunity to demonstrate the metal he is made of and the characteristic qualities of his citizenship. He has used his opportunity to good advantage, showing that he is sterling in material and make-up and that the village, township and county

of his residence have no more judicious friend or more enterprising, progressive and helpful citizen.

Mr. Farmer is a native of this county, born in Lyda township on November 15, 1864. He grew to manhood here and was educated for the greater part in the public schools of the locality. And he has passed the whole of his subsequent life among the people of Atlanta and vicinity. His record is therefore well known in the community of his home, and is admitted to be altogether to his credit. He is a son of Henry T. and Biddie Ann (Kelly) Farmer, natives of Kentucky, who were married in 1861 and had six children, four of whom are living and contributing in their several ways to the growth and improvement of Atlanta and the surrounding country, all being residents of this locality. They are: James W., of Atlanta; John T., the postmaster and immediate subject of this brief review; Frances, the wife of Henry Bunch; and H. Edgar.

Their father was born in 1842 and came to Missouri with his parents when he was but three years old. He grew to manhood amid the rugged life of the frontier, for Lyda township was at the time of his arrival scarcely more than awakened from the sleep of ages and beginning to break the shackles of barbaric dominion which had so long held the region in thrall. After he reached years of maturity he followed the prevailing occupation of the neighborhood, farming and raising live stock, which engaged his attention all the rest of his life. He was a man of prominence and influence in the earlier history of the township and aided greatly in bringing its public affairs to vigorous life and steady, systematic action, serving many years as school director and in various other useful and responsible capacities. In politics he adhered steadfastly to the Republican party and was potent and appreciated as one of its most active workers in this section. During the Civil war he belonged to the Macon county militia, whose services were as much required at home to protect the country and its people from the depredations of irresponsible bands of roving marauders as that of the great armies were in the field to fight the mighty issues at stake to their final and permanent settlement. After the war and until his death in December, 1897, he was a deeply interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His widow is still living. She is a daughter of William and Frances (Lea) Kelly, who were early arrivals in this part of the state from Kentucky, where they were born and reared.

John T. Farmer had other views in life than that of being a farmer, and from his youth he bent all his energies to the task of realizing them. After completing the course of instruction furnished by the public

schools he attended the Kirksville Normal School to prepare himself for usefulness as a teacher. He was graduated from that institution with the necessary legal qualification to teach, and during the next six years he devoted himself faithfully to the work he had chosen, teaching in a number of different public schools and with admitted success in all. But teaching became monotonous and other avenues of effort proffered better opportunities for rapid advancement. He felt that it was his duty to make the most he could of himself, and he therefore took his place in the business world as a lumber merchant in 1892. During the succeeding seven years he adhered to this line of trade, prospering in his undertaking and building up a considerable business. In 1899 he sold his interests and retired from the trade. While deliberating over what he should do next and looking around for new connections he was appointed postmaster of Atlanta, and ever since then he has continued to serve the people faithfully and acceptably in this position, which comes home to the hearts and convenience of them all.

Mr. Farmer is a Republican in politics, and, being a man of clear and firm convictions, he does all he can to secure the supremacy of his party in the councils of the county, state and nation. His services to his party are those of no laggard, and as they are energetic and fruitful in character, and guided by intelligence and good judgment, they are highly appreciated by both the leaders and the rank and file of the party. In fraternal life he belongs to the Odd Fellows, has been three times elected representative to the Grand Lodge from the Twenty-sixth district, which was formerly the Seventy-sixth, and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church. On January 1, 1895, he was joined in marriage with Miss Jeannette Foster, a daughter of Hiram B. and Martha (Fergerson) Foster, long residents of this county. Five children were born of the union and of these Birdie Garnet, Ruby Eugene, Arlo John and Richard Odell are living, and all still members of the family household. The family stands well in the township and its members are universally and deservedly esteemed. Was nominated for circuit clerk in 1890 by the Republican party.

WILLIAM J. DEARING.

Although not born in this county, William J. Dearing, of Atlanta, is by birth, education and all the associations of his life to this time a Missourian, loyally devoted to the state and its people and thoroughly imbued with the principles, filled with the aspirations and true to the ideals of citizenship which guide and govern them. His life began in

Schuyler county in 1862 and he is a son of William M. and Nancy (Young) Dearing, the former a native of that part of old Virginia which is now West Virginia, born in 1810, many years before the fury of sectional strife tore the fair and fruitful region from the mother state. He became a resident of Missouri in 1845, locating at Alton in Marion county, where he kept a general store for a number of years. He next moved to Schuyler county and there renewed his mercantile enterprise, carrying on extensively as a farmer and stock breeder in connection with his other business. He continued farming until his death, which occurred in 1885, but some years before that event sold his store and retired from merchandising. He was first married in 1837 and his first wife died in 1847. In 1853 he was married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Nancy Young, a daughter of William Young, who was born and reared in Tennessee and became a resident of Missouri in the early days. The one child born of the first marriage died at the age of seven years, and three sons and three daughters are the only living fruit of the second. His mother also has passed away, her life having ended in 1873. The father was a life-long Democrat of the old school, and with the loyalty of his class he gave his party continuous, determined and effective support.

William J. Dearing was reared in his native county and educated in its public schools. After leaving school he farmed and taught school until 1891. His work as a teacher was interesting and stimulating to him, and he gave it his whole and best attention. He found it increasing his knowledge of himself and of others and broadening his views of life for a time. But it offered little opportunity for advancement, and after a time began to grow monotonous. Besides, he felt within him unemployed powers for a more active and promising career, and they called him as with the voice of duty to put them in action.

The banking industry seemed a suitable field for his faculties, and in 1891 he became connected with it in Schuyler county—Bank of Lancaster, Missouri. He found the business to his liking, but his position in it not exactly what he wished. Accordingly he moved to Atlanta in 1892 and organized the Atlanta State Bank, being one of the organizing stockholders and directors and at once being elected cashier of the institution. This position he still holds with great acceptability to the officers and patrons of the bank and the general public. The institution has grown and flourished under his careful and enterprising management, steadily rising in public esteem and grounding itself firmly in the confidence and regard of the people. It has an excellent reputation

in the business world, and in exclusive financial circles is listed as one of the soundest and best managed banks in the state.

Mr. Dearing studies his business and keeps in touch with all its late advances and developments. He is a valued member of the Missouri State Bank Association and takes a leading part and a great interest in its proceedings. He also is in line with other sources of information and stimulus, leaving no means of advantage to him in his pursuit unemployed. He performs a good citizen's duty with reference to public affairs, local and general, taking an active part in politics as a Democrat of firm convictions, loyally devoted to the best interests of his country, and a leading place in fraternal life as a member of the Masonic order, with sincere and cordial admiration for its principles and zealous attention to the exemplification of its moral teachings in his daily life.

Mr. Dearing is still on the sunny side of fifty and in the enjoyment of good health, fine vigor and unconquerable enterprise. His standing in financial circles, the business world, social life and public esteem is high and firmly established. His opportunities for good work are plentiful and on the increase, and his desire for progress grows by what it feeds on, keeping pace with the chances for its gratification which time brings him. He is in the midst of a fruitful, creditable and expanding career, and it needs not the voice of prophecy to give assurance that if he lives he will continue his steady and graceful ascent toward wide distinction and become one of the most prominent and influential men in the state. And it is one of the most gratifying features of the case that he deserves his success, which is the work of his own capabilities, and has the genuine merit that always dignifies and adorns exalted stations among men.

JOHN MASSENGALE.

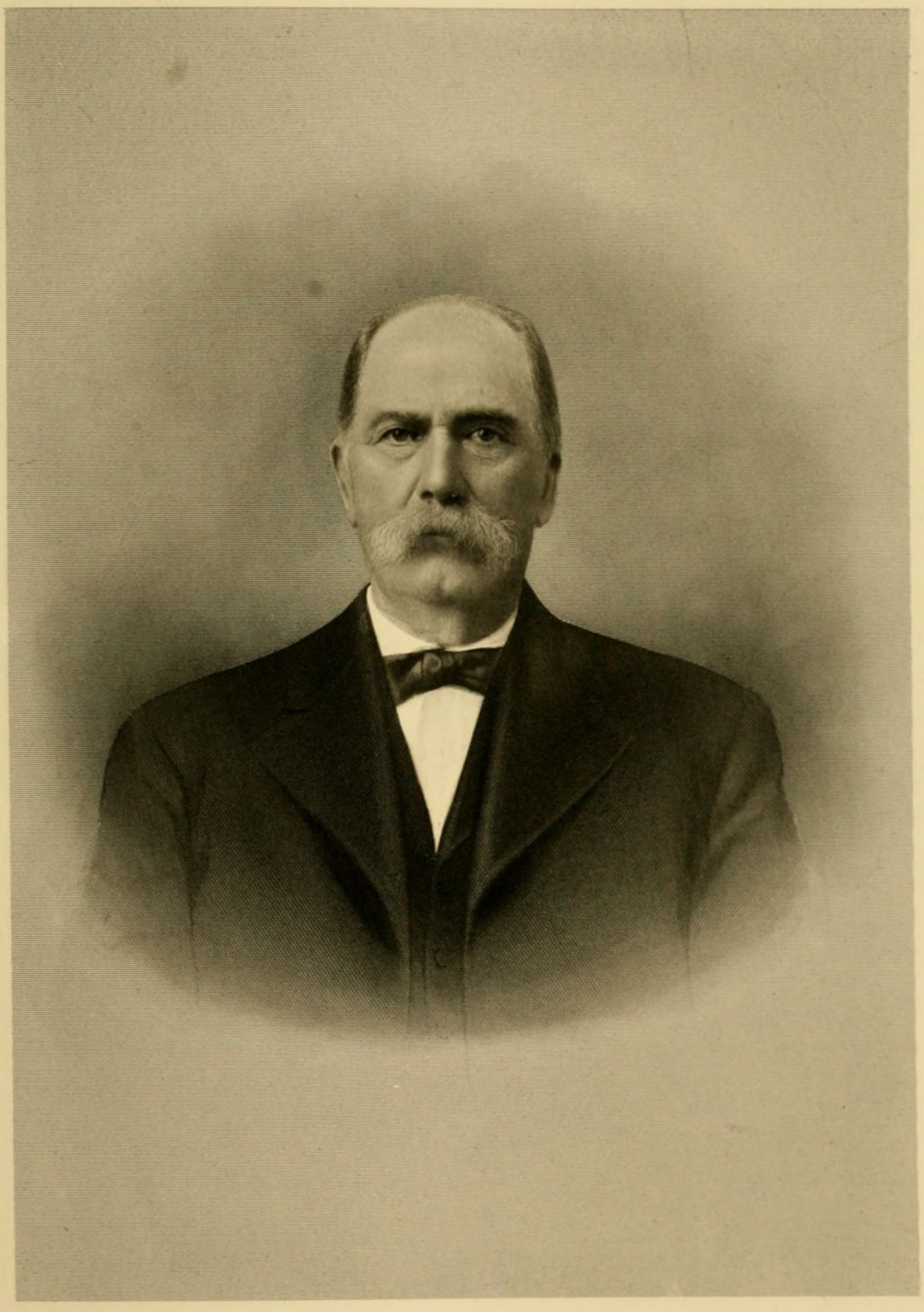
The life story of this fine old gentleman, who is one of the leading and most substantial citizens of Bevier, in this county, is one of very unusual interest because of the great variety of incident and adventure it chronicles, the wide range of territory over which it passes, the numerous phases it presents for contemplation and the sterling manhood it makes known. It emphasizes anew the worth of courage, self-reliance, industry, devotion to duty and firm and sturdy manliness, qualities which have made its subject's record and fixed his place in the regard of men. It might well be taken as the story of Man himself in his contest with nature on a gigantic theater of action. Poetry sparkles, Hero-

ism glows, and Tragedy darkens in its texture, while the golden thread of sentiment runs brightly through its woof.

Mr. Massengale was born at Nashville, Tennessee, on December 10, 1840, and is a son of John and Celia Massengale, natives of North Carolina. The ancestors of the father lived and labored many generations of human life in Germany before any of them came to this country, and yet they were not late arrivals here. In his young manhood the father moved from his native state to Tennessee, and there he passed the remainder of his days to the sudden and tragic close of his career. He and his wife were the parents of two children, their sons, John and William. The latter and his father were killed by the same stroke of lightning in 1849, and the former is now the only living member of his family. Some time after the father's death the mother was married to Jesse Brewster, and by this union she became the mother of seven additional children. She died in 1866.

Her son John's only means of scholastic training through agencies usually and everywhere provided for the purposes of education was a two months' attendance at a district school. He was nine years old when his father died and soon afterward began to fight the battle of life for himself. The contest was fierce and continuous, and he had no time or opportunity to seek mental training, except what he could gain from the teachings of Nature and the lessons of experience. He wrought faithfully at various occupations in his native state until he reached the age of twenty, when he came to Missouri and found a generous friend and a hospitable home in Macon county.

Being practically fully orphaned by the sad fate of his father and the second marriage of his mother, he came to this county as a stranger, but Jefferson Morrow, one of the prominent pioneers of the county, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume, took him in and became a second father to him and enabled him to get a start in the world. In 1864, led thither by the excitement over the discovery of gold in its soil, he went to Montana with a party of friends, making the journey overland with ox teams and consuming four months and sixteen days in accomplishing it. The country through which the party traveled was then an untrodden expanse of plain, and all the wild life of primeval nature still pervaded it. The little band of adventurers encountered many obstacles to its progress, was forced to suffer countless hardships and privations, and found almost every day of its advance through the trackless wilds fraught with peril. On one occasion it was compelled to literally hew its way through a tribe of hostile



JOHN MASSENGALE

Indians, fighting with its savage and determined foes two days and two nights in succession.

In Montana Mr. Massengale worked in the mines in search of gold for a period of three years, with all the necessaries of life held at prices that would be declared fabulous were not the facts attested by thousands who had the same experience. Flour was $150 a barrel and other things in proportion, and what were then considered the luxuries of life were wholly unattainable. In 1867 Mr. Massengale returned to this county and engaged in farming with Mr. Morrow, his former patron. In 1869 he took another jaunt in the wake of the setting sun, going to Wyoming, and during the next four years he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having charge of its live-stock interests, and giving them first rate attention.

By the end of the period mentioned he was able to take up a ranch of his own, in Wyoming, and this he occupied and improved for nearly twenty years. In connection with his ranching he trailed cattle and other stock across the plains to Utah and Idaho. But he tired of his expatriation and wild life in time, and, after conducting his stock operations in South Dakota for eight years, whither he moved them in 1889, he again returned to Missouri and Macon county in 1895, after selling all his possessions in the farther West. He then took up his residence in Bevier township, where he has ever since been energetically, extensively and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock, although he is now living in comparative retirement from active pursuits and enjoying a dignified but genial ease. He owns and cultivates more than 800 acres of land, is one of the principal stockholders in the State Exchange Bank of Macon, and has considerable other valuable property.

Mr. Massengale has amassed a large fortune through industry, frugality and good management, but it has not changed his nature. Through all chances and changes he has held his course straight forward, keeping time with the march of progress and in harmony with his surroundings. He has been serviceable to every community in which he has lived where development and improvement were possible, and even in the mining camps, where not much could be done in this way, his influence was strong, his force of character was felt, his integrity was acknowledged and his example was emulated. In October, 1904, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Parrelee Massengale. They have no children. He and his wife are among the most highly esteemed residents of Bevier township, where they live and dispense the sunshine of their genial and useful presence. He is a member of the Masonic

fraternity of many years connection with the order, and of Macon Lodge No. 999 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The biography of this excellent citizen, even so short a one as this, would be incomplete without one of its most creditable chapters. During his residence in Wyoming he was associated in the stock business with James Ross, who lived at Carbon, in that state, Mr. Massengale having the management of their joint interests. The business was very profitable, but the stock was removed to Jackson county, South Dakota, to secure a better range for it. They continued their joint operations until July 20, 1898, when they sold out to Corbin Morse, of South Dakota. They, however, kept the assets of the firm intact until the death of Mr. Ross, which occurred on December 2, 1899, in the city of Philadelphia. No books were kept during the partnership, each member of the firm relying on the integrity of the other. After the death of Mr. Ross Mr. Massengale carefully computed the assets of the firm, including the increase during administration, and paid over a full one-half to the executor of Mr. Ross, whom the latter had instructed to accept the statements and accounts rendered by his partner without question. The instruction was followed literally and the relations between Mr. Massengale and the executor and heirs of Mr. Ross remained entirely friendly and cordial; esteem on both sides has marked all the subsequent intercourse between the parties.

Mr. Massengale has reached the age of three score years and ten, the usual limit of human life as fixed by the inspired writer, but he is still in active vigor and productive usefulness, reminding all who know him of some pleasant year, proceeding to its close undoubtedly, but with its seasons of bloom, warmth and fruitfulness not yet wholly spent. Useful, consistent, upright and progressive from youth, and wearing with becoming modesty the laurels of a lofty manhood and elevated citizenship, he richly deserves the universal esteem in which he is held. This is high praise, but it is only a just tribute to demonstrated worth.

JAMES WILLARD LYDA.

The salient characteristics of a people, the extent and tension of its enterprise and progressiveness, its attitude toward moral and mental agencies, and its social spirit, are often clearly portrayed in the range of vision of its business men and the manner in which they use the opportunities available to them for their own advantage and the benefit of the community in which their activities are employed. Tried by this standard the town of Atlanta in this county must rank high and

be worthy of cordial commendation. Its business men are alert, wide-awake and knowing, and they use all their forces at high speed for the good of themselves and the people around them, looking well to the substantial and enduring welfare of the community in general and of each individual resident according to his station and requirements in life.

One of the leaders among these business men is James Willard Lyda, a prominent and successful hardware merchant, an appreciated public official, and a broad-minded and progressive citizen. He was born in the town on March 15, 1871, and is a son of J. G. and Margaret (Anderson) Lyda, the father a native of this county, born in Lyda township, and a son of a Tennessee planter who settled in the county in early days and gave his name to the township in which his descendants have since lived and flourished. J. G. Lyda devoted most of the years of his life, during its period of activity, to general farming, but also passed a number of years in merchandising. He was married to Miss Margaret Anderson, a native of Iowa. They had ten children and have six living: Edward E., of Bloomington, Illinois; James W., of Atlanta; Sarah, the wife of W. T. Evans, of the state of Idaho; Bertha, the wife of W. E. Miller, of Jefferson City, Missouri; Ora C., the wife of S. Wright, of Meridian, Idaho; and J. Winfield, of Bloomington, Illinois. The parents are still living and have their home in Atlanta. The father is an active Democrat in politics and a man of enterprise and energy in reference to all affairs in which the welfare of the town and county is involved, doing his part in every way to promote it and benefit their people practically and substantially.

James Willard Lyda was reared in his native township and obtained his education in its public schools. He worked for the family on the parental homestead until 1891, then became a telegraph operator in the employ of the Western Union company, remaining in its service thirteen years. In February, 1904, he determined to seek a more ambitious field of labor and entered the hardware trade on a scale commensurate with his resources at the time. He has continued his connection with this line of mercantile life to the present time, steadily enlarging his operations, extending his reputation as a progressive and up-to-date merchant, gaining rank and standing in the business world, and augmenting his profits and prosperity. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Atlanta and connected with other institutions of value to the community. On the organization of the Bank of Atlanta he was chosen one of its directors and is still serving as such.

In the public affairs of the town Mr. Lyda has long been energetic

and prominent. He has been one of the trustees of the municipality and the treasurer of the board during the last four years and has rendered highly acceptable service in that capacity. Politically he is a Democrat with a very warm interest in the success of his party, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America. On February 28, 1909, he was married to Miss Mary Shain, a native of Atlanta. He has been very successful in business and stands well in the regard of the people all over the county.

WILLIAM A. MILES.

The late William A. Miles, who died in Atlanta, Macon county, Missouri, after a useful residence of more than half a century in this region, was one of the leading citizens and most prosperous and successful men in Lyda township during his life. He was active in several lines of productive industry, the leading ones being farming and stock breeding and general merchandising. He was progressive and enterprising in all and showed it in every department of his work. As the pioneer breeder of shorthorn cattle in this county he contributed essentially to the improvement of the live stock industry, both in general and special ways; in conducting his farming operations he was studious, thoughtful, systematic and up to date in all respects, and in his career as a merchant he was always up to the latest turns of the factories and changes of style in his stock, introducing every new contrivance for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the people around him.

Mr. Miles was born in Franklin county, Virginia, on November 7, 1825, and accompanied his parents in two moves westward with the course of empire in his boyhood, going with them to Pulaski county, Kentucky, when he was five years old, and coming with them to this county when he was fourteen. He is a son of Armistead J. and Elizabeth A. (Arthur) Miles, also natives of Virginia. The father's life began on October 15, 1796, and ended on June 30, 1880, nearly all of his mature years being passed on the frontier. He was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812, although he was but a boy at the time in the number of his years. He had, however, the spirit of a man, and proved it by the enthusiasm he showed in the cause of his country and the manner in which he sustained that cause on the gory field of battle. The excitement of camp and march and deadly conflict rather stimulated than satisfied the longing for adventure and conquest he had within him, and kept him going in obedience to its requirements throughout the remainder of his life. In 1830 he moved his young family to Kentucky,

locating in Pulaski county, then on or very near the frontier, and still redolent of the wild life of the untrodden West. But the farther West had still a beckoning hand for him, and in 1839 he yielded to its persuasions and came to Macon county, Missouri, taking up his residence in Lyda township, as the county is now divided. Here he engaged in farming as extensively as his circumstances would allow, and continued his operations until the death of his wife in 1857 at the age of fifty-seven years.

William A. Miles grew to the age of fourteen in Pulaski county, Kentucky, then came with his parents to this county. It was a wild and unsettled region, still wanting in all the luxuries and scant in many of the necessaries of life. The wild men of the forests and plains still roamed at large through it, and with their kindred terrors, the savage beasts of prey, still claimed dominion over the expanse and all that it contained. Together they resisted the encroachments of the civilizing forces that threatened their supremacy, filling the days with peril and making night hideous with their unearthly noises. Amid such conditions our young adventurer grew to manhood, and from them he acquired the self-reliance and resourcefulness that distinguished him through life. His entire life was passed in farming and raising stock, and engaged for a time in general merchandising in connection. He worked on the family homestead until 1893, when he moved to Atlanta. He was a farmer of an elevated standard, bending his efforts to the improvement of the agricultural conditions around him, in which he saw his own advantage and great good for the rest of the people. He started a herd of shorthorn cattle, as has been noted, being the pioneer in this particular line of improvement, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing his neighbors and associates in the cultivation of the soil following his example and working toward the result he had desired and anticipated. He was also an example and a stimulus in better methods of farming, in this, too, his residence in the township proving decidedly beneficial.

On August 5, 1847, he married with Miss Nancy Daugherty, a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lee) Daugherty, who moved from there to this county in the early days. Joseph Daugherty was born on June 8, 1801, and died on June 9, 1855. His wife came into being on February 5, 1802, and passed away on November 7, 1843. They lived clean and upright lives and were highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. Miles became the parents of twelve children. The seven of these who are living are: Fountain A., a resident of Oregon; Joseph D., a sketch of whom appears in this

work; Madison L., who lives at La Plata in this county; Margaret L., the wife of J. M. Elsea, of Atlanta; William N., whose home is at Jacksonville in Randolph county; Charles H., of Macon, Missouri; and Arthur B., who resides at Port Arthur, Texas. The father was an active Democrat in politics, always zealous in the services of his party, and representing his township for many years in county and state conventions. He was a member of the Masonic order and filled many important offices in his lodge. He died at Atlanta on October 12, 1894, where his wife's life ended in June, 1887.

JOSEPH D. MILES.

Enterprising and successful as a farmer, prominent in the public life of his township and county, influential in business circles and well established in social relations, Joseph D. Miles, of Atlanta, in this county, where he is now living at rest from exacting labors and enjoying the results of his many years of energetic industry, is an ornament to his community and a fruitful potency for good in the citizenship of the state.

Mr. Miles was born in Macon county on January 9, 1854, and has passed the whole of his life to this time within its borders. He is a son of William A. and Nancy (Daugherty) Miles, the former a native of Franklin county, Virginia, and the latter of Pulaski county, Kentucky. A brief account of their lives will be found elsewhere in this volume. The son, Joseph D., was educated in the schools convenient to his home, working on the farm while attending the sessions, and preparing himself in both mental and physical development and training for the strenuous battle of life that awaited him. He remained with the family, working under the direction of his father in the management of the farm until 1881, when he began operating a farm on his own account adjoining the homestead. He continued the policy of improvement and systematic cultivation of the land which he had already begun, and as the years passed the property steadily increased in value, in productiveness and in all else that goes to make a comfortable, profitable and attractive country home. He continued his progressive and successful operations until 1896, when he disposed of his farm and moved to Kansas, remaining there until January 1, 1909, when he returned to Atlanta, where he has since resided.

In the industrial, mercantile and social life of his present residence town Mr. Miles takes an active and serviceable interest in every practical way, giving his aid to all worthy undertakings for the good of the community, and through it the welfare of the rest of the county. He

is a stockholder in the Atlanta State Bank and is connected with other institutions of value to the people and the general well being. He was connected as a stockholder with the Quenemo (Kansas) State Bank and gave its affairs careful attention while there, but disposed of it in August, 1909. The public affairs of the county, state and nation also interest him greatly. He is an unflinching Democrat in politics and renders his party valuable and appreciated service at all times. He has been a delegate frequently to county and state conventions, and is always found in the front rank of the organization fighting valiantly and intelligently for victory when a campaign is in progress. As road overseer for a long time and member of the school board for six years he was potential in contributing to the advancement and improvement of the township and elevating one of its most serviceable and valued institutions, helping to raise the schools to a high degree of efficiency and enlarge their facilities in many ways. He has also been very useful to the people as a member of the township committee.

In fraternal relations Mr. Miles is an enthusiastic Freemason. He has belonged to the order from the dawn of his manhood and given it his earnest, intelligent and constant support in every way from the beginning of his membership. On March 24, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Dunnington, a daughter of Palatine and Angeletta (Gilstrap) Dunnington. Her maternal grandfather was Louis Gilstrap, a prominent citizen of Bevier. Both she and her husband are highly respected by all classes of people.

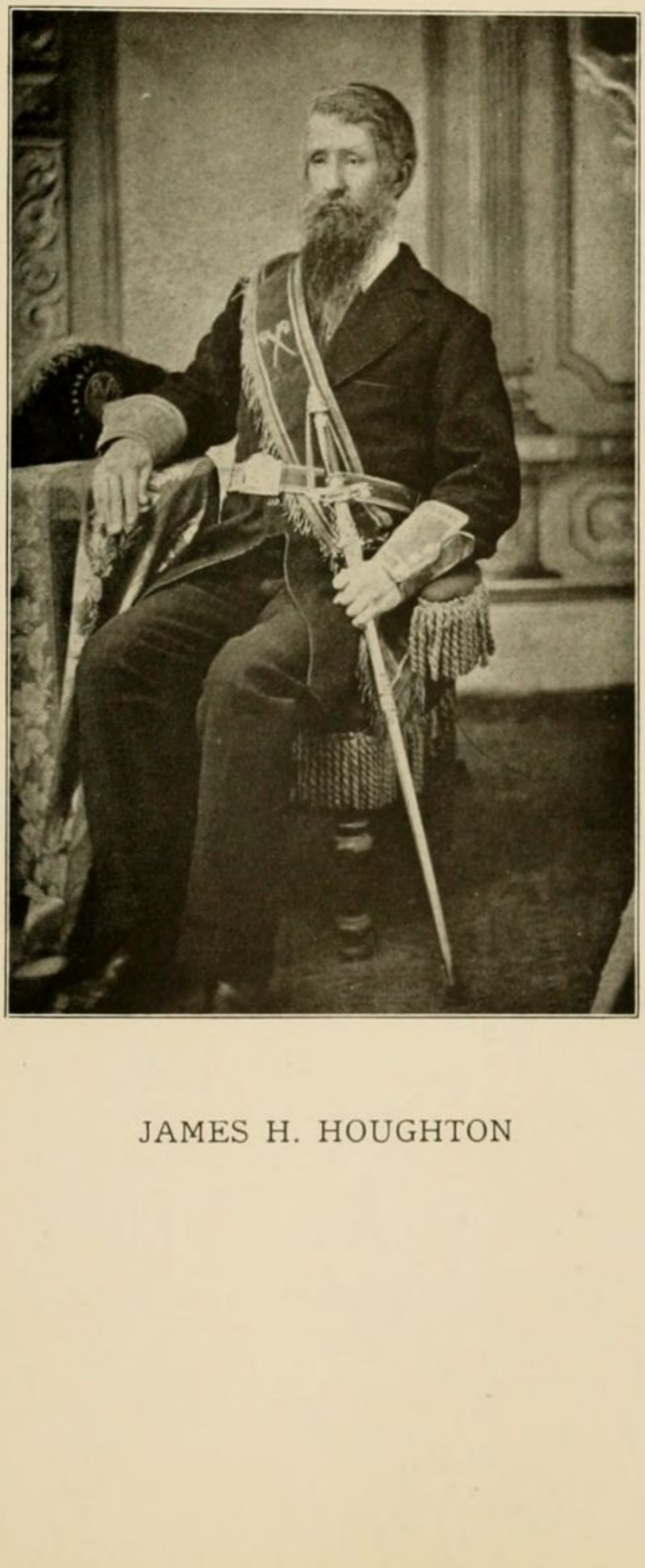
HENRY CLAY SURBECK.

Two counties in Missouri have had the services and three banks have been helped to consequence and standing in the state by the business capacity and enterprise of Henry Clay Surbeck, of Atlanta, although he is now but twenty-seven years of age. This record shows that he is able, knowing and attentive to duty, and fully justifies the high standing he enjoys as a financier, citizen and business man. He began his business career early in life and has been very successful in all his undertakings from the start. The progress he has made and the triumphs he has won are also all his own, as he owes nothing to family influence or the special favors of fortune, having made his own way in the world by his own energy and ability.

Mr. Surbeck was born at Elmer, in this county, on February 4, 1882, and has passed the whole of his life to this time (1909) in this state, except during the time of his attendance at a business college outside, and the greater part of it in Macon county. His father, J. M.

Surbeck, was born and reared in Switzerland, but has been a resident of this county for many years. The son was educated in the district school near his home in Elmer and at Blees Military Academy, where he was one of the first students enrolled. After leaving that institution he pursued a course of special instruction at the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1903. The next year he organized the Bank of Gifford, in the town of that name, and during the next three years was one of its stockholders and directors, and its cashier. In this position he had opportunity to aid greatly in building up and improving the town of Gifford, and he did all his circumstances allowed in that direction. Much of the present prosperity and development of the town is due to his own activity and the forces he put in motion to the same worthy end in others. The seed he sowed was good and it fell on fruitful ground. The harvest has been bountiful, what was sown producing well, some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred fold.

In 1907 Mr. Surbeck sold his interests at Gifford and accepted a position as cashier in a bank at Othello, Washington. But he was not made to occupy a subordinate position and work wholly under the direction of others. He quit the Washington bank in December, 1908, and organized the Bank of Atlanta, of which he was one of the original stockholders and directors, and of which he was at once chosen cashier, a position he is still filling with great acceptability to the directorate and the patrons of the bank and with decided credit to himself. The institution was started with a capital of $15,000. It has had a steady and increasing prosperity under the management of Mr. Surbeck, and is now accounted one of the soundest, safest, most progressive and best managed financial agencies of its magnitude in the state. It does a general banking business, including all the approved features of modern banking, and while its policy is liberal, it is guarded with abundant caution in protecting the interests of its promoters. At the same time, it is at all times ready to do what it can to advance the welfare of the community, aid in its improvement and accommodate the requirements of its people. In addition to his connection with this bank and other productive enterprises in Atlanta, Mr. Surbeck was one of the directors and the secretary of the Gifford Brick and Tile Company for some time, and is still a stockholder in the company. In politics he is a zealous working Republican, loyal to his party and effective in its service. His fraternal alliances are with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which he takes an earnest interest and holds an influential rank as a member.



JAMES H. HOUGHTON

JAMES H. HOUGHTON.

Having passed the advanced age of four-score years, during nearly forty of which he has been a resident of this county and the township in which he now lives, James H. Houghton, of New Cambria, has witnessed marvelous changes in this country, and in his way and to the extent of his powers and opportunities, has helped to bring them about. He was born in Rochester, New York, when that now far eastern city was almost a western outpost of our civilization; and he is living at this time nearly a thousand miles west of the place of his birth, and is still hundreds of miles east of the center of our great domain. His years and experience cover the onward march of American settlement and conquest from the great lakes to the Pacific, and the redemption of all the intervening country from a wilderness to a thriving, populous and wonderfully productive empire.

Mr. Houghton is a son of James and Julia (Kadie) Houghton, the former a native of England and the latter of the state of New York. The father came to the United States as a young man and located at Rochester, New York. There he devoted his attention to farming and met and married with Miss Julia Kadie. They had three children, but all are deceased except the subject of these brief paragraphs. The father died in 1902, and his wife in 1901.

Their son, James H. Houghton, grew to manhood and was educated in his native place and the state of Ohio. In 1870 he became a resident of Missouri, locating at New Cambria, where he followed the pursuit of his father, industriously and profitably tilling the soil for three years. In 1873 he became a merchant, dealing in furniture, and this enterprise he carried on for about three years more. In 1876 he returned to farming and is still actively engaged in that pursuit. He owns a vast extent of land, 420 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation and highly improved. It is not in accordance with his views and has not been his practice to become possessed of great tracts of land merely to let them lie idle for the advance in settlement and development to give them value. He believes that every landholder owes much to his own day and generation, and ought to make his land yield its tribute to the sustenance and service of mankind, and he has acted on this belief with good results for himself and great beneficence to the regions in which his land is located.

Mr. Houghton has all his life been a great believer in the rights of the people of the country and their ability to govern themselves well and wisely. He has, therefore, always been a pronounced Democrat

in political faith and allegiance, and has rendered at all times valuable service to his party, both in trying to keep it in the right path of principle and policy and in aiding to make its cause successful in the elections. He has never sought or held public office, however, never having been desirous of either the honors or emoluments of official station. He has discharged the duties of citizenship from the comfortable and inconspicuous post of private life, and his performance of them in that way has given his attention to them all the more weight, since it has been manifest that it was not based on any expectation or desire of special personal gain.

Mr. Houghton's marriage occurred in 1852, and by it he was united with Miss Julia Mason, a native of Ohio. They have had seven children, all of whom are living, and all but one of them very near the family hearthstone. The children are: Julius H., of Pascola, Texas; Loren P., William, Wallace and Theodore, all of New Cambria, and Charles and Walton, of this county.

Mr. Houghton is now eighty-three years of age. He is still very active and vigorous, and gives attention to the duties of life with the same earnestness and zeal that distinguished him in his early and more mature manhood, not because he has to, but because from the very nature of his mind and make-up he finds pleasure in work and a great sense of satisfaction in being occupied. The responsibilities he carries and the number of interests that force themselves on his attention would worry and wear many a much younger man, but he bears them lightly, and disposes of all matters of business with promptness and ease. This is the result, doubtless, of abundant resources of vitality kept fresh and active by continual use, and trained to readiness and promptness in response to all demands.

Not only is this "Father in Israel" one of the oldest citizens of the county, but also one of the most esteemed and venerated. He is truly representative of the people among whom he has so long lived and labored, and embodies in himself their best traits of character and manhood, and exemplifies in his daily life their highest ideals, loftiest aspirations and noblest attributes. His life has been an example to the young, a stimulus to the men in their prime and a satisfaction to the old. All classes revere him and have pride in him as one of their best and most admired citizens. It cannot be said of such a man, either, that he has lived in vain or that he has come far short of his full power for good in the world. For he has been useful at every period of his life, and at every stage of it has met his responsibilities with the full measure of his capacity and up to the limit of his opportunities. What

wonder then that his evening is mild and genial and his sunset rosy with the promise of a glorious morrow? It is the inevitable result of his well-spent years.

Mr. Houghton is a stockholder in the New Cambria State Bank. He and his wife belong to the Episcopal church. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for over thirty years.

EDWIN O. SNOW.

Whether viewed in the light of his eminent business success, in that of his elevated and serviceable citizenship, in that of his loyalty and devotion to the community of his home and his activity and intelligence in promoting its welfare, or looked at with reference to all together, no man stood higher in Macon county during his life, or was held in more general and appreciative esteem by its people than the late Edwin O. Snow, of Atlanta. His untimely death in 1908, at the age of fifty-three, when it was supposed that he had still long years of usefulness to the county and state awaiting him, cast a gloom over the whole of his township and caused deep and lasting regret in many other localities.

Mr. Snow was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on December 23, 1855, and was a son of Orson and Rosella (Ward) Snow, the former a native of the state of New York. The son came to Macon county when he was twelve years old, with his father, and grew to manhood here. He completed in the public schools of this county the education he had begun in those of his native city, and when he left school took his place among the productive forces at work in this region as a farmer a short distance east of Atlanta. In 1881 he moved to Kansas, and for a year was industriously engaged in farming in that state. He then moved to Hastings, Nebraska, and there carried on a general mercantile business until 1883. Returning to Atlanta in the year last mentioned, he again started an enterprising business in general merchandising, and this he conducted successfully and with increasing profits until his death. His business views were broad and his spirit was progressive. He laid all his resources under tribute to give the people around him the best general store the circumstances would warrant, and he was eminently successful in his design, winning renown as a merchant and sealing all comers unto him in friendly regard as a man. His stock was always selected with judgment and a full knowledge of the trade he had to supply as well as the markets from which he procured his merchandise. It was a large part of his desire to lead the taste of the community to higher development and loftier standards

while catering to it, and his establishment was in its measure educational as well as mercantile. This was the opinion of the people, and the credit it implied and expressed was freely and voluntarily tendered him by them, but he never claimed it for himself.

In politics Mr. Snow was an ardent and very active Republican. He was prominent and influential in the leadership of his party, serving as township committeeman for many years, and applying his knowledge of the people and his force of character wisely and effectively in the service of the cause he espoused and the candidates it put forth for the suffrages of the electorate. His fraternal relations were with the Masonic order, of which he was long an energetic, enthusiastic and valued member, taking to heart its noble teachings and exemplifying in his daily life its pure and lofty precepts. But neither party allegiance nor lodge connection narrowed him or made him bigoted or intolerant. On the contrary, every means he had of mingling with his fellow men and learning of them seemed to broaden and liberalize him. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Cora M. Davies, a daughter of William and Mary (Williams) Davies, natives of Baltimore, Maryland. He and his wife became the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy. The father's record is embalmed in the memory of all who knew him and is redolent of the fragrance of genuine manly worth.

VOLKERT D. GORDON.

Orphaned at the age of nine years by the sudden death of his father when the latter was far from his home and his family, and by that of his mother when he was but eight, Volkert D. Gordon, one of the leading citizens and most progressive and successful business men of this county, was obliged by the stern arbitrament of fate to take up the burden of life for himself at a very early period in his career, and has been obliged to bear it ever since. He has made his own way in the world without the aid of Fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances, and every triumph recorded to his credit is wholly his own. The triumphs number many and stand forth as tributes to his business capacity, his persistent industry and thrift, and his unwavering confidence in himself and his powers of advancement.

Mr. Gordon was born in Newark, Wayne county, New York, on December 12, 1848, and is the son of James B. and Martha (Vaughn) Gordon, also natives of the state of New York. The father grew to manhood in Wayne county. He was a wagon manufacturer and developed a considerable industry in that line of production in his native state, where he remained until 1857. The West held out a persuasive

hand to him and her voice of promise filled his heart with hope. In the year last mentioned he left the scenes and associations of his boyhood, and came on a prospecting tour to Missouri. Macon county looked good to him, and he determined to locate here and grow into consequence with the country. In 1859, when he was returning to his former home with a view to closing up his affairs there and leaving the region forever, he was fatally stricken at Sturgis, Michigan, and died within a few days after the illness began. His young wife, who was a daughter of Stephen and Mahitable Vaughn, and to whom he was married in 1847, had preceded him to the other world by two years, dying in 1855.

Thus doubly orphaned in his boyhood, the interesting subject of this brief review was thrown practically on his own resources, and had nothing to depend on but himself in the wide and busy world before him. He accepted his destiny with cheerfulness and entered upon the performance of its requirements with the alacrity and fortitude which have ever since distinguished him. He began his education in the public schools and completed it at a collegiate institute at Marion in his native county, earning a large part of his livelihood while attending school, and working his way through the institute by his own industry and frugality. Of the three children in the family he is the only one now living.

When he was obliged to leave school and give his whole attention to the serious work of life, he began operations by working on a farm, which he continued to do until 1872. The work was hard, but he did not object to that. The requirements were exacting, especially during the summers, but he met them with a manly and resolute spirit. The returns for his labor, however, were small and the accumulation of a fund for some other line of work was necessarily very slow. He therefore decided to take a more rapid route to the goal he had fixed for himself, and learned the trade of molder. After completing his apprenticeship he wrought diligently at the trade for a number of years, adhering to it with patience and fidelity until 1882.

In that year he, too, was attacked by the Western fever, and it brought him over the trail of his father, made thirty-five years earlier, to Missouri and Macon county. Locating in Atlanta, he engaged in general merchandising in that town until 1893. He then turned his attention to the real estate, loan and insurance business, and that has occupied his time and faculties ever since. Good judgment has distinguished him in all his business undertakings, and he has been quick to see and alert to seize every opportunity that has been available for

his advancement. Circumstances have not ministered to his success except as he has compelled them to, making of them wings and weapons for his progress, and this he has known how to do in an eminent degree. In addition to the business mentioned above as enlisting his energies, he has also been extensively engaged in chicken farming, holding a high rank and enjoying a wide and favorable reputation as a successful breeder of buff Plymouth Rock fowls of a superior strain, which he produces in large numbers.

The interests of the community in which he lives have also been of imperative moment to him and he has done all he could to aid in caring for them with wisdom and promoting them with zeal. He has served capably and with cordial approval from the people, as village clerk since 1903, and is still doing good and appreciated work in that capacity. For many years he has also held a commission as a notary public and made it effective in usefulness to the residents of the village and the township. His fraternal feelings have found expression in membership in the Masonic order, and the activities engendered by them have all been expended in its behalf. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and at all times one of the busiest and most effective workers for the success of his party. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie E. Cochrane, a daughter of William and Jane Cochrane, of Waterpord, New York. One child was born of this union, a son named John B., who is now a resident of Spokane in the state of Washington. His mother died in February, 1893, and in November, 1903, the father married again, being united in the second marriage with Miss Ila V. Elsea, a daughter of John G. and Mary B. (Patton) Elsea.

As a citizen Mr. Gordon stands in the front rank in Macon county and is favorably known and highly esteemed throughout the state. As a business man he is recognized everywhere as wise, progressive and strictly upright. And as a potency working for the advancement and development of the county and state of his residence, he is regarded as one of the most effective agencies for good in this part of the commonwealth, wise in counsel, energetic and effective in action, valuable both in what he achieves himself and in the forces he stimulates to exertion and judiciously directs to good results in others.

WILLIAM MacRAE.

This prominent merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Macon county is now verging close upon three score years of age, and necessarily moving toward the evening of life. But his day has been full

of opportunity and the results of his efforts show that he has been alive to that fact and has had ample ability and energy to make the most of its heat and burden, which he has faithfully and cheerfully borne, to the end that he might acquire substance for himself and those dependent upon him, and at the same time contribute the force of a fruitful influence and productive capacity to the advancement and improvement of the community of his home and the enduring welfare of its people.

Mr. MacRae was born in 1840, near Hannibal in this state. His parents were Joel and Agnes (Payne) MacRae, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia nativity and ancestry. The father came to Missouri at an early age and passed the whole of his mature life in this state engaged in farming. He was wise in his day and generation and made all his efforts and opportunities count to his advantage in the battle of life, winning material consequence and high esteem from the people among whom he lived and labored. Three children were born in the household, of whom only two are living, William L. and his sister Sarah, who is the wife of Robert Kerrick, of Hannibal.

The parents have answered the final call, the father and mother having died. Their remains were laid peacefully to rest amid the scenes hallowed by their long and useful lives, and their names are warmly cherished by a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances who knew their worth and the record of their upright and serviceable daily walk and conversation among this people. They rest from their labors and their good works live after them, multiplying in benefits to those they left behind.

Their son, William L., passed from childhood to manhood at College Mound, where he is now living, and obtained his education in the great "university of the people," the public schools, and McGee College, of College Mound, Macon county. As a young man, with the enthusiasm and aspirations of youth stirring within him, and looking out over the expansive world, with its wealth of alluring prospects and boundless store of opportunities, all golden in the rosy light of his dreams, life on the farm seemed far too tame to him, and he longed for adventure in the broad field of more stirring endeavor. As a means to the end he sought, and also as a discipline in self-culture, whether he was aware of it or not, he taught school for a period of three years. He then worked for a time in a tobacco factory in Hannibal, and afterward clerked for about three years in the postoffice in

that city. Following this experience he passed a profitable year as a clerk and salesman in a general store.

By this time he felt capable of undertaking a mercantile enterprise on his own account, and as he had been frugal with his earnings, he had some capital for the venture. He therefore began his mercantile career at Hannibal in 1867, and remained there three years engaged in merchandising. In 1870 he moved his enterprise to College Mound, and there he has ever since been conducting it with increasing success and an active trade that has expanded year by year in volume and value. He is now in the first rank of business men in the township, and is universally respected as a good and useful citizen throughout the county.

Mr. MacRae was married in 1870 to Mary C. Dameron, of College Mound. They have had seven children, but only four of them are living. These are: W. A., a resident of Macon; Robert H., who lives at Ardmore; Lula, the wife of W. D. Powell, of Excello; and Edward, who also lives at College Mound. All are living upright and useful lives, and exemplifying, in the faithful performance of their daily duties, the lessons that were given them and the example they found so impressive at the family hearthstone.

Mr. MacRae is a Democrat in political faith and ardently devoted to the basic principles of his party. He is at all times active in its service, giving its cause the best work he is capable of, both as an adviser in council and as a soldier in the field. He served as township treasurer three years and city councilman two years, the offices coming to him without solicitation on his part, for he is not enamored of official station and has plenty to occupy his mind and engage his faculties in his business and other private affairs. But he is devoted to the advancement and improvement of his locality and always willing to undergo any exertion and make any sacrifice of his personal preferences, within reasonable limits, for the general welfare and the good of the public. He has long been a member of the Masonic order and found great enjoyment in its social features and profit in its beautiful symbolism and elevated moral teachings. All other good agencies in his community find in him a cordial friend and ready and liberal helper. Neither sectarian nor other considerations of a narrowing tendency stay his hand when he is convinced the undertaking is worthy and will result in advantage to the people, or any appreciable part of them. The township has made extensive progress during his residence in it, and he has borne his full share of the labor and cost incident to bringing this about. None of its citizens is more worthy of high

esteem than he, and none has it more universally among all classes of the people.

GEORGE W. BUTLER.

Coming into being on the border land between the contending sections just prior to the Civil war in this country, George W. Butler, of Excello, was literally born in the midst of alarms, and his childhood was darkened by the storm clouds of the momentous struggle, which culminated for him and the other members of his father's household in one of the terrible tragedies which made the location of his home a veritable land of sorrow toward the close of the conflict. He was orphaned at the age of six years by the violent death of his father, who was shot on October 14, 1864, by the Knox and Putnam county militia. This cruel injustice and the fatal persecution of his father did not sour the boy's disposition, but it intensified his determination to win consequence and standing for himself, and by his own life he has shown the world around him that the family is loyal to the country, according to its views and the light it has, and is worthy of esteem for high-minded, patriotic and progressive American citizenship.

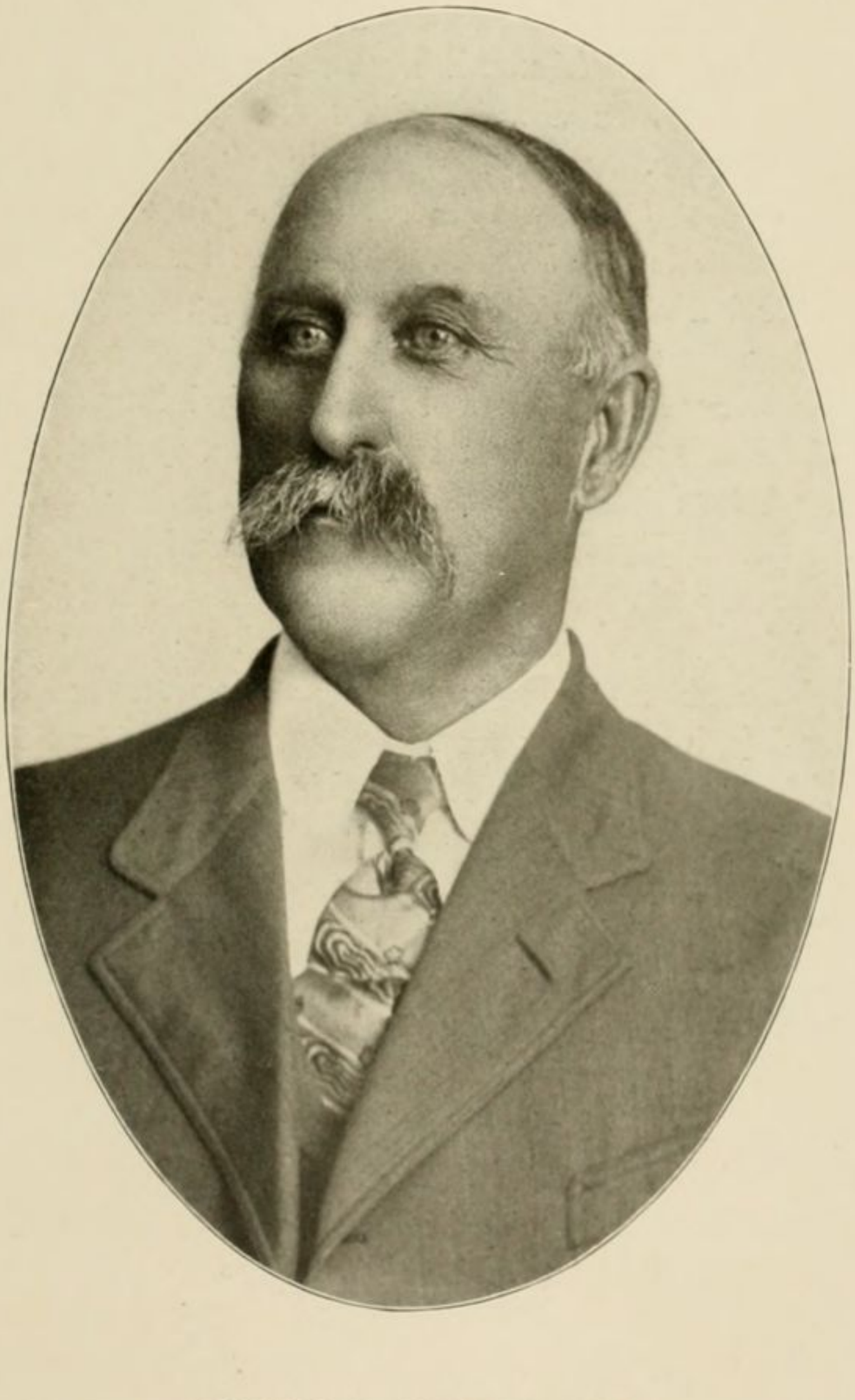
Mr. Butler was born on May 21, 1858, in Randolph county, Missouri, and is a son of John T. and Susan E. (Darby) Butler, the former a native of Macon county, this state, and the latter of Kentucky ancestry. The father's people came to Missouri from Virginia. He was an industrious and prosperous farmer, with an earnest desire to advance his own fortunes and an abiding interest in the welfare and development of the county and state in which his lot had been cast. He was married in 1857, his wife being a daughter of John S. and Lucella (Crutcher) Darby, who were descended from pioneers in Kentucky and themselves became pioneers in Missouri. John T. Butler's offspring numbered five, four of whom are living: George W., of Excello; James M., also a resident of Excello; Nannie E. and Lillie J., the last named being the wife of L. G. King, a respected citizen of the state of New Mexico.

The father was an ardent State Rights Democrat and made no secret of his views. He lived in troublous times, and if he had been less honest, less fearless and less determined to stand upon his right to freedom of speech, he might be living yet. But his convictions were strong, his courage was high and his freedom he regarded as an inalienable and priceless possession. He therefore gave utterance to his thoughts without regard to consequences, and as a result fell a victim to the intolerance of the war spirit that was rampant and relentless on

the border at the time. After his death his stricken widow removed her young family to her former home in Randolph county. She is living yet and has her home with her son, George W., on her farm near Excello.

The son grew to manhood in Randolph and Macon counties and obtained his education in the public schools. After leaving school he worked variously at farming and the carpenter trade for a few years, and then settled down for life as a farmer. He has prospered in all his undertakings and grown strong in the esteem and good will of all the people of the township, in whose behalf a great part of his energy has been expended with excellent results. He inherited the political faith of his father, and in this he has since been confirmed by his own study, observation and reflection. He is a wheelhorse in the Democratic cause on all occasions, and his wisdom as an adviser and courage and resourcefulness as a worker have given him high rank in the councils of his party. He has been chairman of the township Democratic committee, served on the school board nine years, and is now a justice of the peace, an office to which he was elected in 1898, and which he has held continuously since that time. He has also been active and prominent in the fraternal life of the community for many years. He holds membership in the Masonic order and its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, and he gives a due proportion of his time and energy to the service of each of these orders, in all of which his membership is highly valued. He is also secretary and one of the directors of the Jacksonville Fair Association. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Baptist church. He is deeply interested in the success of the church organization and an able and devoted assistant in all branches of church work.

On January 20, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Isadora Brock, a daughter of C. K. and Mary C. (McCanne) Brock, residents of Randolph county in this state. They have four children, Iva Zenella, Estelle May, Lucy Irene and Auda Marie. Their father has redeemed the vows of his boyhood and, by steady application to his business and fine capability for conducting it wisely and skillfully, has made a pronounced success of his career, securing a competency for himself and his family and aiding materially in promoting the enduring welfare and substantial progress of his locality. He is universally recognized as one of the leading citizens of the county, and worthy of all respect, both on account of his acquisitions, because they are the products of his industry and ability, and on account of his public serv-



HUGH P. GILBREATH

ices and the stimulating example he has given to others in this line of general utility, for he has been helpful to every public interest not only in what he has done himself, but also in the forces he has put and kept in action among the people generally by his influence and determined efforts for the general good and the comfort and convenience of the whole community.

HUGH P. GILBREATH.

Industrious, enterprising and knowing, with considerable natural ability to start with and powers of assimilation, which have enabled him to take in and profit by the lessons of experience and practical training in his business, Hugh P. Gilbreath, of La Plata township, in this county, has won his success by his own efforts and achieved by sheer merit and fidelity the high rank he holds as a farmer and stock man in this part of the state, and the universal esteem bestowed upon him as a citizen. The start his father gave him in the struggle for advancement only planted him firmly on his feet and gave him a good point of view. Thereafter, all his progress and achievement were to be his own acquisitions, and he has not, by any means, or in any degree, disappointed the expectations his earlier life had awakened.

Mr. Gilbreath was born on the farm which is now his home on November 19, 1852, and has passed the whole of his life on it to this time (1910.) His paternal grandfather, who was also named Hugh, was born and reared in North Carolina, and became a resident of what it now the state of Missouri, at an early period of its history, while it was still almost a virgin wilderness, and all the forms of life within its borders were those of barbarism, except here and there, where the oncoming host of civilization had established its outposts and begun to plan the reduction of the region to the useful purposes of cultivated and productive existence. Here he located and took his place in the ranks of the civilizing force, and here, in 1823, his son, James C. Gilbreath, was born, the family living at the time in Cooper county. The latter remained in that county until 1844, then, following the example of his father, he struck out into the wilderness, or near wilderness, for himself, and, coming to Macon county, began to take part in the work of its development and improvement.

He located in La Plata township on eighty acres of land, which his father gave him as a start in life, and with that as a base of operations he conducted a flourishing and profitable industry in general farming and raising stock until his death, which occurred on October 28, 1864. At that time he owned and cultivated 470 acres of land, and

his rank in the live-stock trade was high and widely acknowledged. In politics he was a firm and faithful Democrat, taking great interest and a leading part in the campaigns of his party and doing all in his power to bring success to its cause. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was one of the most energetic and helpful members of his lodge in the order. In religious connection he was allied with the Cumberland Presbyterian church and served many years as an elder in the congregation in which he worshiped. On March 5, 1845, he was married to Miss Frances Burrus of Cooper County, Missouri. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Thomas F., William J., Hugh P., Sarah F., the wife of J. A. Ayers, and Laura A., the wife of J. E. Dodson, all residents of Macon county and highly esteemed among its people.

Hugh P. Gilbreath received a common school education in what is known as White School in La Plata, and, after leaving school, remained on the home place, assisting in its labors and helping the family for a number of years. He then determined to make that place his permanent home and in 1881 bought 240 acres of it to farm on his own account. Three years later he purchased the other eighty acres. He has, therefore, lived on this place all the years of his life, from his birth to the present time. He found it well improved and highly productive when he became possessed of it, but he has carried both improvements and productiveness far beyond what they were when he took charge of the place. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, making progress steadily and holding on with tenacity to every foot of ground he has gained in his advance, both in material acquisitions and in prominence and influence among the people of his township and county.

To the welfare and progress of the region in which he lives Mr. Gilbreath has given as close and careful attention as he has to his own affairs. He has been constant in his efforts to build up and improve his township and county, but has used good judgment and broad intelligence in his efforts, ardently supporting all worthy undertakings for the purpose and as firmly opposing those which have not seemed to him judicious or wholesome. He has served as district road commissioner and in many other ways has been of benefit to this part of the state in the matter of public improvements. He is a stockholder in the Bank of La Plata, and, in helping to advance its interests, has been of service in promoting those of the territory throughout which its patrons are located.

Mr. Gilbreath's political allegiance is given to the Democratic

party and he is one of its most reliable and serviceable members in this locality. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of the Maccabees, and in religion he and his wife are zealous working members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as one of the deacons of his congregation. On February 17, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Nora L. Dodson, a daughter of George R. and Louise (Dameron) Dodson, prominent citizens of Macon county, this state, until their deaths. In the Gilbreath household two children have been born, but only one is living, Lura F., the wife of William O. Daniel, of Clarence, Missouri. She, like her parents, is looked upon as among the most estimable and worthy residents of the community in which she lives.

JOHN J. CRYSTA.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry on his father's side, John J. Crysta, of Macon, has shown in his career in this county that he possesses many of the sterling and resourceful characteristics of that alert and hardy race, and that in the undeveloped state of this part of the country when he began the battle of life he found a suitable field for their employment. Using them to the best advantage for himself and those around him, he has won a substantial estate of his own and helped in the most material way to build up and improve the community in which he has passed the whole of his life up to the present time.

Mr. Crysta was born on May 15, 1853, in the house in which he now lives at Excello. His parents were Richard Stuart and Martha J. (Powell) Crysta, and he was the fourth of their thirteen children in the order of birth. The father was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, in 1815, and came to Missouri in 1837. He located in Macon county, Narrows township, and then and there began his long and successful career as a farmer and live stock breeder. The mother was a native of Caswell county, North Carolina, and belonged to a family that settled in that state in early colonial times. They had thirteen children and all of them grew to maturity, though but five are living now. They are: James W., a resident of Winslow, Arizona; John J., of Macon; Peter R., of Bloomington, Illinois; Emmet P., who lives in New Mexico; and Willie, the wife of B. F. Stamper, of Macon.

In his early manhood the father was a Whig in politics, and on the demise of the Whig party he became a Democrat. To the end of his days he took great interest in political affairs and was a hard worker for the success of his party, although he would never consent to accept any office whatever for himself. As a communicant of the

Baptist church for many years he became very active in church work in his early manhood and continued his zeal and industry in this respect to the close of his life. He died in 1878 at Macon, and there also his widow departed this life, passing away in March, 1886. Their lives were upright and useful and their names are revered in all parts of the township in which they so long lived and labored. The father was prominent in the public affairs of the county. He was a member of its first grand jury, and in many other ways aided in getting it well started on its way to general progress and high development.

John J. Crysta was reared on the family homestead in Narrows township and obtained his education in the district schools near his home. In his boyhood this part of the country had not passed far from its frontier stage and all the people in the country were kept busy in the effort to smooth this portion of "the New World's rough face" and lay the foundation for the comeliness it now exhibits and the greater beauty and development and power to which it is advancing. The work was arduous and required the help of every hand that could hold a plow or wield a hoe. Mr. Crysta's educational advantages were therefore very limited in extent and character, and he was obliged to rely on the manifestations of nature all around him and the teachings of experience for his instruction. These spoke to him in voices of potency, and by their aid and his own judicious private reading he became a well-informed, alert, ready and resourceful man. He selected farming as the pursuit of his life, and he has never been tempted successfully to veer from his first choice. He saw great possibilities in improving and cultivating the land, and to realize those possibilities became his leading desire, and the effort to reach the end he sought his chief occupation. He began practically with nothing. He now owns and farms more than 200 acres of excellent land, has an attractive, convenient and valuable collection of farm buildings and machinery, and carries on an extensive enterprise in raising superior strains of live stock. His acquisitions are all the result of his own industry, frugality and fine business capacity. He has studied his various departments of the farming industry, and has made every force applied to them tell to his advantage and substantial progress.

Throughout his residence in the township he has steadfastly refused to accept a political office of any kind, or allow the use of his name as a candidate, although he is an ardent Democrat and a zealous and effective worker for the good of his party. But he has not been indifferent to public affairs, either local or general, and has given his aid freely and extensively to all projects for the improvement of

the township and county which have commended themselves to his judgment. His religious allegiance is given to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has long been a member, and his fraternal affiliation is with the order of Modern Woodmen of America. In 1883 he married with Miss Maria Stevens, who was born and reared in Macon county and is a daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Hoffman) Stevens. Six children have blessed their union and sanctified their family altar. Of the six, five are living: Lindlay C., Robert Stuart, Hallie F., Alpha R. and Harry.

Mr. Crysta is still in the prime of life, and all his faculties are in full vigor and activity. He belongs to the class of men who never halt in the way they mark out for themselves, and never dally on the highway that leads to the goal they desire to reach. His success has been considerable, but it has not satisfied his appetite. Rather has it only whetted that for greater conquests. He has seen the country around him reduced to systematic cultivation and grow rich in all the products of civilized life, but he desires to see it still more elevated, with its material, intellectual and moral forces expanded in magnitude, augmented in power and intensified in purpose, and he is eager to do his part toward raising it to that higher elevation. There are many years of usefulness apparently before him, and that he will employ them for the good of the township and county, as well as for his own advancement, has abundant proof in his past record and present public spirit. In all his endeavors he will have the ready and effective aid of his friends, his neighbors and the people in general. For he is essentially a representative man and wields great influence for good.

PHILIP R. SMITH.

Born, reared, educated and successful in the community in which he now has his home, highly respected by all the people of the township, among whom the whole of his life so far has been passed, owning and farming 540 acres of valuable land which he has brought to a state of great improvement and advanced productiveness, Philip R. Smith, of Excello, has an estate which, in all the ordinary contingencies of life, places him above the reach of adverse fortune and indicates a record of many years of arduous labor, faithful performance of duty and wise and skillful management.

Mr. Smith's life began at Excello on January 9, 1847. He is the son of Captain William C. and Elizabeth (Rowland) Smith, the former born in Clark county, Kentucky, on May 4, 1817, and the latter a native of Missouri. The father came to Missouri in 1838 and located in

Narrows township, this county. He farmed industriously and profitably until 1878, then during the next ten years manufactured wagons extensively. At the end of the latter period he retired from active pursuits and lived in the comfortable enjoyment of his acquisitions and the general esteem in which he was held until his death, on March 17, 1909. His wife died on September 21, 1902. They were married in 1844. Four children blessed their union and brightened their home. Three of them are living: John W., of Macon; Philip R., of Excello; and Jay Douglas, of Macon. The father was a stockholder in the State Exchange Bank.

Philip R. Smith grew to manhood at Excello and obtained his education in the public schools of that village. From the time of his leaving school he has been actively engaged in farming, and has made a pronounced success of his work. He has followed general farming, giving attention to every branch of the business suited to this climate, and in addition raising shorthorn cattle, which he has been doing extensively for more than twenty years. In this department of his business he is as careful as possible, making every effort and taking every precaution to secure the best results and keep up the standard of his herd, which is deservedly very high. He cares for his cattle with the intelligence gleaned from close observation and extensive reading and reflection. On all subjects connected with breeding and caring for live stock he is an acknowledged authority, and as his judgment is known to be based on extensive knowledge and intelligent deductions, his advice is widely sought and freely given. His zeal and enterprise in the matter have done a great deal to raise the standard of cattle in the county and inspire the farmers around him to efforts for still better and more profitable results.

In politics Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat, and an active and serviceable one at all times. Wise in counsel and sedulous and effective in work, he is a strong man in his party and wields considerable influence in the management of its affairs. He has served the people well in official capacities, although he does not care for political office. But they know his ability and integrity, and have forced him into the party harness. He has been deputy county collector and served two years as township collector. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Christian church. In each his membership is serviceable to a high degree and appreciated at its full value.

Mr. Smith has been married three times, and twice has death invaded his home and taken away the partner of his domestic life. His first marriage occurred on January 3, 1870, when he was united

with Miss Amanda Walker. Of their two children, only Wilbur M., a citizen of Texas, is living. The first Mrs. Smith died in 1879, and in 1881 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Effie Powell, a native of Excello. This marriage also resulted in two children, both of whom are living. They are Hugh L., a resident of San Francisco, and Lena, who is living at home. Their mother died in 1898. Mr. Smith's third wife, whom he married in 1900 and who still abides with him, was Mrs. Cora E. Jones, of Ten Mile township.

For more than three score years this successful and representative farmer has lived among the people of Narrows township, and now there is not one that does not do him honor. His citizenship dignifies and adorns the township, his example has been potential for good to its people, his services have left their mark on its progress in quickening improvements and stimulating development, and all his undertakings have ministered to the general welfare in ways that are valuable and enduring. If a community is to be judged by its leading citizens, the residents of this section might well and safely rest on Philip R. Smith as the type and representative of their own standing and tendencies, and cite his record as an indication of their spirit, their aims and their achievements. For he embodies all that is best in their citizenship and is the author and developer of much of it. He has built up his own estate substantially and extensively, but at the same time he has been of great assistance in making the most of the community's resources and raising it to its present high standard of progressiveness and enterprise, and its real wealth of material, intellectual and moral power.

JOHN STEVENS CROMWELL.

Choosing at the dawn of his manhood an occupation for life and resolutely adhering to it in spite of all temptations to do otherwise; pushing his industry with all his powers, and turning a deaf ear to all the blandishments of persuasion, all the rosy prospects held out in different lines, all music of every siren that has sought to divert him from his purpose, John S. Cromwell, of Excello, Narrows township, this county, has made a great success of his undertaking and is now ranked among the most substantial, enterprising and representative farmers and citizens of Macon county.

Mr. Cromwell came into the world in 1841, in Union county, Kentucky. His parents, Joseph W. and Martha (Finnie) Cromwell, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, and became residents of Missouri in 1856. They located in Randolph county, where the

father was engaged in merchandising; he sold his business and retired to a farm he had purchased, which he farmed until his death. This occurred on the farm in 1894, he having survived for thirty-six years his wife, who died in 1858. All of their nine children grew to maturity and four of them are still alive. These are: John Stevens; Anna, the wife of Dr. Dobson, of Lakeland, Missouri; William Oliver; and Susan, the wife of John Croakin. All are prosperous and respected as upright and useful citizens.

John Stevens Cromwell was but two years old when his mother died, and fifteen when the family moved to Missouri. In the public schools of this state he completed the education he had begun in those of Kentucky, and immediately after leaving school began farming with energy and a settled purpose to make that his life occupation and realize the utmost out of his opportunities. As has been noted above, he has adhered to his purpose and realized his desires. He has a large acreage of very valuable land, and this he has brought to a high state of productiveness and greatly enriched with improvements which are substantial in structure, attractive in appearance, convenient in arrangement, complete in equipment and noteworthy in value. His wisdom and skill as a farmer and in the management of his affairs in general has made his name almost a synonym for progress and enterprise in the township and given his career the importance of an oft-quoted example. He bears his prominence modestly, however, claiming no credit for anything but the faithful performance of his duty and an effort to make the most of his every resource and opportunity.

In politics Mr. Cromwell has always been a Democrat, devoted to the principles of his party and effective in service to its cause on all occasions. His interest in the development and improvement of the township has been marked and fruitful in benefits to all the people. It is much to be a successful and a leading man in any community, but it is more to be this and at the same time help to make the community successful and a leader also. This has been Mr. Cromwell's aim, while building his own fortunes, and his aid has been potent and his example stimulating in bringing about the desired result. His services to the township and county cannot be measured alone by what he has done himself. A considerable part of the case is the result of the forces of enterprise he has awakened and set in motion in others by his influence and example. He has never sought office, but has served well as road supervisor during the last two years. He was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah Powell, a native of Excello. They have had three children. Two are living: Maud, the wife of F. R. Switzer,

of Excello; and Nellie, the wife of Dr. Hunt, of Callao. A sketch of Mr. Switzer will be found on another page of this volume.

FREDERICK R. SWITZER.

Born to a destiny of privation and toil in his childhood, youth and early manhood, facing the dangers and undergoing the hardships of bitter and relentless war while he was yet but little more than a boy, taking up the battle of life for himself soon after he passed the stile in life's pathway which admitted him to man's estate, and doing this far from home and friends, yet all the while making substantial progress toward his desired condition of comfort and consequence among men, Frederick R. Switzer, of Excello, in Narrows township, furnishes in his career a fine example of what continued industry and thrift will do for a man in this country, and how even Fortune, with a manifest disposition to buffet him, can be won to his support and made to minister to his plans.

Mr. Switzer was born in this county on April 11, 1844. At that time the whole of this part of the state was wild and unsettled; the population was sparse and the facilities for living comfortably were very meager, even for families well-to-do. His parents, Newton and Mary (Reid) Switzer, were natives of Virginia and scions of old families long established in that state. The father was born in 1808 and they were married in 1835. They came to Missouri and located in this county in 1840. Here they engaged in farming and the father operated extensively for that day in raising horses and mules. Twelve children were born to them, and of their full dozen all but one grew to maturity, although only six are now living. They are: Sarah, the wife of Beverly Daniel, of Oregon; Frederick R., of Excello; Emma, the wife of A. T. Levick, of Illinois; Virginia C., the wife of H. T. Galbraith, of Denver, Colorado; Millard F., who lives at Jacksonville, Missouri; and John D., a resident of Houston, Texas.

Politically the father was an ardent Democrat and always active in the service of his party. He showed great interest in the welfare and development of the township and devoted himself to its promotion with zeal and energy at all times. For many years he served the people well and faithfully as a justice of the peace, and for a long time also as a member of the school board. He died on February 17, 1887, aged nearly eighty years. His wife survived him more than twenty years, dying at Houston, Texas, in September, 1907.

Frederick R. Switzer was reared at Woodville, this county, and

educated at the district schools near his home. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of a company commanded by Captain Guthrie. He was young in years, but he felt a call to duty in defense of the principles he believed in, and when he had once entered on the path of obedience to the call, he followed it to the bitter end, remaining in the service to the close of the war, following the flag of his choice in victory and defeat until it was finally furled forever at Appomattox. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Dogwood, Carthage, Prairie Grove, Helena, Corinth, and many others of great or small degree. In many of these engagements death dealt with a free hand all around him, but he escaped unhurt. He was captured at Helena and confined eighteen months. He bore, however, his full share of hardship, privation and toil in camp and on the march, as well as in the field, and was glad to bear it all in defense of what he conceived to be right, cheerfully offering ease, comfort, opportunity and even life itself on the altar of his faith, and in behalf of principle, as it appeared to him.

In June, 1865, the war being over, he returned to Woodville and went to work on his father's farm. He remained at home about two years, then took up his residence in Colorado, where he engaged in raising live stock. His life in the Centennial state lasted sixteen years, and during it he was at times compelled to fight for his life with the wild men of the forest and plains, who were turbulent at all times and openly hostile and savage at many. In 1876 he took charge of the third herd of cattle that was ever driven in the Panhandle of Texas.

He wearied of the Colorado life at length, and in 1883 again took up his residence at Woodville in this county. Here he continued for five years the industry he had followed in the farther West, farming and raising stock with good results until 1888. In that year he moved into Narrows township, where he still lives, changing his location but not his line of effort. He is yet actively engaged in farming and rearing live stock on a large scale and in a very progressive manner.

In March, 1886, he was married to Miss Maud Cromwell, a native of Macon county and daughter of John and Sarah (Powell) Cromwell. They have had seven children, and of these six are living: John Glen, Chester Lee, Frank Kellock, William Lloyd, Blanche and Floyd. The father of this family has been very successful. He owns and farms 390 acres of land in this county and 220 in the state of Colorado. He is also a stockholder in the State Exchange Bank, and connected in a leading way with other institutions high in character and profitable in

operation. All his property shows the skillful management of a master, and all his undertakings work out as his force and ability compel them to. He is one of Macon county's most eminent and representative farmers, and one of its most influential citizens.

CHARLES S. AYERS.

A native of that great hive of multiform and all-conquering industry, Pennsylvania, where his parents were born and reared, and where their forefathers lived for generations, Charles S. Ayers, of Macon, has shown in his career in this state that he is a worthy son of the commonwealth of his nativity and a true representative of the genius of its people. Having lived in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of nine years, he had opportunity to absorb something of its spirit of enterprise, and the seed thus planted in him in his childhood has multiplied and produced good fruit in all his subsequent years and efforts for his own advancement and that of those living around him and associating with him.

His life began on November 25, 1876, and he is the son of Lewis J. and Margaret (Cummins) Ayers, who were married in 1867 in the Keystone state, where the father was born in 1842. They came to Missouri in 1885, and settled down to industrious and profitable farming, the same pursuit they had followed in their former home. Their offspring number four: Jessie, the wife of A. H. Carnahan, of Leavenworth, Washington; Jefferson, who is a resident of Trinidad, Colorado; Charles S., of Macon; and Ernest C., of Cimarron, Kansas. Politically the father was an ardent Democrat and a hard worker for the success of his party. During the Civil war he followed the lead of his native state in taking a stand in defense of the Union, and in 1863 enlisted in the federal army as a member of Company C, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, in which he served until the close of the sanguinary and memorable conflict. His service in the army was active and brought him face to face with death on many a hard-fought field, but he escaped uninjured. After the war he was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic until his death, which occurred in Pennsylvania in September, 1897. For many years he was a devout and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow still survives and has her home in Macon.

Their son, Charles S., grew to manhood in Macon and was educated in its public schools. Their curriculum was all he had opportunity for in the way of schooling, for his services were needed at home to help

in managing the farm. After the death of his father he took entire charge of the place, and he is still farming it with excellent results. He is a student of agriculture and a close observer and reasoner on the subject. To his work in cultivating his land and conducting the industries allied with that, he applies intelligence and good judgment, and his farm shows the advantage of his methods. He is recognized as one of the best and most progressive farmers in the township, and his allied enterprise of stock-breeding has given him high rank in that department of productiveness also.

His attention to public affairs, both local and general, has been continuous and fruitful of good to the township and county. Nothing of value in the way of a project for public improvement or the good of the people ever appeals for his aid in vain, or goes without the utmost he can do to help it along. In political faith he is an unwavering Democrat, true to his party and effective in its service. In 1906 he was elected a justice of the peace, the first Democrat elected to that office in his locality in twenty years. He still fills the office and performs its duties with general acceptability to the community and great credit to himself. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World, and in his camp of the order he is now serving his fifth term as the presiding officer. In religious affiliation he is connected with the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a useful member, devoted to its articles of faith and zealous in all its beneficial efforts for the good of mankind. On June 3, 1903, he was married to Miss Anna Bannam, who was born and grew to maturity in this county, and is a daughter of George F. and Martha (Daily) Bannam, esteemed residents of Hudson township. Two children have blessed the union and brightened the home, George, who is five years old, and Margaret, who is three.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Ayers has lived in this county and all of the time in the same locality. He is therefore well known to the people around him, almost the whole of his life having been passed in their midst. The highest tribute to his worth and the correctness of his daily walk is the universal esteem in which he is held and the good will of all who know him. This is freely bestowed on him by friends and acquaintances everywhere, and by the general public. For his life has been upright and acceptable, and his services to the community have been elevated in tone, extensive in volume and considerable in value. He is a representative man in the township and one with whom the people are well pleased.

CHARLES OWEN WEST, M. D.

Approaching near to the age of forty years, which is held by many reasoners to be the beginning of the best period of a live man's life, and living in a community which is rich in the record and recollection of his parents and has memorialized the family name in one of its towns, Dr. Charles Owen West is particularly fortunate in his surroundings, his stage of life and the opportunities and promise they give him for the future. He is more blessed than in aught else in the fact that he measures up to his opportunities and worthily sustains the traditions and exemplifies the sterling traits of his parentage and more remote ancestry.

Dr. West was born at Westville, in Chariton county, Missouri, on May 8, 1871. He is a son of Dr. W. S. and Mahulda Anne (Haigler) West, who were born and reared in Virginia and moved to Missouri in 1839. They located in a country region and started the nucleus of a thriving settlement, which was named in honor of the father because of what he did to develop and improve it and the influence for good he exercised over its people. Among them he practiced medicine for a period of over thirty-eight years, until his death in 1885. He was married in his native state, in about 1856, to Miss Mahulda Anne Haigler, whose family, like his own, had lived in the Old Dominion for generations. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Silas W., a resident of Alameda, California; Elizabeth, the wife of Elisha Earl, of Blue Grass, Oklahoma; Jennie V., the wife of J. M. Wathem, of St. Charles, Missouri; Catherine M., the wife of R. Rowland, of Kansas City; Jessie H., the wife of G. W. Howard, of Lexington, Missouri; and Dr. Charles Owen, of New Cambria, the immediate subject of this brief memoir.

The father was frugal as well as industrious and careful in building up his own estate while laboring wisely and arduously to improve that of the community in which his talents and acquisitions were employed. While he was a busy physician and earnestly interested in the public affairs of the whole country around him, he also owned and operated a large farm successfully, and became one of the leading citizens of this part of the state. In political faith he was an ardent Democrat of the old school, and at all times ready to do anything and dare anything that was right in the service of his party. He was the first postmaster of Westville, and in many other ways gave character and standing to the municipal bantling that had been baptized in his

name. In 1885, at the ripe age of seventy-three years, he laid down his trust at the behest of the great Disposer, leaving to his children and friends the priceless heritage of a good name and the record of a life well spent and highly productive.

His son, Dr. Charles O. West, grew to manhood in the locality of his birth and began his academic training in the district schools near his home. He finished at the Salisbury high school, and then studied his profession at the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. on March 25, 1895. He at once started his practice, locating at Lingo, where he remained three years. At the end of that period he moved to Westville, and three years later to New Cambria. In that town he has ever since been established, building up a large practice and growing steadily in the esteem and good will of the people; ministering to their physical betterment and all the while giving close and intelligent attention as well to their political, social and industrial welfare. He is one of the most influential and representative men in the township.

Trained from his childhood in the tenets and principles of the old Democratic school, and confirmed in his faith by his own reading, observation and reflection, the doctor has been a lifelong Democrat in politics, and while he has neither sought nor desired any of the honors or emoluments of public office, has at all times given his political views expression in earnest, intelligent and effective work for his party and its candidates. He has also long been connected with the fraternal life of the community in a leading way, being a member of the Masonic order, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and taking an active part in the work of each of these fraternities. Professionally he is medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Equitable, New York, Travelers and Penn Mutual life insurance companies, and an active and zealous member of the North Missouri Medical Association. He was married on November 24, 1901, to Miss Daisy B. Bell, of Westville, who gives the charm of her presence to their comfortable home and aids greatly in making it a center of attraction to their hosts of friends.

JOHN G. HUGHES.

It is a matter of satisfaction to the editors and publishers of this historical edition to be able to present within its pages reviews of the careers of many representative citizens and business men who are native sons of Macon county and who have here found ample scope for suc-

JOHN G. HUGHES

cessful effort along normal industrial and business lines. In this category Mr. Hughes eminently merits classification, as he is incumbent of the office of cashier of the State Bank of Bevier, which is his native place, and is otherwise prominent and influential as a business man of marked acumen and versatility. He has won success through his own efforts and has so guided his course as to retain at all times the inviolable confidence and esteem of the people of his native county.

John Gilbert Hughes was born in Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, on the 3d of December, 1877, and is a son of Joseph R. and Lenora S. (Davis) Hughes. His father was born at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 28th of June, 1850, and was reared and educated in the state of Illinois, whither his parents removed when he was a child. He was still a youth at the time of his parents' removal from Illinois to Bevier, Missouri, and here he learned the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted his attention until the early seventies, when he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he continued for a few years. Thereafter he resumed operations in the line of his trade, becoming one of the successful contractors and builders of Bevier, where he continued operations along this line until his death, on the 12th of February, 1882, at which time he was only thirty-two years of age. He was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and was an active worker in the party cause. He had the distinction of serving as the first clerk of the village of Bevier, after its incorporation, and was a citizen who ever commanded the respect and high esteem of the community and was eminently worthy of the slight tribute which it is possible to pay his memory in a sketch of the limitations necessarily prescribed for the one at hand. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith was that of the Congregational church. On the 7th of September, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Joseph R. Hughes to Miss Lenora S. Davis, who, like himself, was born in the state of Ohio, and who is now the wife of Edward Elias, of Bevier, individually mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Joseph R. and Lenora S. Hughes became the parents of three children, of whom two are living—John G., subject of this sketch, and Ruth L.

John Gilbert Hughes was about four years of age at the time of his father's death and he was reared to manhood in Bevier, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Spaulding Business College, in Kansas City. In September, 1894, he became bookkeeper in the State Bank of Bevier, where he soon proved his ability and gained the implicit

confidence of the interested principals. In April, 1898, he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier, in which he continued until May, 1901, when he was chosen to fill the responsible office of cashier, of which he has since been incumbent. As a financier and executive officer he has shown much initiative power and marked discrimination, and it has been in large degree due to his well-directed policy that the State Bank has become one of the substantial and popular financial institutions of this section of the state. It controls a large business and in capitalistic reinforcement and administrative control leaves nothing to be desired in covering its field. Mr. Hughes is now one of the stockholders and directors of the bank and gives to the same the major portion of his time and attention. In April, 1898, he became secretary of the Bevier Building & Loan Association and he gave effective service to this beneficent organization, retaining the office noted for a period of about five years. He is a valued member of the Missouri Bankers' Association, and during 1905-6 was secretary of Group 1, of this organization; in 1906-7 he was chairman of the same body, and he continued to be actively identified with the affairs of the association. Mr. Hughes is a member of the directorate of the New Cambria Land Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with a capital stock of $10,000. He is liberal and progressive as a citizen and his influence is ever given in support of all enterprises and measures tending to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city and county.

In politics Mr. Hughes gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party and, while he shows a loyal interest in its cause, he has invariably refused to permit the consideration of his name in connection with public office, save those of a purely local order. In April, 1899, he was appointed city clerk of Bevier, of which office he continued in tenure for two years, having been reappointed in 1900. In 1903 he filled out an unexpired term as city treasurer. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is identified with the local lodge, and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Hughes belongs to the First Baptist church of Bevier.

On the 12th of June, 1907, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emma Walker, who was born in Clinton county, Missouri, in which state she was reared and educated, being a daughter of Judge T. W. Walker, who is now a resident of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have one child, Ruth Lindsay.

SAMUEL R. MORRIS.

From the time when he was a boy of six years old, a period of forty-four years, Samuel R. Morris, of New Cambria, has been a resident of this county, and during all of his mature life has been an active and fruitful contributor to the advancement of the county and the improvement of all its material, mental and moral agencies for the good of the people. Until five years ago he was an industrious and progressive farmer; then, believing he had earned a quieter and less active life, he sold his farm and took up his residence in the town of New Cambria, where he has since been living retired from all active pursuits.

Mr. Morris is a native of Utica, New York, where he was born on June 12, 1859. His father, John Morris, was born and reared in Wales and came to the United States in 1840, when he was thirteen years of age. He found a home in Utica, New York, where he grew to manhood and finished the education he had begun in his native land. He passed his youth on a farm, and when he attained his maturity he began farming on his own account, an occupation he adhered to until the end of his life. In April, 1865, he brought his family to Missouri and located at New Cambria. Here he continued farming and also conducted a cheese factory.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Jane Evans, a native of North Wales and a daughter of John and Mary Evans. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Samuel R.; Margaret, the wife of John Reese, of New Cambria; Mary, the wife of John Davis, also of New Cambria; Catherine, the wife of Harry Rowland, who is a citizen of New Cambria; Henry J., who also lives there and is the proprietor of "Shadyside," a well known Jersey farm. In politics the father was a staunch Republican. He died in 1901, and his widow in 1905.

Their son, Samuel R., grew to manhood and was educated at New Cambria. He assisted his father on the farm while attending school, and when he reached man's estate began farming on his own account. He continued his operations in this line of productive effort until 1904, when he sold his farm and gave up all active business. That year he also went to Europe and visited all the places of leading interest in that part of the world. The tour was an extended one, and was then and still is a source of great pleasure and profit to him, giving him a clear view of foreign peoples in their own land, amid their customary surroundings and engaged in their usual vocations. He learned much

of their condition, customs and tendencies, and the economic views which animate and govern them. This gave him a clearer and better basis of comparison with affairs in his own country than he had ever had, and he returned home a truer and more loyal American citizen, a more devoted lover of his country and a more determined promoter of its welfare than he had been before, if that were possible.

In politics Mr. Morris has always been a Republican. He served two terms as township clerk and two as township assessor, and was district clerk for many years. He belongs to the First Congregational church, is one of its elders, and has been its clerk for fourteen years. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school and has been the leader of the church choir for a long time. In addition, he is a charter member of the American Bible Society and treasurer of the township Sunday School Association. His zealous and untiring work in church relations has covered a long period beginning with the dawn of his manhood and extending to the present time.

It has been said in this review that Mr. Morris is living retired from all active pursuits, but the statement needs qualification. As has been shown, he is very active in church work, and he is also intimately connected with several financial and industrial institutions. He is a stockholder in the Merchants and Farmers Bank, the Live Stock Improvement Company, of New Cambria, and the Pioneer Gold Mining Company, being a director of the latter, and he gives the affairs of each a fair share of his attention.

In 1890 he was married to Miss Jennie Evans, a daughter of David and Jane (Jones) Evans, all natives of Wales. He and his wife were the parents of one child, which is deceased. In all the relations of life Mr. Morris has proven himself to be a straightforward, upright and manly man. His life has been consistently clean and commendable, and by reason of it he has the esteem of all the people and is ranked among their best and most influential citizens. His industry has been great, but it has not been exerted solely in his own behalf. His efforts have been productive, and while they have been profitable to him, they have also multiplied in benefits to the people around him. He has turned his back upon no public duty and no proper claim of the community on his time, energy or resources. Its good has been an object of the greatest moment to him, and he has wisely aided in advancing it by every means in his power, as he is still doing. His record furnishes a fine illustration of what is possible to capacity, industry and frugality in this land of opportunities, and his example is well worthy of imitation by the young and the more mature, for it contains the elements of

certain success—wise conduct, good judgment and steady perseverance in the right course, over all obstacles and against all insidious persuasions to quixotic or speculative diversions.

JOHN WILLIAM AYERS.

John William Ayers, the present postmaster of Callao (1909), is a native of Macon county and has passed the whole of his life so far among its people, showing a deep and serviceable interest in their welfare and doing all in his power to promote it. He is recognized as one of the leading and most useful citizens of the town, and is held in the highest esteem by all classes of its residents. As a farmer in their vicinity and a merchant in their midst, he has dignified and adorned the walks of life he has followed, and as a man of affairs and progressiveness he has contributed measurably to their comfort and benefit in many ways.

Mr. Ayers was born on November 5, 1874, the son of Silvester D. and Nancy Frances (Gooding) Ayers, the father a native of Pennsylvania, where his life began in 1840, and the mother born and reared in this county. They were married in 1866 and have had ten children, eight of whom are living: Flora, the wife of John B. McDuffie, of Atlanta, this county; George J.; Walter E.; John William, the subject of these paragraphs; Clinton Lewis, a resident of Nebraska; and Harry E., Edith and Joseph, who still reside under the shelter of the family rooftree. The father has been a member of the Republican party from the dawn of his manhood and always a zealous worker for its success and supremacy. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and live near Atlanta. The father came to Missouri and became a farmer when he was twenty-three years old. He is still farming.

Their son, John William, grew to manhood at Atlanta and obtained his education there, attending the public schools when he could be spared from work on his father's farm. After leaving school he passed a number of years assisting his father in the management of the farm. Then, in 1902, went to Bucklin, in Linn county, and for something over a year carried on a livery business of considerable extent and activity. His tendency was, however, to mercantile pursuits, and in 1905 he found a satisfactory opportunity to gratify his desires in this respect. In that year he formed a partnership with Victor Grove, under the firm name of Grove & Ayers, for the purpose of carrying on an enterprise in the hardware trade in Callao, and handling farming implements in connection with it. Two years later

the firm sold out the hardware branch of the business and it has since devoted its energies entirely to the implement trade, including all kinds of road vehicles for use and pleasure. The house has been very enterprising in this line of traffic, and has won a gratifying and well-deserved success, occupying now a leading position in the trade in this part of the state and operating very extensively, its patronage coming from a wide scope of territory in this and adjoining counties, and some from other states.

Mr. Ayers has been an indefatigable worker in his business, paying the full price in application and a study of requirements for the success he has achieved. But he has been more than a business man or merchant. He has taken an active part in public affairs, local and general, and has shown first rate capacity for participation in them to the advantage of the public. While he trains with the Republican party in political matters, he is above all partisan considerations in local affairs and looks first in all cases to the substantial good of the community. He aids his party in all respects to the full extent of his power where the interests are purely political, but he holds himself free to do the best he can for the people around him where only local interests are concerned. He served on the town board for three years, and in December, 1908, was appointed postmaster of Callao, a post of duty he is now filling with great satisfaction to the patrons of the office and pronounced credit to himself.

In the fraternal and religious life of the community Mr. Ayers has taken considerable interest. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America in his fraternal relations, and the Methodist Episcopal church in his religious allegiance. Both organizations are enriched by his membership and each has the benefit of his judicious counsel and his zealous assistance in all of its undertakings of worth and moment. And he is also helpful to all other agencies for the advancement of the community and the benefit of its people, allowing no sectarian or other arbitrary considerations to interfere with his usefulness or withhold his hand where he can aid good work. On April 1, 1896, he was joined in marriage with Miss Jessie F. Grove, a native of Macon county. They have one child, their son, Roscoe G., who is now twelve years old. The parents are among the progressive elements of the town, connected in helpful ways with every educational and moral agency at work in it, warmly welcomed and held in cordial regard in the best social circles, and numbering their friends and admirers among every class of its inhabitants. Closely in touch with all that is good and

fruitful in the community, they are representative of it in the best sense of the term.

WILLIAM DEWITT ROBERTS.

William Dewitt Roberts, of New Cambria, has the double distinction of having built the first house in that progressive town and of now being its oldest and most venerated inhabitant. And he is looked upon by the people with the esteem and affection which naturally belong to him on account of these two facts in his record, but also with that which springs from the knowledge of his long service to the community and his uniformly upright and commendable life among its people.

Mr. Roberts was born in Wales on December 31, 1824. When he was but five years old his parents, David W. and Miriam (Williams) Roberts, emigrated to the United States and located in Oneida county, New York. A voyage across the Atlantic in this day of steam navigation, floating palaces and electric speed, is a matter of little moment; but it was not so when the elder Roberts, with his household Gods about him, his young wife and little family, turned their backs upon the scenes and associations amid which their forefathers had dwelt for generations, and embarked their hopes and all in a quest for a new home in a distant and unknown land. In their vision of hopefulness and youthful aspiration the land across the sea wore a winning smile, and the accounts which they had heard of its boundless opportunities, political freedom and equality for all before the law, gilded every prospect that might otherwise have been forbidding. It held out to them a warm and open hand to welcome them to better fortunes than their own country could promise, and they rejoiced in the invitation. But the angry waters rolled between it and them, and before they could reach it they would have to undergo all the inconvenience and face all the hazards of a long voyage in a sailing vessel. If their hearts quailed before the outlook it is not to be wondered at.

But their nerve was good, their fiber was firm, and high hope sustained them. They made the voyage and arrived in safety, even though the trip was trying and the time consumed in it long. On reaching their new home in the interior of New York, which was then in a very undeveloped condition, they engaged in farming, which they followed in that part of the country for fifteen years. By the end of that period the farther West had risen somewhat from its sleep of ages, and, with siren voice, was inducing thousands to enlist in its great army of industrial conquest and hasten to subdue its still untrodden wilds. In 1844, the twenty-first year of their married life, the hardy

emigrants who had braved the stormy ocean before, determined to brave the wilderness also, and moved to Wisconsin. There they rested and passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1854 and the mother about 1866.

They had five children, two daughters and three sons. Of this number William D. is the only one now living. He grew to manhood and obtained his limited education in New York and Wisconsin. His opportunities for schooling were few and primitive. The exigency of the times and the necessities of the family in their frontier life made it requisite that every hand should be busy in supplying the primary wants of the household, and the son, even at an early age, was obliged to work on the farm whenever there was anything to do there. He did his part faithfully and found his reward in the vigor of his body and clearness and force of his mind when he reached man's estate. After attaining his maturity he continued to do farm work and also labored as a carpenter for many years in the state of Wisconsin.

On June 5, 1864, he arrived in Missouri and located at what is now New Cambria, where, as has been stated, he built the first house in what was destined to become a very progressive and desirable center of population, business enterprise and social life. He again engaged in farming and continued his operations in this independent and profitable occupation for thirty-five years, meanwhile seeing the country grow in grace and productiveness around him and helping with might and main to aid the progress.

Being a man of more than ordinary information and force of character, he rose early to prominence and influence in the community. In 1866 he was elected county judge for a term of four years. At the end of his term he retired to private life and dwelt in comfort and contentment on his farm for a period of twelve years. In 1882 he was again called to the service of the people as a justice of the peace, an office to which he has been chosen at every election since that time He also served on the school board for a number of years.

In 1854 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Catherine Williams, who was born and grew to womanhood in New York state. They became the parents of four children, three of whom are living and all residents of New Cambria. They are David A.; Minnie, the wife of William Bundren; and Maggie C., the wife of David M. Jones. Exemplifying in their daily lives the domestic and social virtues inculcated by the teachings and example of their parents, and serviceably interested in the welfare of the town and its people, they are among the most respected and influential citizens of the township. Their father,

as has been said, is the oldest resident of New Cambria, and he is esteemed in full accordance with his years, his character and his long and faithful service to the community. There is none so high as not to do him reverence.

NAT. L. GOODRICH.

"Every man to his trade" is a trite and well-worn saying whose very triteness and general acceptance proves its force. The mind is best occupied when it finds pleasure in its duties and all its faculties are devoted to reaching the end it has in view. Nat. L. Goodrich found his proper place among the activities of life at an early age, and he has stuck to it and made a pre-eminent success of his career by doing so. He was manifestly fashioned by Nature for mercantile pursuits, and she did not leave him in ignorance of the fact. He is now accounted one of the shrewdest and most enterprising merchants and business men in Macon county, the estimation in which he is held being based on what he has achieved in his line and the complete mastery of it which he exhibits on all occasions.

Mr. Goodrich became a resident of Missouri in 1867, when he was but two years old. He was born in Madison, Indiana, in 1865, the son of Rene S. and Martha (Woodfill) Goodrich, the former a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Before coming to Missouri the father was a manufacturer of tobacco in partnership with N. Hunt. In this state he followed farming with enterprise and profit, becoming one of the leading farmers of this county. Two children were born in the family, Nat. L. and his sister, Alice R., who is now the wife of T. W. McCully, of Callao. The father died in 1871. The mother is living and has her home with her daughter in Callao.

Nat. L. Goodrich grew to manhood in Callao and obtained his education in its schools. In that town also he began the luminous and successful business career for which he is distinguished, and in that town he has worked out all its subsequent developments. All that he is, he is Callao's own, and its people esteem him accordingly.

After leaving school he wasted no time in looking around to find a soft snap or easy opportunity. He took hold of the first thing that presented itself, and the manner in which he handled it proved that circumstances were his obedient ministrants and willing, when he made them so, to contribute to his advancement. He was able to turn even adversities to his advantage and make them wings and weapons for his progress. He studied telegraphy, and, having mastered the art, entered the employ of one of the railroad companies with a station in

his home town. He worked as an operator for the Wabash and the Hannibal & St. Joseph roads until he quit the business, and this was not until he found something more congenial to his taste and better suited to his faculties.

In 1888 he entered the employment of J. H. Wright & Co., general merchants, and was soon afterward given charge of the clothing department of the establishment. He managed this until the business changed, when he formed a partnership for a similar enterprise with T. C. Wright and William Pillers, under the firm name of T. C. Wright & Co. One year and a half later Mr. Wright sold his interest in the business to Johnson Morrow, and the firm name was changed to Morrow, Pillers & Goodrich. On February 1, 1909, another change came through the retirement of Mr. Morrow from the firm, his partners having bought his interest. Since then the house has been doing business as Pillers & Goodrich. Its trade is extensive and its name is high in mercantile circles. For it meets every requirement of the community in its department of public utility in the most complete and satisfactory manner, cultivating and developing the taste of the people while catering to their needs and desires.

Mr. Goodrich was married in 1889 to Miss Lena Stolp, a native of this state and daughter of Orlando and Betsey (Graves) Stolp. They have two children, their twin sons, Rene S. and Roland N. The father takes an active part in all that concerns the welfare of the community, and is ever among the foremost of its people in promoting any good enterprise for its improvement and the benefit of its residents. He studies how he may minister to their comfort and enjoyment in his business, and in every other way has their enduring good constantly in his mind. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Callao and connected with other institutions of value to the town. In fraternal life he is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman of America. In the fraternal societies to which he belongs he mingles freely and pleasantly with their members, looks with favor and serviceable aid on all their proper aspirations, and helps to give them character and standing in the community. In politics he is nominally a Republican, but he has never sought or been willing to accept a political office or been an active partisan, although he has never neglected a good citizen's duty in reference to public affairs, whether local, state or national in their bearing. He is a gentleman of high character, strong personality, broad public spirit and commanding influence. In his daily walk he exemplifies at all times the attributes of the best American citizenship.

JOHN O. JONES.

This venerated pioneer and patriarch of New Cambria, who has had his abiding place at that town for 44 years and is now one of the six inhabitants of it still living who were there when he became one, has passed by a number of years the limit of human life as fixed by the psalmist, but is still hale, hearty and vigorous, with all his faculties unimpaired. His own experience and that of his pioneer friends in the town have taught him that there is, even on this side of the grave a haven where the storms of life break not, where the water is unruffled, and where the air is all balm. That haven is a quiet, a serene, a peaceful old age, following a useful and well-spent youth and manhood, in which all the activities were employed in productive industry and the service of the community.

Mr. Jones is a native of Northern Wales, where he was born in 1831. His parents, Owen W. and Margaret (Evans) Jones, were also natives of Northern Wales, and were reared, educated and married in that portion of the British empire. The father was born in 1790 and the family came to the United States in 1831, their son John being an infant at the time and crossing the heaving Atlantic as such. Steam had not then depoetized commerce and ocean travel, and they made their passage to this country in a sailing vessel. The voyage was long and somewhat stormy, and the adventurous emigrants from the scenes and associations of their early years were pleased when it came to an end and they found themselves once more on solid ground, even though it was in a strange country and among an alien people. They landed in the city of New York and soon afterward took up their residence in Oneida county in the same state, where their family of eight children grew to maturity and obtained their education. All of the children grew to good old ages but only three of them are now living. These are John O. and his brothers Owen W. and Watkin C. The father died in 1866 and the mother in 1889.

Their son John, after completing his schooling, became a carpenter and for many years worked at his trade and as a contractor and builder. He came to Missouri in 1866, soon after the death of his father, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. After passing three years in this line of endeavor, he sold his business to a younger brother and turned his attention to the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he has followed steadily ever since. For a period of twenty years he was land agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, and he is still actively engaged in the land business in addition to practicing

law and carrying on his other operations. He is a very extensive land owner.

He has taken broad views of life in all respects, and in none more than with reference to public affairs. While nominally a Republican in politics, he is in fact thoroughly independent and always exercises his suffrage and political activity in behalf of the candidate he believes best qualified for the office sought and most likely to prove serviceable to the people, making partisan considerations secondary to the good of the community, or the enduring welfare of the country. He has borne his own part well in the matter of official service to his fellow men, having held the office of justice of the peace for many years and that of notary public for more than forty. Long years he has been a member of the Masonic order and enjoyed the privilege of its social festivities and the benefit of its moral teachings. He has also been long connected with the Congregational church and zealous in all its benevolent undertakings. But he has not confined his benevolence to this sect. He has helped all worthy church and other enterprises with an earger desire for the advancement of every useful agency in the community and an untiring industry in helping to promote it.

Mr. Jones was married in 1862 to Miss Clara Potter, a daughter of William and Melinda Potter or Oneida county, New York, where she was born, educated and grew to maturity. They have four children: Jerome W., who is postmaster of Brookfield, Missouri; Fred P., who is engaged in farming near New Cambria; Melinda, who is the wife of John E. Gilleland, postmaster of New Cambria, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; and Freda, who is living at home with her father.

How interesting is the story of this man's life, even when told briefly as it is here. He is far from the land of his birth and the home of his ancestors for many generations. Their work passed into the history of that land and his is a part of the history of this country, the particular section of it in which he has lived so many years having been largely developed and built up through the aid of his efforts and inspiring example. His infant eyes looked out over the broad Atlantic, on which an eventful period of his life's morning was passed. His vision in the evening of his days is rewarded by a prospect of growth and improvement in a new world which is, in considerable measure, the work of his mind and hands. As a young man he saw New Cambria a straggling country hamlet in the midst of what was largely yet a wilderness of unopened possibilities. He looks upon it and the region around it now and sees them rich in material and intellectual develop-

ment, smiling with plenty, strident in progress and pouring their streams of production out toward the mighty currents of industrial and commercial wealth with which this bountiful land is brightening and blessing the world. He is a connecting link between the Old World and the New, between our pioneer period and the radiant advancement we enjoy in this twentieth century dawn.

JOHN E. GILLELAND.

John E. Gilleland, who has been the postmaster of New Cambria continuously during the last twelve years, and has long been very active and serviceable in behalf of the political party to which he belongs, is not only a leading light in the counsels of that party, but one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the township in which he lives. He is also engaged in merchandising and holds a high rank in business circles.

Mr. Gilleland was born in Macon county, in December, 1863, being a native of Lingo township. He is a son of John W. and Margaret (Jobson) Gilleland, who were born in St. Catherine's in the province of Ontario, Canada, the father's life having begun there in 1828. He came to Missouri and located in Macon county in 1850, and for a while after his arrival in this section followed farming with success. He then turned his attention to merchandising at New Cambria. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Jobson, a daughter of Robert and Judith Jobson. Her father, Robert Jobson, was one of the contractors for the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and was connected with other works of improvement in this portion of the country, to which he moved with his family from St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gilleland had five children, all of whom are living. They are: Melta, the wife of Albert Mervin, of Brookfield, Missouri; John E., of New Cambria; Belle, the wife of Dr. J. P. Foster, of Lacrosse, Missouri; Harvey, who is employed in the rairoad service in Colorado; and George, who is living at Taylorville, Arkansas. The mother died in 1876 and the father in 1908, both leaving as memorials to their children what is more precious than gold or lands, good names and the stimulus of excellent examples in upright living and the faithful performance of every duty.

Their son, John E. Gilleland, was reared in his native place and began his education in the public schools near his home. He supplemented and enlarged the instruction they gave him by a course at the Kirksville Normal school, and when he had completed that, at once

entered upon the active duties of life as an optician and jeweler, conducting his undertaking on a small scale and in a modest way. This was in 1882. Some little time afterward he added to his lines of merchandise a complete stock of house furnishings, and he has ever since carried on an increasing business in all.

Public affairs have deeply interested him from his boyhood, and ever since he reached man's estate he has taken an earnest and active part in political contests as a Republican. He early won confidence and esteem in his party, both among the leaders and the rank and file, and by steady progress and efficient service has risen to a position of leadership himself. He is at present chairman of the Republican county central committee and has a potential voice in the councils of the party, helping to direct all its movements and select all its candidates. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of New Cambria, and so satisfactory have his services been in connection with the office that he still holds it and almost without opposition. He also served as a member of the town board for many years, and much of the improvement made in the town during his tenure of this office is attributable to his enterprise and progressiveness. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic order, in which he takes great interest. In 1891 he was married to Miss Linnie Jones, a native of New Cambria and a daughter of John O. and Clara (Potter) Jones. They have one child, their son, Howard J., aged seven years, a very bright and promising boy.

GEORGE H. HASTINGS.

Inheriting a martial spirit from his ancestors, and impelled by strong loyalty to the Union and the best interests of his country in every way, George H. Hastings of Richland township, who is one of the most extensive and successful farmers of this part of Missouri, and whose live-stock industry is one of the most considerable in the state, enlisted in the Federal army at the age of eighteen, and during the succeeding years of our terrible civil war fought valiantly to save from dismemberment the mighty nation, which his grandfather, Ambrose Hastings, aided in founding after he had helped to wrest the earlier portion of its fair domain from the tyranny of Great Britain on the battlefields of the Revolution.

Since the war, in which he took a part, he has been energetically and profitably engaged in the pursuits of peaceful industry, and, while his efforts have redounded greatly to his own advantage, they have also been of substantial and enduring benefit to the portion of the country in which they have been expended. He has been of great and lasting

service in helping to build up and develop Macon county and all of Northeastern Missouri, adding by his operations to the wealth and commercial importance of the section and fostering a zealous spirit of progress and improvement among its people by his energy, influence and example in all undertakings to make the most that has been possible of its resources and elevate its intellectual and moral status.

Mr. Hastings was born in Lee County, Illinois, on March 2, 1844, and is a son of Willard and Lorinda (Ives) Hastings, the former born and reared in Vermont and the latter in Massachusetts. The father's life began in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1800, and his forefathers lived there from early colonial times. Early in his manhood New England became too cramped and narrow for his enterprising and adventurous spirit, which longed and was fitted for amplitude of opportunity and effort, and he gave a willing ear to the persuasive voice of the great West, as it was then, which called for volunteers for its army of peaceful conquest and development, and promised rewards commensurate with the magnitude and danger of the struggle necessary to win them. In 1835 he migrated to Lee county, Illinois, and devoted himself to the task of wresting from the virgin soil of the prairie the bounty it held in store for patient industry, frugality and endurance. He was successful in his day, winning a competency in worldly wealth for himself and rising to prominence and influence as a citizen. He served as county surveyor in the early days and acceptably and ably filled many other county and township offices. He also became a mail route contractor and, both personally and officially, became one of the leading men in that part of the state.

In about 1830 he was united in marriage with Miss Lorinda Ives, and through this union became the father of seven children, only two of whom are now living, George H. and his older brother, Sidney, whose residence is in Osage, Iowa. The father died in August, 1873, and the mother in about 1848. He was a Republican from the start of the party and a great worker for its success; and being a man of wide general information, he became a very able and forcible advocate of its principles. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and recognized as a man of force in the order.

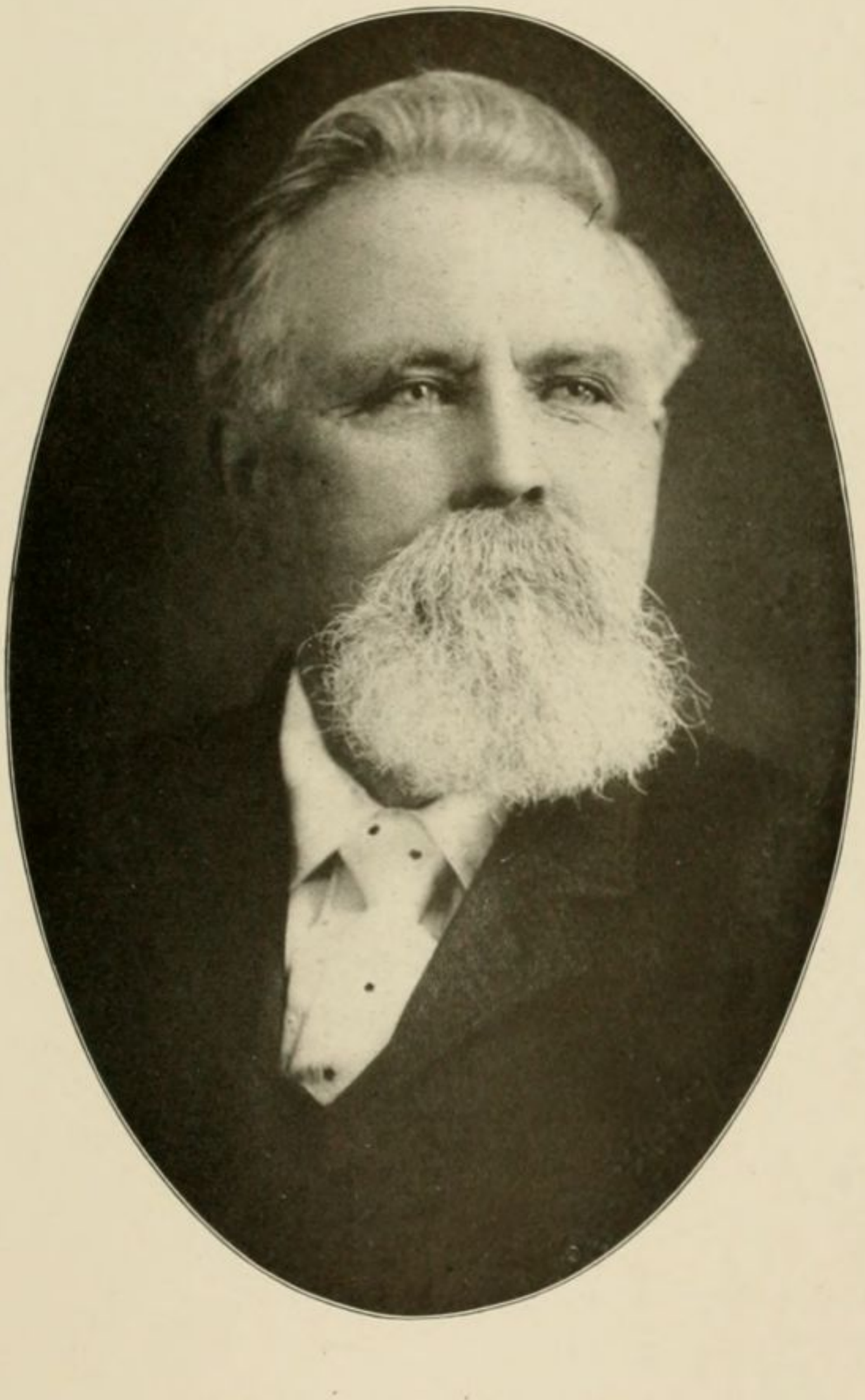
His son, George H. Hastings, grew to manhood in his native county and obtained his education in part at an excellent seminary in Paw Paw there, and in part in high grade subscription schools in Osage, Iowa. But his scholastic training was cut short by the Civil war. For, in 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army at Osage, Iowa, joining Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, under General Wilson. The regiment

was soon at the front as a part of the army of the Mississippi, and from then to the close of the momentous and sanguinary conflict Mr. Hastings was almost continually on the march or in the field. He took part in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo, Mississippi, Selma, Alabama, Montgomery and Columbus, Georgia, and many engagements of minor importance. He was mustered out of the service at Atlanta, Georgia, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865.

After leaving the army he dwelt for a short time at Osage, Iowa, then went to Earlville, Illinois, where he learned the blacksmith trade, remaining until 1870. In that year he came to Missouri and located in Macon county, where he has ever since resided. Since his arrival in this county he has been continuously and very energetically and successfully engaged in farming and raising live-stock, carrying on both lines of industry on a steadily enlarging scale and with steadily augmenting prosperity. His first purchase in this county was 209 acres of very promising land, and he now owns 1,900 acres, all of which he cultivates, but much of it is farmed by tenants under his supervision. He is one of the most extensive, as he is one of the most progressive, farmers in this part of the country, and his stock industry is commensurate with his farming operations.

Great and exacting as are Mr. Hastings' business operations, they have not been allowed to wholly absorb his time and faculties. He has taken a very active and helpful part in the affairs of the township and county in which he lives, as has been stated, and has rendered both excellent service in public and private life. Under the township organization he was township clerk and assessor, but he has never cared for public office of any kind, and only consented to serve in those mentioned under the importunity of the people and for the good of the township. His political faith is firmly anchored to the Republican party, and he is an ardent believer in its principles and an energetic and effective worker in their behalf. Fraternally he is allied with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic fraternity, and, while not a member of any church, he is liberal in his support of all. He donated the ground for the Universalist church in the vicinity of his home and paid the whole cost of the church edifice that stands on it.

Mr. Hastings lives in what is now called La Crosse and owns the whole town. He was married on November 19, 1871, to Miss Phoebe J. Buck, a daughter of James and Catherine (Persons) Buck, natives of Ohio, but for many years esteemed residents of Macon county, Missouri. One child was born of this union, a son named George S., who died on November 10, 1889. Mr. Hastings has secured consequence and



GEORGE H. HASTINGS

influence among the people by his extensive business and large landed estate, but these are not the only or the main elements of his popularity, or sources of his strength and standing in the county. His worth and uprightness as a man and his generous usefulness as a citizen have given him a hold on the regard and good will of the people, wholly independent of any considerations of business or property. He is an ornament to his community in every phase of its life and activity and a high credit to the citizenship of the state from all points of view.

PETER N. DECKER.

Among the prosperous and progressive farmers of Macon county none is entitled to higher respect and more general esteem than Peter N. Decker, whose land is in section 56, Morrow township, and none stands better among all classes of the people. He has shown a spirit of enterprise in improving his property and cultivating it according to the most elevated standards that has brought him warm commendation and has given a stimulus to others which has resulted in good to them. He has also been zealous in his efforts to improve the live-stock of the township by exhibiting in his own breeding operations the advantages of giving attention to good strains and desirable qualities in the product, and by this means has also been of service to the agricultural interests of the township.

Mr. Decker is a native of the state of New York, and was born at Nassau, Rensselaer county, that state, in 1859. He was reared and educated at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The experience he acquired in relation to the West while he was growing to manhood made him long for a more extended and specific knowledge of the section in some locality still redolent of its wildness and raciness, and when he was but twenty years old he came to Missouri and located at Callao, or in that neighborhood, where he at once began the career as a farmer that has given him substance of a material kind and consequence as a citizen. He has steadfastly adhered to the occupation of his first choice, general farming and cattle-breeding, and has found contentment and prosperity in it. His parents were Nicholas and Margaret (Freidenburg) Decker, an account of whose lives appears on another page of this work.

From his youth Mr. Decker has been a Republican in national affairs and, while never desirous of anything in the way of office for himself, has always rendered efficient aid toward the success of his party and the triumph of its candidates. He has taken a deep and intelligent interest also in the fraternal life of the community, holding

active membership in the orders of Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors. In the doing of these several fraternities he finds profitable enjoyment and substantial benefit, and his membership in each is a source of strength and influence to it. He has served as county committeeman of his political organization with advantage to the committee and credit to himself, his services in that capacity being valued by his associates and the rank and file of the party as well, for they have been wise in kind and considerable in volume.

Mr. Decker was married in 1888 to Miss Lena R. Randall, a daughter of James and Martha (Pollard) Randall, and a native of Wisconsin, born in 1866. They have six children, their sons, Frank, Clinton and Charles, and their daughters, Edith, Ellen and Margerie. In all his operations he has been ably assisted by his wife, who has also brought social life and enjoyment to his home and aided in binding to him more firmly his hosts of friends. Their farm is well improved and furnished with modern conveniences. It is skillfully cultivated and has been brought to a high state of productiveness. And all that it is in attractiveness, comfort and value, it is the result of their own industry and wise management.

HARLEY E. TRADER.

Beginning the struggle for advancement in a humble sphere of activity, and accepting with alacrity and a determination to make the most of it whatever fell to his lot, Harley E. Trader, of New Cambria, this county, has steadily worked his way upward to high standing in the business community and a well established position in the regard and good will of the people. While he has not had any particularly burdensome experience in hardship and privation, he has always had to contend for his advancement, and has won it solely by his own efforts and on his own merits.

Mr. Trader was born on December 13, 1876, at Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, and is a son of Samuel P. and Anna (Kisiah) Trader, the former a native of Linn county, born in 1848. He was in early life a well-to-do farmer, but is now living in Kansas City. He and his wife were the parents of three children, two of whom are living, Harley E. and his brother, Robey D. Their mother died in 1881, and in 1899 the father took unto himself another wife, with whom he is still living.

Harley E. Trader was reared by his grandfather and grandmother at Linneus, Missouri, and from early in life helped to make his own living. By so doing he learned self-reliance and gained resourcefulness

in the use of his natural faculties. He obtained his education in the public school of Linneus, and after completing its course, studied telegraphy. After mastering the art he secured employment at various points on the Burlington railroad, continuing in the service for a period of seven years.

In 1899 he turned his attention to the packing industry, accepting a position in the establishment of Swift & Co., of Chicago, located at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he worked under the direction of the superintendent as assistant cashier and chief clerk for more than four years. In 1903 he was appointed cashier, and later became a director of the New Cambria State bank, a position he is still filling with great acceptability to all the persons concerned in the management of the bank and all who have dealings with it.

The affairs of this bank have greatly prospered under the management of Mr. Trader, and it now stands firmly anchored among the strong and reliable fiscal institutions of the state. It has not, however, taken up the whole of his time and attention. His mind is active and could never rest contented upon a single line of enterprise, and he has given considerable of its activity to advancing his fortunes in other directions. He owns considerable farm land in Oklahoma and other property, and is treasurer and director of the New Cambria Fair Association. He is also an active member of the State and American Banking Associations, and takes a zealous interest in their proceedings, occupying a rank of influence among their members and justifying the regard in which they hold him by valuable contributions to their deliberations and the discussions in which their views are expressed. He is a close and thoughtful student of financial matters, always bringing to their examination a mind alert and active and a determined purpose to learn the truth concerning them without regard to any previous opinions on the subject. The results of his studies are frequently published in contributions to fiscal and mercantile journals, and they often bring him high praise as a master of the subject, comprehensive in his knowledge and clear and strong in the statement of it. One essay in particular on banking, his favorite theme, secured him national recognition. This was entitled "A Plan for a Sound, Uniform and Elastic Currency in the United States," and was highly commended by letters from United States Senators Stone, of Missouri, Burton, of Ohio, and Representative Burgess, of Texas, and other members of Congress, and other prominent men and published in the Senate proceedings of the Congressional Record on July 8, 1909.

In political relations Mr. Trader is a Republican, but he is not a

hide-bound partisan. While averse to official life, he at one time served three years as a member of the town board of trustees. His progressiveness is shown by the fact that he was the first citizen of New Cambria, a very old town, to have a granitoid sidewalk laid in front of his premises, and was largely instrumental in having cement sidewalks generally used in the town. This is only one instance of his public spirit and breadth of view. In every way he has shown an earnest interest in the improvement of the town and in promoting the enduring welfare of its people. He was married in 1901 to Miss Agnes B. Parrott, who also was born and reared in Missouri, and with whom he still lives.

HORACE R. SOUTHWICK.

Horace R. Southwick, of New Cambria, who is one of the most substantial and influential citizens of Macon county, came to his present estate and rank in public esteem through a variety of vicissitudes, over all of which he triumphed by his industry, capacity, frugality and great force of character.

To begin with, Mr. Southwick was left an orphan at the age of ten by the sudden and tragic death of his father while that gentleman was still in the full vigor of his manhood and at the age of but fifty-nine years. This cut off a large part of the boy's opportunities and left him to make his own way in the world largely through his own endeavors. It was, however, a heroic age in the portion of the country in which he was living, and all his surroundings were of a character to develop and cultivate the virtues of self-reliance and independence and give him resources and readiness for any emergency.

Mr. Southwick was born at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, on August 16, 1849, and is a son of David and Angeline E. (Kneeland) Southwick, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and the latter in the state of New York in 1810. The father moved to Wisconsin in early days, while the country was still wild and unpeopled, and the savage denizens of the forest were still unsubdued. He was a young man when he located in what was then the far Northwest, and soon afterward the Black Hawk Indian war broke out and terrorized the whole section of the country. The elder Southwick, father of Horace, promptly joined the forces sent into the contest, bearing a major's commission. He took an active part in the war, participating in most of its important engagements.

After the war he returned to the cultivation of the land he had become possessed of and for a time prospered in the pursuits of peace-

ful industry. He was married in Wisconsin, after the Black Hawk war, to Miss Angeline E. Kneeland, a native of New York state, as has been noted, and they became the parents of six children. Two of these are living: Horace R., and Mary C., the wife of Jonathan Lane, of Milton, Iowa. The father was killed in 1859 by a cave-in at a stone quarry near Shullsburg. He had, however, been successful in his undertakings and owned at the time of his death a tract of more than 400 acres of land, but a great part of it was still undeveloped. His wife survived him twenty-nine years, dying on April 2, 1888. On the breaking out of the rebellion, two of his sons and three of his step-sons enlisted in Wisconsin regiments. One was killed at Dallas, Georgia, and two wounded. This left our subject and his mother to operate the farm.

Their son, Horace, obtained a limited education in the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and after completing the course of instruction they afforded, studied telegraphy at Warren, Illinois. As soon as he became proficient in the art he was given a position as operator at New Boston, in the same state, where he remained until 1869. He then became connected with the telegraph service on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, and worked at Callao, Clarence, Bevier and other points along the line until March, 1871. In that year he became agent for the company at New Cambria, a position in which he served faithfully for a period of fifteen years.

In 1872 he formed a partnership with George Goodale in the lumber business, the name and style of the firm being Southwick & Co. This partnership lasted until 1873. Mr. Southwick continued the lumber business alone and in 1882 he turned his attention to the creamery industry, associating himself in it with Lee Lingo, of whom he was a partner for five years. In 1893 he took as a partner in the lumber business T. B. Wright, who was associated with him ten years. At the end of that period Mr. Wright sold his interest in the business to John Bevan, who then became Mr. Southwick's partner, and the firm name was changed to Southwick & Bevan, which it still is.

These gentlemen deal extensively in lumber of all kinds suited to the market they have to supply, and carry on a very active trade. They also handle a complete line of first-class agricultural implements, and do an active business with them. But their operations are not limited to the commodities named or to mercantile life. They own and operate the Macon & Chariton County Telephone Company, of which Mr. Southwick is the secretary. He is also vice-president of the New

Cambria State Bank, and connected with various other financial and productive institutions.

A mind so energetic and comprehensive as Mr. Southwick's could not at any time be indifferent to public affairs, local and general. His interests have for years been so extensive and so various that the welfare of the communities in which they are located has been a matter of prime importance to him, and the policy of the state and national government has necessarily had an important bearing on his personal prosperity. But aside from all this he is eminently patriotic and earnestly devoted to the state and country in which he lives and has found his opportunities. He has therefore taken a deep and helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the development and improvement of the county and in all subjects connected with national affairs. He is a zealous Republican in political faith, and, while never desiring public office, gives his party cordial and loyal support at all times. At one time, overbearing his aversion to official life, his friends made him township collector, and he filled the office with great acceptability to the people for six years. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and has the rank of a Knight Templar. He was married in 1900 to Miss May Davidson, who was born in Virginia, but grew to womanhood in Missouri, where she has ever since resided. She came to Missouri with her parents as a child.

WILLARD M. ENGLAND.

Owning and farming vigorously and skillfully 165 acres of excellent land in Callao township, which he has transformed from a state of semi-wildness into one of the best, most productive and most valuable farms in the county, and with fine herds of registered cattle and other live-stock and high grade poultry, in which he takes great delight, Willard M. England would seem to be one of the most fortunately situated of men and beyond the reach of adversity. And his safety in this respect is fortified and given additional assurance by the sterling qualities of head and heart which enabled him to win his estate and his exalted place in the esteem of all the people among whom he has lived and labored.

Mr. England was born at Callao on April 27, 1868, and is an older brother of John M. England, whose sketch in this work contains a more extended account of the family and a brief narrative of its history. He began his education in the district schools near his home and finished it, so far as mere book learning is concerned, at the Kirksville State Normal School. His schooling, however, has been supplemented and

enlarged by the severe but thorough lessons of experience, and he has laid all the admonitions of this stern instructor and taskmaster to heart in the most practical way.

After leaving school he began the work in which he has ever since been engaged by assisting his father on the farm for about three years. At the end of that period he started farming for himself, and he has ever since held on to that line of productive usefulness. He keeps abreast with the latest thought and discovery in his business, reading attentively all the worthy publications on the subject that come to his hand and applying with good sense and excellent judgment the hints he gathers from them and the teachings of his own observation and experiments.

In addition to his regular farming operations, which he never on any account neglects, he is extensively engaged in raising fine registered Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs and Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpington chickens. He has been very successful in this line of his enterprise, his stock and poultry having the highest rank in the markets and his farm being known far and wide as the home of live-stock whose grade and pedigrees can be absolutely relied on. His sales are periodical and his offerings always bring high prices. But he does not sell his stock as fast as he raises it. He keeps for his own use and care an average of sixty head all the year round.

While Mr. England is sedulously attentive to his own interests and the work he has marked out for himself, he is by no means indifferent to the welfare of the community. On the contrary, he shows himself, both in sentiment and action, to be deeply interested in everything that pertains to its enduring good and the development and improvement of the township and county. He is a Republican in political faith and is loyal and firm in the support of his party, and zealous and industrious in its service in every campaign. But he is not hide-bound or narrow, in reference to local affairs, and gives himself to the care of them without regard to party requirements or any other consideration except the public good. He has been a member of the local school board for ten years, and in the performance of the duties of the office has so borne himself that he has won only approval and commendation, and the people have rejoiced in the results of his fidelity to their interests and his zeal in behalf of a public institution in which they are all deeply and even vitally interested.

In January, 1892, he married with Miss Mary E. Williams, who was born and grew to maturity in Illinois. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica. He gives both orders a fair share of his time and attention, and in each his membership is valued because of the wisdom it brings in counsel and the energy it inspires in action in behalf of all that is worthy in the aspirations of the fraternity. Mr. England is one of the most progressive and broad-minded farmers in the county and one of its most esteemed and influential citizens. His advice is widely sought and his opinion is highly valued in reference to all matters of public import and many lines of private business. For he is a gentleman of fine intelligence and excellent judgment.

JOHN M. ENGLAND.

Although himself a man of peace and altogether averse to war, John M. England, of Callao, has inherited from his father a martial strain and shows it in the management of his affairs. His contests, however, are for supremacy in business and all his victories are won in that field of endeavor. In it he has proven himself a valiant soldier, resourceful in strategy and courageous in conflict, and his triumphs have been signal and continuous.

John M. England was born in Callao township, this county. on June 12, 1870. His father, James G. England, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on August 14, 1836, and came to Macon county to live when he was but two years old. Here he grew to manhood and made his preparation for the battle of life, obtaining his education in the public schools and serving a long apprenticeship in farm work, which, with raising live-stock, became his lifelong occupation. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Patrick, also a native of Missouri. Of their three children one died in infancy and two are living, their sons, Willard M. and the subject of these paragraphs.

The father served three years in the Union army during the Civil war, suffering all the hardships and privations of military life in camp and on the march, and facing death on many a well fought field. He was a member of Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry. In politics he was an active and zealous Republican, serving his party in the ranks and in posts of honor and responsibility, among them membership on the school board for many years. In the discharge of his official duties, however, only the public good was considered and partisanship was ignored. Throughout his manhood he was a devout and consistent member of the Christian church. His life ended on March 25, 1907. His widow died December 8, 1909. The father was very

successful in business and had the respect of all who knew him, and that was almost everybody in the county.

John M. England, like his father, grew to manhood in this county and was educated in its public schools. He also attended a business college and took a course of special training at the Kirksville State Normal School. After returning from that institution he assisted his father in the work of the farm for a period of two years, and then assumed the management of the farm, and until 1905 he conducted it with great success and profit, winning high commendation for his skill and energy as a farmer and his breadth of view and progressiveness as an advanced breeder of choice live-stock and poultry. He is the pioneer dairyman of Macon county, having shipped the first cream ever sent out of the county commercially. He also owned the first cream separator and the second herd of Jersey cattle in the county.

The dairying industry and the lines of business activity allied with it have interested him for many years. He has been the president of the Macon Creamery Company from the time it was founded. In 1905 he was appointed traveling representative of the Colonial Creamery Company of St. Louis, his duties being to promote the establishment of the agency system throughout Northern Missouri. During the same year he began breeding registered cattle, and from his large and growing herd he has annual sales which are largely attended and well patronized, for his cattle stand at the head of the market and always command great and widespread attention. He is also a director of the Callao Fair Association, owning a liberal share of the capital stock of this institution. In politics he has been very active as a Republican, zealous for the success of his party and the supremacy of its principles. At the same time he is earnestly alive to the enduring good of the community around him without regard to partisan considerations or interests, and as a member of the local school board during the past three years, he has rendered excellent service to the whole people and one of their most cherished institutions.

On January 7, 1895, Mr. England was united in marriage with Miss Etta H. Davis, all her life a resident of Macon county. They have three children living, their son, John Kenton, aged eleven, their daughter, Margaret S., aged nine, and their daughter, Mabel Lillian, aged two. The father is a member of the Christian church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns and farms 255 acres of land of which he has made a model farm in its cultivation and improvements, and which, as his home, is a rallying

point of social and intellectual enjoyment for the host of friends he and his wife have throughout all the surrounding country.

Mr. England has neglected no opportunity that has presented itself to him to aid in the development and improvement of the county. He has always been foremost in all commendable undertakings for the good of the people and in helping to promote them he has shown excellent judgment, fine enterprise and an energy that has accomplished much by its own force and more by the potencies it has stimulated into activity in others. He is universally regarded as one of the most useful and representative citizens of the county—one who, while advancing his personal fortunes, has never been unmindful of the general weal or indifferent to the comfort and convenience of the public. His life and achievements in the county are an inspiring example to others, and their recital should be of great benefit to poor but ambitious young men wherever they read it.

Mr. England was the Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds in Macon county in 1906; although defeated, he ran ahead of the Republican ticket. He was also the vice-president of the Missouri Dairy Association for many years.

JAMES W. LINDLEY.

James W. Lindley, of Callao, is one of the successful and progressive men of Macon county, by hard work, perseverance and good business capacity making every line of effort to which he puts his hand yield its tribute to his industry and zeal, and by his own success helping to improve the county and enlarge its mercantile and commercial activity and power. As a farmer he was one of the best and most progressive in the county; and as a merchant he ranks high in the business world, carrying on extensive operations and always to his own advantage and that of the community in which he operates.

Mr. Lindley is a native of Macon county and was born in 1856. His father, Pitman Lindley, was a native of Kentucky, and so was his mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Waddell. The father was born in 1808 and became a resident of Missouri in 1840. He passed the remainder of his days in this state, comfortably employed in the vocation of the old patriarchs, tilling the soil. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Williams, who was, like himself, born and reared in Kentucky. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are living: Polly, the wife of Thomas Rodley, of Arkansas; Margaret, the wife of William P. Waddell, of Moberly; Nancy, the wife of W. J. Cooly, of Macon county, and Benjamin, also a resident of this county.

By the second marriage Mr. Lindley became the father of three children, all sons, and all living. They are James W., John W. and Pitman S. In politics the father was a Republican, but he was never an active partisan. He died in March, 1897, and his wife on April 29, 1907.

Their son, James W., grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education in its public schools. After leaving school he farmed with success until he reached the age of thirty-five. In 1901 he turned his attention to the general produce business in which he is still extensively engaged. In company with his sons, he carries on his establishment at Callao in this business and four other agencies, one at La Plata, in Macon county, one at Bucklin, in Linn county, one at Ethel, in Macon county, and one at Mendon, in Chariton county. In addition to his mercantile operations he is interested in other ventures of a financial and productive character. He is a director and the president of the Callao bank and connected with other enterprises which minister to the good of the community and the benefit of its people. In all of these he takes an earnest and helpful interest, aiding in their management and helping to make them the best the circumstances will allow, and they are all of high rank in their lines.

His political affiliation is with the Republican party, to which he is ardently attached and in whose service he is at all times active and effective, helping to bear its burdens of work and responsibility, both as a member of the rank and file and in public office. He served on the school board five years and as one of the trustees of the town four, winning golden opinions in both offices by the upright, far-seeing and progressive manner in which he administered their affairs.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Josephine Varner, whose life from her birth has been passed in Macon county. They have five children: Orla F. and Drew M., who are associated with their father in the produce business; Carrie M., who is living at home; Della, the wife of Charles Dunham, of Kern, in Callao township, and Annis, who also is living at home. The family stands well in the community, every member of it active in efforts to promote the welfare of the people and all held in the highest esteem.

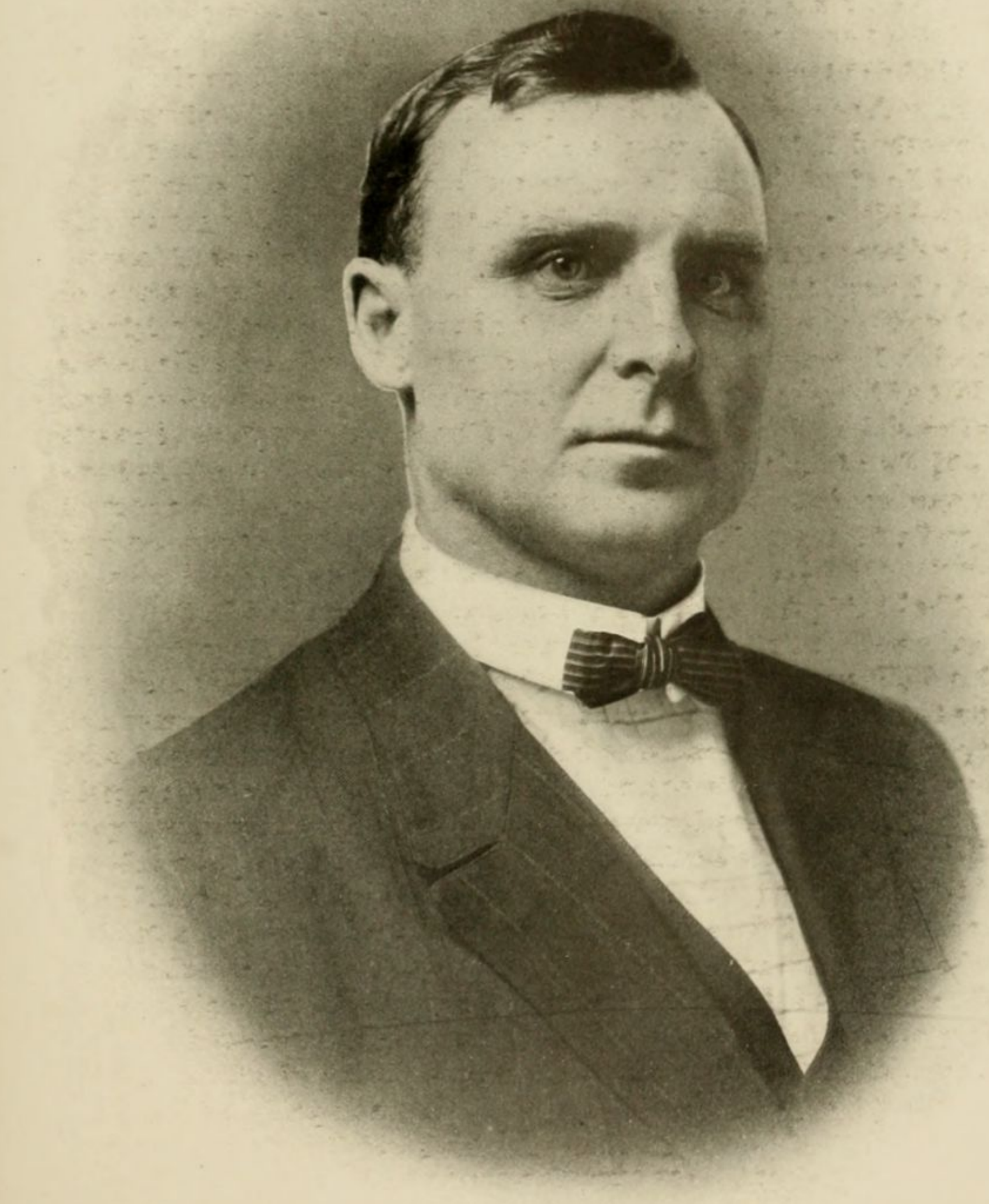
IVES B. JONES.

Ives B. Jones, as his name indicates, is of Welsh ancestry on his father's side, and in his character and career he exemplifies all the sterling traits of that hardy, resourceful and all-enduring race. He has been very succesfull in many lines of endeavor, and in all has shown

an elevated and upright manhood and a commendable and highly appreciated citizenship. As a merchant, a banker, a real estate dealer and broker, and in various other capacities, he has dignified and adorned the realm of business, and in all the relations of private life he has borne himself above reproach.

Mr. Jones was born in October, 1872, at Callao, in this county. He is a son of George M. and Elsie A. (Williams) Jones, the former born in Wales in 1829, and the latter in the state of Ohio. The father came to the United States in 1853 and located in Portage county, Ohio. There he secured employment in a rolling mill for a number of years, and there, also, he met and married with the lady who was to share his trials and triumphs for more than a fifth of a century, the marriage occurring in 1862. They moved to Missouri in 1863, and, taking up their residence in this county, devoted their energies to farming. The father was also a Congregational minister, with pastorates at Callao, New Cambria and Bevier. He founded the first Sunday-school in Callao, and, in addition to his local work in the ministry, did a considerable amount of missionary work in many places, among them Coalcreek, in what is now the state of Colorado. He was a great advocate of the temperance movement and gave it strong impulses to greater activity wherever he talked on the subject. He died in July, 1882. His widow is still living and makes her home at Callao. They had five children, all of whom are living. They are: David R. and George S., residents of Macon; and Edwin T., Emlyn J. and Ives B., who lives at Callao.

Ives B. Jones was reared and educated in Macon county, receiving his academic training in the public schools. For some years after leaving school he was employed in various capacities, being only a youth and not as yet definitely interpreting the forces within him, which were calling him to better things in settled lines of action, especially adapted to his gifts and the bent of his mind. In 1890 he entered into a partnership with C. A. Poole and started a hardware business under the firm name of Jones & Poole. The enterprise flourished and made steady headway, but at the end of eighteen months Mr. Jones sold his interest in it and became assistant cashier of the Bank of Callao. In 1905 he was elected cashier and also became a stockholder and director of the bank. He served the institution faithfully in this triple capacity until June 12, 1909, when he disposed of his holdings in the bank and turned his attention to the real estate, loan and brokerage business. For this purpose he formed a partnership with E. E. Cramer, conducting the operations of the firm under the name of Jones & Cramer. The firm is still in active operation and doing a large and profitable business.



IVES B JONES

In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and, although he has never filled or desired a public office of any kind, he takes an active and helpful interest in the affairs of his party and does his part to keep up its organization and win its victories. He has an earnest and abiding devotion to its principles and sees in the proper application of them the best hope for the perpetuity of American institutions and the lasting good of the country. His fraternal relations are with the order of the Knights of Pythias and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church. He is one of Macon county's most substantial and respected citizens.

EMLYN G. JONES.

This gentleman is a son of Rev. George M. and Elsie A. (Williams) Jones and a brother of Ives B. Jones, of Callao, an account of whose life is to be found elsewhere in this volume. The reader is referred to that sketch for the history of the family. The father was a native of Wales and the mother of the state of Ohio, where their marriage took place.

Emlyn G. Jones was born at Callao, this county, in 1870, and grew to manhood and obtained his education in that town. The public schools furnished the full measure of his opportunities for scholastic training, but he employed them wisely to his advantage and entered upon the active duties of life as well prepared for their performance as these schools and his own reading and reflection could make him.

After leaving school Mr. Jones worked on a farm and in the mines for about two years, then entered into partnership with his brother, Edwin T. Jones, in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business. Some time afterward his brother sold his interests in the business to A. B. English, and from that time on the firm has been trading under the name and style of Jones & English. Its business is extensive and its trade active, increasing in magnitude from year to year and growing in popular favor all the time. It has won a high place in business circles and laid under tribute to its coffers an extended patronage throughout the town and all the surrounding country. The reputation the house enjoys is that of handling the best goods that can be had for the money at which they are sold, and of meeting the delicate and exacting duties of directing funerals with all the skill known to the art and every consideration for the wishes and feelings of those most interested in the work.

Mr. Jones does not allow his business, exacting as it is, to absorb the whole of his time and attention. With a good citizen's love of his

county, state and country, he takes an earnest interest in public affairs, and does what he can to advance the best interests of all classes of the people, locally and generally. In politics he is independent, looking always to the general welfare without regard to partisan considerations. He believes in having the best men available to administer the affairs of the people and, according to the light he has, he always aids to the limit of his power in the selection of such men for official trusts.

In the fraternal life of the community he has taken an active part as a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, helping to give that energetic and progressive organization the highest standing it can attain and guidance to the largest and most wholesome development and usefulness. Socially Mr. Jones is everywhere admired as a genial and resourceful gentleman, whose presence in any gathering is an addition to its forces for enjoyment and improvement. In business, in social and civic affairs and in fraternal relations he is a busy man, and in all he exemplifies with general approval and esteem the elevated traits of the best American citizenship, although his modesty will not approve of its being said so conspicuously in print. For he is unostentatious in all his bearing, finding his greatest pleasure in the complete and prompt discharge of every duty to the full extent of his powers.

VICTOR GROVE.

With his hand in several lines of mercantile business and giving each such attention that he is succeeding in all, Victor Grove, of Callao, is fully entitled to the high place he holds in the regard and good will of the business circles of the town and all other classes of the people. He is yet young in years, but his reputation as a business man and citizen is firmly fixed and its standard is deservedly high.

Mr. Grove's life began in this county at Bloomington, where he was born on December 23, 1875. He grew to manhood in his native place and began his education in its public schools. After leaving school he gave his attention for a short time to the occupation of the old patriarchs, tilling the soil. But the genius within him cried out for business opportunities and he sought and found a way to gratify it. For a time he occupied himself in conducting a flourishing trade in timber, then turned his energies to the hardware trade, with furniture and farming implements included, beginning this venture in 1903 at Callao with Jethro Leffler as a partner. Some time afterward he bought Mr. Leffler's interest in the business and for a year thereafter conducted it alone. In 1905 he took in a new partner in the person of J. W. Ayers. One year later they sold the hardware and furniture

departments and devoted themselves exclusively to handling vehicles and farming implements. Then, in connection with this line of trade, they became the purchasing agents for the Central Coal & Coke Company of Bevier for timber at Callao, Kern, New Cambria & Lingo all in Macon county, and also handled railroad timbers. They are actively engaged in all these lines of trade at the present time and they push their business with an enterprise and energy that is worthy of and receives the highest commendation. In addition to his other undertakings, Mr. Grove owns and operates a handle factory at Kern, in this state, in which he manufactures extensively all kinds of handles for tools and implements of husbandry.

Mr. Grove has a good citizen's interest in the public affairs of his community, his state and the country at large, and does a good citizen's part toward promoting the welfare of all. But he is non-partisan in politics, holding himself free at all times to vote according to his judgment of men and measures, and without any regard whatever to partisan considerations. He also takes an interest in fraternal affairs as a Woodman, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Pythian Sisters, giving to each order a fair share of his time and attention and doing what he can in his modest way to help them all along in all their worthy aspirations.

Through close application and hard work he has been very successful in business, but his success is the result of his own capacity and efforts. For he has had no special favors from fortune or adventitious circumstances. He has been quick to see and alert to seize and turn to his advantage every opportunity that presented itself, and so has built up his large trade, his excellent reputation and his prosperous business solely through his own energy, zeal and upright and useful life. The people who know him best esteem him most, and it is manifest that he is worthy of the regard all classes bestow upon him. Moreover, his star is still ascending and his capacity appears to grow by use. He is constantly on the lookout for larger opportunities and greater undertakings, and it is more than probable that he will yet write his name still higher on the business records of the community, and prove himself still more useful to its people.

AUBERT B. ENGLISH.

Performing well his part in all relations, whether as public official or private citizen, as business man or social light, around his domestic hearth or with reference to the affairs of the whole community, Aubert B. English has won a high place in the regard of the people among

whom he has lived and labored and well deserves the esteem in which he is held. He is one of the enterprising and progressive merchants of Callao and one of its most promising and representative citizens.

Mr. English was born at Callao on February 15, 1879, and is the son of Samuel A. and Lucinda M. (Hinds) English, the father born in South Carolina on January 13, 1829, and the mother in Indiana on November 9, 1840. They were married on January 1, 1861, the father having come to this section of the country with a hope of finding better opportunities to advance his fortunes than his own state seemed to afford. Soon after their marriage they moved into Missouri, but a little while afterward returned to Indiana, where they continued to reside until 1865. In that year they again took up their residence in this state and it proved to be a permanent one. The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade until near the time of his death, which occurred on September 26, 1889. His widow is still living. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: James P., a resident of Kansas; Alonzo, one of the esteemed citizens of Macon; William M., who lives in Oklahoma; Carrie L., wife of H. B. Clifton, of Twin Falls, Idaho; Estella W., wife of Zell Dice, of Lafayette, Colorado, and Aubert B., the immediate subject of this brief review.

Aubert B. English was reared at Callao and obtained his education at the public schools of that town and Macon in part, completing it at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He used his educational advantages to good purpose and entered upon the course of active life as his own pilot and steersman, well equipped for the voyage of trial and triumph that lay before him. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster of Callao, and was at the time the youngest postmaster in the United States. His service to the government in that capacity lasted over eight years and was wholly to his credit and the advantage of the people of the town by whom his administration of the office was highly commended.

In 1908, with a view to making a permanent business arrangement for himself outside of the uncertain domain of politics, he entered into a partnership with E. G. Jones for the purpose of carrying on a mercantile enterprise in the furniture and hardware trade and the undertaking industry. The firm is still in active operation and its business has been steadily increasing from the start. Both members are enterprising and progressive. They make a study of their trade and its requirements and do all in their power to meet the demands in every particular. They are everywhere acknowledged to be good business men who handle first-rate merchandise and sell it at fair prices. And

in the undertaking part of their business they are accomplished and attentive to the last degree.

In politics Mr. English has been a staunch Republican from the dawn of his manhood and active in the service of his party. He has been trustee of Callao during the past five years. He belongs to the Christian church, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. On June 18, 1902, he was married to Miss Addie V. Fansler, who was born and reared at Texas county, in this state.

HARVEY G. RIGGS.

With gifts of special value in the line of banking, bookkeeping and accounts, and having received special training in the development and use of those natural endowments, Harvey G. Riggs, cashier of the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank, of Quincy, Illinois, which he founded, entered upon the battle of life for himself well prepared for the contest, and every stage of his career since then has proven his judgment and good sense in choosing his occupation and sticking to it with steadfast devotion.

Mr. Riggs is a native of Missouri and was born in Carroll county in 1867. His father died while the son was yet but a small boy, and he was left largely to shift for himself soon afterward. He obtained his academic training in the public schools of his birthplace, and after completing their course of instruction pursued a special course of business training at the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Illinois. As soon as he had completed this he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the employ of the Totle-Lemon Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Later he represented R. G. Dun & Co. for a time with credit to himself and advantage to the company.

But he had a genius for the banking business and longed for the opportunity to give it expression. After waiting for the chance to come until he wearied of the delay, he determined to force circumstances to his service and challenged Fate into the lists. In 1892 he organized the New Cambria State Bank and became its cashier. He managed its affairs with success and profit to its promoters for a period of two years, then went to Macon and was made cashier of the Bank of Macon. Two years later he abandoned banking temporarily and carried on a successful real estate business for four years.

His taste was still, however, decidedly in the banking line, and in 1900 he returned to that field of endeavor, starting a banking business at Callao, which he conducted as cashier for about four years. By this time a larger field of operation was white with the harvest and

ready for his sickle. In 1904 he moved to Quincy, Illinois, and founded the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank, of which he became then and is yet the cashier. The bank has a capital stock of $200,000 and does a very extensive general banking business, including all features of such an enterprise. Mr. Riggs has been very successful in the management of its business and shown that he is well up in every department of banking, according to the most approved modern methods. It will be seen that Mr. Riggs has lived in a number of places and been in business in all of them. Wherever he has lived he has won the respect and good will of the community, and when he has gone elsewhere has left an excellent reputation behind him. He is energetic, capable and ambitious in business, and uses all his powers to make his advance rapid and continued. At the same time, he has a warm and intelligent interest in the community around him, and omits no effort to promote its welfare and the comfort and convenience of its people. Moreover, he is a high-minded and upright gentleman and has lofty ideals of citizenship toward which he steadily strives to work his way. In all the relations of life he has proven himself worthy of esteem by the faithful performance of every duty, and has thereby given to those who know him an example which they might well imitate. In Quincy, as in other places, he has risen to the rank of a leading and representative citizen and an ornament to any social circle that may have the favor of association with him. It is of men like him that the most serviceable classes of the American people are composed.

MARK LA FRANCE UNDERWOOD, M. D.

Physician, druggist and agricultural promoter, Dr. Mark L. Underwood, of Callao, has shown himself to be skillful in several lines of action and has been successful in all. No physician stands higher in the profession in Macon county, no druggist is held in higher regard or has a better trade for the range of territory that is tributary to activity, and no one in this part of the country has accomplished more in any particular line of agricultural development than he has in his.

Dr. Underwood is a native of Missouri, born at Perry, Rolls county, on February 10, 1876. He is a son of John and Martha A. (Biggers) Underwood, both, like himself, born and reared in this state. The father was born in Rolls county in 1834 and they were married in that county. They became the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, John W., a resident of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Anna, the wife of Dr. H. L. Morphew, of Arkansas; Benjamin J., who is living

at Stuttgart, Arkansas; Dr. Mark L., of Callao; and Ray, who also lives at Stuttgart, Arkansas, where the father of the family now has his home, but has retired from all active pursuits.

Dr. Underwood was reared at Stuttgart, Arkansas, and began his academic training in the schools of that town. He afterward attended the Kentucky University, and when he left that institution entered the Marion Simms College of Medicine at St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1898. Some years later, and after he had been practicing for a time, he pursued a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic School, being graduated from that in 1906. After receiving his degree in 1898 he began the practice of his profession in Arkansas, where he remained about one year. He then located at Callao and practiced there three years. At the end of that period he moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he purchased a drug store. This he conducted for four years, practicing medicine in that city at the same time. In 1906 he sold the drug store in Fort Smith and returned to Callao, and here he has been living and practicing ever since.

In Callao he is interested in a drug store which he helps to carry on in connection with his large and active practice, being the senior partner in the firm of Underwood & Tainter. He also has holdings in the Cook's Lake rice plantation, a productive and profitable enterprise which he has had a potential influence in developing, and which is located in the state of Arkansas. His principal occupation, however, is attending to his large and varied general practice of medicine and surgery, and to this he devotes himself with ardor and unflagging industry. He has attained eminence in the profession in Macon county and is accounted one of its most skillful and intelligent physicians. He also takes a zealous and effective interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people, bringing to the councils of those who have the interests of the community in charge breadth of view, clearness of perception and untiring energy.

In the fraternal life of the city and county he has long been prominent and influential. He is a member of the Masonic order and has ascended the mystic ladder of its sublime symbolism and morality through all its gradations to the very top. In political faith he is a firm and faithful Democrat, but he has never sought or been willing to accept a political office, finding plenty to occupy his mind and engage his faculties in the demands of his professional, mercantile and social duties. Young yet in years, with all his faculties in full vigor, and wise and energetic beyond his age, the Doctor is one of the most useful citizens of the county.

WILLIAM T. JONES.

Gradually winning his way over obstacles and through difficulties, wholly dependent on his own ability and exertions, and never losing an opportunity to advance his interests or augment his fortunes, William T. Jones, of Callao, furnishes in his career a fine illustration of what industry and thrift can accomplish in this land of boundless chances and gives a very encouraging lesson to all aspiring poor young men. For his achievements are all the work of his own hands and brain and the result of his untiring industry and frugality.

Mr. Jones was born at Bevier, this county, on February 10, 1866, and is a son of William and Jane (Reece) Jones, natives of Wales, but long residents of the United States. The father was born in 1820, and a few years after reaching his maturity left his native land in search of better opportunities and larger rewards for his labor. Australia opened her arms to him as a land of promise and he accepted the invitation. But after prospecting for gold three years in that country, he came to America and located at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the mines for a year.

The life in the coal mines of the great Keystone state was not to his liking, and in 1858 he moved to this county and located at Eureka, between Macon and Bevier. There he wrought diligently in the mines two years until the Bevier mines were opened, when he moved to Bevier, where he remained until his death on December 25, 1885. In 1876 he left the mines and turned his attention to farming, and this occupation he continued throughout the remainder of his life. He was married in his native land to Miss Jane Reece. They had nine children, seven of whom are living: David W., a resident of New Cambria; Elizabeth, wife of D. T. Evans, of the same place; Thomas R., who lives at Bevier; Jennie, wife of F. D. Jones, editor and publisher of the Bevier Appeal; Susan, wife of D. W. Davis, of Edmond, Oklahoma; Evan, of Bevier, and the subject of this brief sketch, William T. In politics the father was a Republican with an earnest interest in the welfare of his county, state and adopted country. His widow died in 1900, having survived him fifteen years.

William T. Jones grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education in the public schools of Bevier and Callao in part, and in part at the college in Brookfield, Linn county. After leaving school he worked in the mines at Bevier four years, then clerked in a store at Edmond, Oklahoma, for one year. In 1898 he returned to Bevier and began a career as a successful farmer. He was married in 1891

to Miss Catherine Jones, a native of Wales. They have six children, their sons Robert W., Andrew, Lawrence, Harold and Rowland and their daughter Elizabeth.

Politically Mr. Jones is a Democrat. He has rendered good service to his party as an active worker, and good service to the people without regard to party considerations. He served six years on the school board in Bevier township, and in 1908 was elected a member of the school board of Callao for a term of three years. During the past year he has been vice-president of the board. Fraternally he has been a member of the order of Knights of Pythias for twenty-two years. In church connection he is a Baptist. For many years he has been a zealous and effective worker in Sunday-school and church affairs, and been recognized as one of the most efficient men in the community in such work. He is universally esteemed.

JONES & CRAMER.

This firm, which is one of the leading business combinations of Callao, and has a high rank in the business world throughout this part of the country, was organized in September, 1908, for the purpose of operating on a large scale in real estate, loans and brokerage. The men at the head of it were well known as gentlemen of capacity, character and resources, and it started business with every assurance of commanding success because it contained in its make-up the elements of such success. During its existence, short as that has been, it has fully justified the faith on which it was founded and the expectations of the public concerning it at its birth.

The firm buys and sells farms and town property, loans money and conducts a general brokerage business in all its features. Its operations have been large and are always active; and as they are based on excellent judgment and a wide range of information, they are always profitable to the firm, as well as of advantage to its patrons and the locality in which they are carried on. The members of the firm make it their business to learn all there is to be known about any piece of property they buy or have for sale, and also to keep themselves informed as to what purchasers need or desire and where to find it.

They also deal extensively in insurance, representing the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Health and Accident Company, the National Surety Company of New York, the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the Continental Fire Insurance Company, the Iowa State Fire Insurance Company, the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Home Fire

Insurance Company of New York. They have been very successful in all their operations and they have deserved every triumph they have won.

JAMES M. BRICKER.

A man who devotes himself to but one thing in life and has ordinarily good judgment and ability is very likely to achieve a considerable measure of what he sets out to accomplish, and so well established is this truth that application and perseverance are looked upon in most cases as the most essential elements of success in any undertaking. James M. Bricker is not an ordinary man and he has not given the whole of his time and energy to one purpose or pursuit. But he has devoted himself so industriously and intelligently to his chief undertaking that he has made an eminent success of that, and he has also won worthy triumphs in other lines.

Mr. Bricker was born in Callao, this county, on September 20, 1882, and was reared and educated there. It became manifest to him early in life that he would have no other dependence for advancement than his own resources, and he went to work with a will to make the most of these. Fortune did not smile with any particular favor on his birth, and circumstances are seldom kind to the most of men. Mr. Bricker's best endowment was his self-reliant spirit and his power of intense and continued application; and he has invested this capital so judiciously that it has returned him large revenues of success in business and high standing in public esteem.

After obtaining the limited schooling for which he had opportunity, he entered the store of his father as a clerk and salesman, and in that capacity he worked for him until 1902. He then became a partner in the business, and he has ever since been connected with it in this way, gradually assuming the management of it, as that was left to him by his associate. Under his direction it has grown to larger and larger proportions until it is one of the leaders in its line in this part of the state. The firm deals extensively in lumber and furniture and carries on a considerable business in undertaking. Its operations are conducted on a large scale, but every detail of the business is known to him and every transaction passes under his direct personal supervision. He has proven himself to be a business man of first-rate capacity, a man of uprightness and character in every relation of life and a stimulating and directing force in the matter of developing and improving the city and county in which he lives. He is accordingly held in high esteem

as a citizen and his advice is given great weight in matters of business and in connection with local public affairs.

His political faith is fixed in the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but he is in no sense an office-seeker, although he gives his time and energy freely in aid of the aspirations of his party friends and the desires of the organization to which they and he belong. His work is, however, that of a layman and he has no desire to give it any other character. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the proceedings and undertakings of these orders he takes an earnest interest and to their purposes he gives the benefit of his counsel and his active assistance.

In May, 1906, he was married to Miss Bernice Henderson, a native of Callao, in this county. They have one child, their daughter, Juanita, now (1909) two years of age. The parents have a pleasant home in Callao at which their numerous friends gather for social enjoyment and at which they always find a full measure of generous and considerate hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker are themselves prime favorites in the best social circles and always to be found zealous in support of all good work for the elevation of the community or the comfort and convenience of its people.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is to be accounted a public benefactor, who shall deny the same title to the man who introduces a new material product and makes it of substantial and lasting service to mankind? John L. Williams, of Bevier, this county, and his father are entitled to the rank and distinction named if any of the citizens of this county are. For they were the first to introduce and make serviceable in that community and the whole of northern Missouri the material known as granitoid, which is now recognized as one of our most valuable building substances, as it is one of the most obedient to the skilful hand of art in use.

Mr. Williams was born at Kewanee, Illinois, on July 14, 1868, but was reared and educated in Pennsylvania. His opportunities for scholastic training embraced nothing beyond the curriculum of the public schools, but he made good use of them and acquired a considerable fund of elementary scholarship, which his subsequent experience has expanded into an intellectual capital of extensive general information. After leaving school he came to Bevier and engaged in mining for a period of eight years. During the next thirteen years he was employed in railroading on the Burlington system. But his eyes were always

open and his mind was ever hospitable, so that when a new opportunity came to him in the way of usefulness to the world and advantage to himself he was ready to seize and utilize it. Perhaps he did not see in it all that was involved, so often does fate play hide and seek with us. But, at any rate, he took advantage of it, and the result is to be found in all his subsequent achievements.

In 1892 he became a partner of his father in the use of granitoid as a choice substance for works of construction, and two years later began operations in the same line on his own account. Since then he has been the builder of 90 per cent of the cement houses, sidewalks and other structures in Bevier township, and of many in other places. The most notable of the buildings erected by him of this material are the chapel of the Latter Day Saints, the Thomas Nisbeth block, the Jones building, the State Bank building and the Sulphur Creek bridge, and they all stand to his credit as lasting monuments to the value of the material he employed in constructing them and his skill and ability in the use of it.

He is still carrying on extensively in this line of activity, and, in addition, he conducts a book and music store which meets a want in the community that is widespread and insistent. The store is managed with the same enterprise and good judgment that characterizes him in all his other operations and is strictly up to date in every particular. For Mr. Williams is a man who compels everything he puts his hand to to yield up the utmost of what it contains for the furtherance of the purposes he has in mind.

In politics he is independent, but always energetic and serviceable to the great good of the community. He served as a member of the board of education for three years, and while doing so was instrumental in securing the erection of the new schoolhouse. In 1907 he was elected police judge of Bevier, and so acceptable were his services in this capacity that he was re-elected in 1909. He was also the first city assessor of Bevier. In the fraternal life of his section he has taken an active and serviceable part as a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM S. THOMAS.

Although still in the advancing stage of his manhood, not yet having reached the age of forty years, William S. Thomas, of Bevier, has already won a decided triumph and an enviable place for himself in the business world, as he is now recognized as one of the leading and

most enterprising merchants of the town in which his successful operations are conducted.

Mr. Thomas was born in Bevier in 1872, and was reared and educated there. At the age of sixteen he took up the burden of life for himself by entering the mining industry and submitting cheerfully to its hardships and exactions. He continued mining for a period of six years, then farmed two years. At the age of twenty-four he entered his father's mercantile establishment as an employe and with the view of learning the business. He devoted himself to its duties and the study of its requirements with assiduous industry and soon became master of the business in all its phases and details.

After an apprenticeship of eight years, in 1908 he bought his father out and started on a business career of his own, in connection with his brother, T. D. Thomas, Jr. They have since been very successful, giving all their time and energies to the management of the interests they have in charge, and studying their trade with close and intelligent observation of all its needs and possibilities. Their store is now the largest of its kind in Bevier and does a very extensive business. But it has not yet reached its full development, for the gentlemen in charge of it are far-seeing and progressive, and are ever on the lookout for new opportunities and larger undertakings. They leave no stone unturned, no effort untried, to meet the wants of the community and keep their establishment up to date in every particular. And their enterprise is rewarded by a steadily increasing patronage for their business and a steady rise in rank for themselves as merchants.

Mr. Thomas is a Republican in politics, but he is not an active partisan and never follows his party where he deems it to be wrong. The welfare of the community and the good of the people are the first considerations with him in political affairs and the demands of party come afterward. He always prefers to vote for good men for public office rather than to aid in upholding the banner of any organization, political or otherwise. Office for himself he has never sought or cared for, deeming it best and enough that he serve the state from the honorable post of private station. Yet his fitness to direct the affairs of the community was so manifest and his independence and integrity were so well known that in 1905 the people of his ward ignored his aversion to public office and elected him alderman, and the manner in which he performed the duties of the office gave them abundant justification for their faith in him and the action to which it led them in electing him. His religious alliance is with the First Baptist church and his fraternal connection with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Thomas was united in marriage in 1896 with Miss Emma Taylor, of Callao, in this county. They have one child, their son, William Ray, who is now ten years old. A leading and representative citizen, a successful and progressive merchant, a potential factor in the moral, intellectual and social life of the city and county, the father is justly held in the highest esteem, and with his age and vigor in his favor and all his faculties awake to every opportunity and alert to seize every chance for advancement, his future should be filled with great achievement and his life finally crowned with the guerdon of full and unblemished success.

WILLIAM H. SEARS.

That the law is a jealous mistress is an aphorism that has both the sanction of age and the testimony of human experience in evidence of its truth. The profession is one of the most extensive in its range and the variety of subjects with which it deals that is known among men. And it requires of its students and practitioners who seek to reach its upper courts and dwell in its elevated places an assiduity of devotion and constancy of effort that scarcely admits a rival of any character whatever. But the divinity which presides over it is also a generous one. She rewards her worshipers with a liberality proportioned to their ability, zeal and devotion.

A striking illustration of this is to be found in the life story of the late William H. Sears, of Macon, whose death on April 5, 1908, at the age of sixty and in the full vigor of his intellectual powers, was universally regretted in the community which had for so long a period enjoyed the benefit of his professional services and his high example as a citizen. He worshiped at the shrine of Themis with the zeal of a devotee, and she poured out upon him with unstinted hand exalted rank in his profession, eminence in public life and general esteem as an upright, able and most worthy man.

Mr. Sears was a native of this county, where he was born on August 8, 1848, near the village of Callao. He began his academic training at the old Bloomington school and completed it at the Kirksville Normal. After leaving the latter institution he clerked during a number of years for the firm of Goldsberger & Belcher, general merchants, and while clerking in this establishment studied law in his spare hours. He was not able to secure for himself the benefit of systematic training for his profession at a law school, but was dependent on his own reading and reflection for his preliminary preparation, and possibly it was all the more thorough on that account. At any rate, he

was well prepared, and when the time came for his admission to the bar he went through the necessary ordeal in a manner that was alike creditable to him and full of promise for his future career. This occurred in 1869, and in 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He performed the duties of the office with great ability during his whole tenure of it, and all the while was rising rapidly toward the summit of the profession in this part of the state. His progress was steady to the end of his career, and when he died he was generally acknowledged as the equal of any lawyer in the state and the superior of most of them.

From the very nature of his mind and manhood it was inevitable that he should take a deep and abiding interest in public affairs. He was earnestly loyal to the genius of American institutions and a government of the people by the people, and he felt it his duty to do all in his power to defend what he believed in, from all assaults, and promote its welfare and augment its force by every capability at his command. He was an ardent Democrat in politics, and as a firm believer in the principles of his party he gave it his most earnest and effective support at all times. In doing this, as well as in his legal practice, he demonstrated a decided fitness for public life and a commanding ability for and knowledge of public affairs. The people of an American community are not slow, at most times, to recognize ability to serve them in a representative capacity or seek to avail themselves of it, in spite of all that has been said of the way in which election to office in this country goes by favor and the dispensation of political masters.

It was so in the case of Mr. Sears. In 1886, not through the favor of political bosses or any kind of forced methods, but solely on account of his eminent ability, his ardent patriotism and his great knowledge of public affairs, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. William Van Cleve as state senator, and at the expiration of this was re-elected for a full term of his own. In the upper house of the state legislature he proved himself altogether worthy of the confidence and popularity which had chosen him to the office he held. He was one of the leading members of the senate and took a prominent part in all its important proceedings, ranking as one of the most judicious advisers, one of the readiest and most resourceful debaters, and one of the firmest and best informed patriots in the body. After the close of his senatorial service he was again elected prosecuting attorney. For many years he was also attorney for the Wabash railroad company

and looked after its interests with a zeal and ability that won him high commendation from the officers of the company.

On October 12, 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Jennie Thatcher, a native of Schuyler county, in this state, the nuptials being solemnized in Atchison, Kansas. They had two children, their sons, Charles T. and William C., sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work. The father was a member of the Masonic order and filled the chair of Worshipful Master of his lodge several terms. He took a cordial interest in the welfare of the fraternity, and even in the times of his most exacting duties, public or professional, never hesitated to mingle in its assemblies and give them the benefit of his counsel and the stimulus of his example. In all the relations of life he exemplified the attributes of the best American citizenship.

JESSE E. HYATT, D. O.

The school of medicine, or medical treatment, known as osteopathy, like everything else in science or discovery that has unsettled long-established beliefs or given old traditions a jolt, has had to fight its way into popular confidence and favor over great and bitter opposition. But it has won its fight and is now firmly fixed in the esteem of the people as one of the beneficent agencies for the good of mankind, and legislators no longer sneer when it asks at their hands a legal existence and the right to exercise its helpful functions.

The contest it has had to wage was continuous and relentless for a number of years, but the unyielding faith and spirit of its advocates and the skill and ability of its practitioners have given it triumph over all obstacles and lasting hold on the credence and respect of mankind. Among those advocates and practitioners Dr. Jesse Hyatt, of Macon, has been a shining light and a tower of strength. It is he, more than any other, who has given the school standing in Macon and it is his skill and success that have aided most materially in justifying all that is claimed for the theory.

Dr. Hyatt was born in December, 1862, in Adams county, Illinois. His father, Elisha Hyatt, is a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where his life began in 1828. He and his good wife, who has shared nearly sixty years of wedded life with him, are now residing in peace and quiet, after their long struggle, in the state of Illinois, where both are among the venerated citizens of the community in which they live. The wife's maiden name was Miss Melinda Jennings, and she was born and reared in Missouri, where the father lived before the Civil war, the wedding occurring in 1850. Not long after their marriage

they moved to Illinois, where they continued to reside until 1878, when they returned to Missouri to remain many years. They were farmers by occupation and successful in the industry, attending to every duty with care and fidelity, and rearing their family of eight children with the best light they had on the subject. Six of the children are living: Mary, wife of John Byler, of Illinois; Dr. Jesse E., of Macon; Fannie, wife of Elmer James, of Oklahoma; Annie, wife of Jesse Perkins, of Missouri; John, who is attending a medical college, and Arthur, a resident of Illinois.

Dr. Jesse E. Hyatt was reared and began his education at Huntsville, Missouri. He attended school also at Liberty, and after leaving that town matriculated at Kirksville Osteopathic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1901. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Macon, and here he has ever since lived and labored, building up a good practice and establishing himself firmly in the regard and good will of the community as an upright, progressive and public-spirited citizen.

It should be stated as an element in his development and training for the successful professional career in which he is now engaged that, previous to studying medicine, he taught school in Macon seventeen years. This gave him a knowledge of himself and others not easily acquired in any other way, which has been a potent factor for good in his subsequent life and activity. It should also be said that he has made his way in the world wholly by his own unaided efforts, having been of very moderate means in early life, with no one but himself to depend on for his advancement.

In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, primarily, but he is not a hide-bound partisan. He always seeks to help the best man to a position in the service of the people, particularly in local affairs. He has never sought or desired official station for himself, being wedded to his profession and finding in it enough to engage all his interest and employ all his faculties and time. He was married in 1889 to Miss Mattie L. Van Sickle, a native of Macon county. They have four children, Maud, Emory, Virgie and Gracie. The father's religious affiliation is with the Universalist church, and in fraternal relations he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has shown an intelligent interest in the enduring welfare of the community and at all times given his earnest and effective aid to every worthy undertaking designed to promote it. On every hand he is esteemed as an excellent citizen and a wise and capable professional man.

WILLIAM CARLSON SEARS.

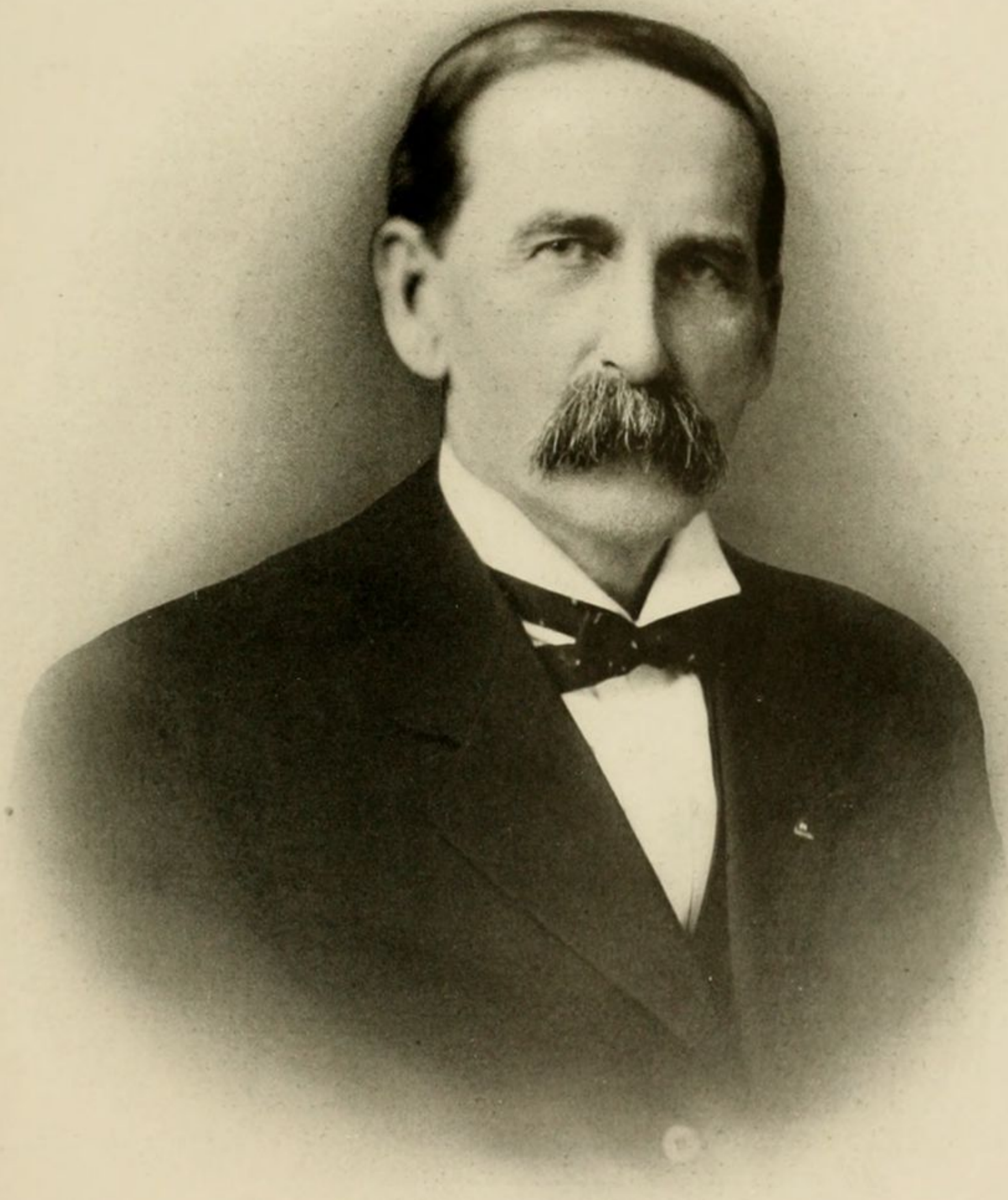
Among the younger business men of Macon none has a higher rank or is more entitled to respect and good will than William C. Sears, proprietor of the firm of W. C. Sears. Even in the short period of his activity in business circles in the city he has demonstrated that he is made of sterling stuff and imbued with the proper spirit of enterprise for a bustling and progressive community like that which his citizenship aids and adorns.

Mr. Sears is a native of Macon, where he was born on September 20, 1886, a son of the late William H. and Jennie (Thatcher) Sears, and a brother of Charles T. Sears, more extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He obtained his education in the schools of his native city and immediately after leaving school began a promising business career as a member of the mercantile firm of Sears & Sears, entering into partnership with his brother, with whom he is associated also in the management of theatrical work in connection with Blees' Theatre in Macon. He is sedulous in his attention to business and, while aiding in the mercantile and Thespian activities of the community, is, at the same time, building up a good reputation for himself.

In politics he adheres to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but he is not an active partisan, although zealous for the best interests of the country and its people. He does his part as a citizen with fidelity to his convictions, leaving to others the duty of steering the ship of state and caring for its cargo. On June 10, 1908, he was married to Miss Lillian English, who is, like himself, a native of the city of Macon and well known and highly esteemed by its residents.

WILLIAM J. BIGGS.

This eminent banker and influential financial potency of La Plata has been a resident of Missouri forty-three years, and during the whole of that period has been active in lines of endeavor which minister directly to the welfare of the people and help to build up the state in its industrial, mercantile and commercial power, some of them also bearing immediately and favorably on the mental and moral agencies at work in every community. He became an orphan by the death of his parents while he was yet a youth, the father's life ending when the son was fifteen years old and the mother's when he was seventeen. His career is, therefore, almost wholly the work of his own faculties and persistent industry in the use of inherited traits of character. For he combined



W. J. BIGGS

in his ancestry the sturdiness of England and the enterprise and resourcefulness of this country; and, in the American portion of it, the shrewdness, thrift and self-reliance of New England, with the courtliness and chivalric manhood of the South.

Mr. Biggs was born on January 24, 1846, at Alexandria, Ohio. His grandfather on the father's side came to this country from England and located in Maryland, where John Biggs, the father of William J., was born and reared. In his young manhood he followed his father's example and sought to broaden his prospects, increase his opportunities and enhance his fortunes by starting a career for himself in a new country, and he moved to Ohio, then, in large measure, still a wild domain of undeveloped possibilities. He located in Licking county, where he passed the remainder of his days industriously occupied with the development and improvement of his farm and the rearing of his children. In Ohio he met and married Miss Louise Atwood, a native of New Hampshire, and, like himself, a wanderer from her native heath, and in search of better opportunities for advancement in life. They became the parents of six children, all of whom grew to maturity and five of them are still living: Eli W., Maria L., Mary P., William J. and Delia. The father died in Ohio in 1861 and the mother in 1863, and their remains were laid to rest amid the scenes their labors had rendered more attractive in a rapidly progressing section, to whose improvement they had essentially contributed, and to which they had become warmly attached.

William J. Biggs reached man's estate in his native place and obtained his education in part in its district schools and in part at the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1866, when he was twenty years of age, he came to Missouri and found a new home in Macon county. He was a teacher in the public schools for a few years, then passed five as a clerk and salesman in a general store and as agent for an express company. In 1876 he was made assistant cashier in the La Plata Savings Bank, and four years later, having become a stockholder and director of that institution, he was elected its cashier, a position he has held with credit to himself and benefit to the bank and its patrons ever since. In the management of the bank his policy has been enterprising and progressive, but also prudent and conservative of the interests of its stockholders, officers and depositors. Nothing in the way of approved modern banking features and methods has escaped his attention or waited long for his adoption. But no element of speculation, however promising, has entered his plans at any time, and all wildcat schemes and glittering "get-rich-quick" allurements have been turned

down with relentless and immediate dismissal. His prudence and sedulous care in financial operations are proverbial, while his breadth of view and enterprise are just what the conditions and circumstances require for the best results in expanding the business of the bank and retaining the high place it has in public confidence and esteem.

In the affairs of the town, township and county Mr. Biggs takes an active and helpful interest, applying to them the same qualities of foresight, energy and breadth of view that have made him so successful in his private business. He is a cordial friend and a valuable aid to every worthy undertaking for advancing the interests or promoting the welfare of the people, and never shirks his portion of the burden involved. He served as a member of the school board for fifteen consecutive years, winning high praise for his intelligence, enterprise and discrimination in the discharge of his official dutes from the patrons and pupils of the schools and the public in general. In politics he is a Republican, but, while always active in the service of his party, he never allows partisan considerations to overbear his sense of duty and genuine concern for the welfare of the community in local campaigns. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, in which he is a Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. In February, 1878, Mr. Biggs was married to Miss Rosa Miller, who was born and reared in this county. They have two children, their daughters, Anna L., who is the wife of Leo W. McDavitt, and Bonnie B., who is now Mrs. Dr. Buckley of La Plata. Mr. Biggs has been eminently successful in all his undertakings and is regarded as one of the most substantial men in the township. He has also been faithful to every duty, public and private, and holds the rank throughout the county of a very prominent, influential and estimable citizen. All the members of the family enjoy universal esteem wherever they are known.

FRANK COLFAX THORNBURGH, M. D.

Like many other successful and progressive men in American history, who have dignified and adorned the professional walks of life, or reached eminence in public affairs, Dr. Frank Colfax Thornburgh, of the city of Macon, was prepared in part for his career by taking what may be called a post-graduate course in the great "university of the people" in this country. That is, after having himself enjoyed the benefits of a public school training, he brought them home to others by teaching school for a period of seven years, and thereby acquired a knowledge of human nature which has been of great serv-

ice to him, and which he could scarcely have acquired in any other way.

Dr. Thornburgh is a native of the state of Iowa and was born on December 4, 1868. His parents, Amos C. and Libby (Meeker) Thornburgh are natives, respectively, of Indiana and Vermont. They are still living and have their home at Unionville in this state. The father's life began at Salem, Indiana, in 1841. From that state he moved to Iowa and was occupied in farming until the beginning of the Civil war, when he joined the Union army and offered his life on the altar of his country for three years during that terrible conflict. He participated in seven great battles, facing death on every field, for his command was in the thick of the fight in each, but escaped unharmed.

After the war he returned to Iowa and again engaged in farming. In 1871 he became a resident of this state, locating in Putnam county and there continuing to till the soil for his livelihood, while his love of his fellows found expression in valuable service to them as a minister of the gospel. He is now living retired from all active pursuits and passing the evening of his days in the retrospect of a well spent life, during which he performed with fidelity and cheerfulness every duty whose call he heard and recognized. On December 26, 1867, he was married to Miss Libby Meeker, of Iowa, where he was then residing. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Dr. Frank C.; William B., a resident of Sedalia, Missouri; Hattie I., wife of James G. Grimes, of Kansas City; Effie Luella and Harley V. The father was very successful in all his undertakings and won his success and the general esteem in which he has been held wherever he has lived by his own merits and capacity.

Dr. Frank C. Thornburgh grew to manhood at Unionville, Missouri. He began his education in the public schools of that town and completed it in a three-years' course at the Kirksville Normal School. After leaving the institution at Kirksville he taught school seven years. In 1899 he matriculated at the Homœopathic College of Missouri, which is located in St. Louis, and from which he was graduated in 1904. Armed with his professional degree and his own self-reliance and readiness for any emergency, he at once began the practice of medicine at Unionville. But he deemed it advisable to seek a larger field of operation, and accordingly, in July of the same year, moved to Macon. In this city he has ever since been steadily engaged in general practice and by assiduous industry, close attention to business and skill in the application of his large and varied fund of professional knowledge, has built up a very extensive practice and won for himself a high place in the esteem and good will of the community.

In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He takes an active and serviceable interest in the affairs of his party, bears in every campaign his full share of the burden of work and responsibility, and aids in every way he can, both by wisdom in counsel and active efforts in the field, the cause in which he believes and to which he is devoted. In fraternal life he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In the organizations devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine he also takes an active interest, being a member of the State Medical Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was married in 1904 to Miss Losie Clark, who was born and reared in Missouri. Their home is a center of refined and gracious hospitality and all the bland amenities of life. Like his father, the Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he takes a great interest in all the work of the organization and gives every portion of it his active and intelligent support. He is also an active worker in the temperance cause and follows the teaching of the Bible in his practice and in all the walks of life.

JOHN WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Without the aid of fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances of any kind, but by steady application and the sensible and judicious use of his faculties in hard and unremitting toil, John William Thompson, one of the leading business men of Macon, has won his way in the world to his present position of consequence and public esteem. He is essentially the architect of his own fortune, and the work he has made of it is highly to his credit. In every field of activity to which he has been called he has met the claims of duty faithfully, though arduous labor, personal peril and even death itself might be in the stake, and has never shirked or turned his back upon the obstacle that confronted him, whatever it might happen to be.

Mr. Thompson was born on November 26, 1841, in Monroe county, this state, and is the son of Harvey and Sarah A. (Ballard) Thompson, the former a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and the latter of Lexington, Kentucky. The father was born on April 11, 1810, and became a resident of Missouri in 1832. He located at Marion City and later moved to Macon county, where he farmed and carried on a profitable mercantile business. He and his wife were the parents of seven sons and three daughters. Of these the following are living: John William; Richard A., of Ames, Oklahoma; Thomas J., of Gunnison, Colorado; Mattie E., of Kirksville, Missouri; Fannie E., wife of Dr.

William Watson, of Mound City, Missouri, and Robert Emmet, of Meeker, Colorado. Harvey P. died August 11, 1909.

The father was a contractor and builder, and pursued his chosen line of enterprise from his early manhood until his death. He was an early settler in this part of the state and built the first houses in the present city of Macon. He was also prominent in the public affairs of the community and rendered excellent service to the people for a number of years as a justice of the peace. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in religious affiliation.

John William Thompson was reared and educated in Randolph and Macon counties, Missouri, and reached the dawn of his manhood just when the long gathering storm of civil war burst upon the country with all its violence. In his young and enthusiastic vision the path of duty led to the field of conflict in defense of what he had been taught to believe the correct theory of government, and he joined the Confederate army in 1861. He served four years in the awful struggle, facing death on many a gory field, and finally saw the tattered banner under which he had fought go down in everlasting defeat. Among the leading engagements in which he took part were the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge and Baker's Creek and the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg. He was once made prisoner and then suffered the privations and hardships of close confinement for a period of seventeen months.

After the close of the war he returned to Macon and soon afterward went to Montana, where he remained nine years engaged in mining. In December, 1873, he came again to Macon, and for several years thereafter was employed by the firm of T. E. Sharpe & Co. in shipping leaf tobacco. In 1879 he began a four years' service as manager of a grain elevator in which he was also a stockholder. In 1888 he moved to Marceline, in this state, and engaged in the lumber business. The next year, however, he transferred the seat of his operations in this line to Macon. He continued dealing in lumber in that city until 1891, when he changed to the grocery trade, which he conducted until January, 1901. He then became general manager of the North Missouri Lumber Company, of Macon, and he is still acting in that capacity.

Mr. Thompson was married on June 27, 1876, to Miss Lida E. Hornback, of Macon. They have three children, their daughters, Eugenia E., who is the wife of P. A. Thomas, of Palmyra, Missouri; Nanny E. and Bernice H. The head of the house is an ardent Democrat in politics and always takes an active part in the campaigns of his party. He has served it well and wisely in counsel, most effectively in action and with

decided credit to himself and benefit to the people in official station, having been a member of the city council for four consecutive years and also a member of the board of public works. He is connected with the business of the community in a variety of ways, one of them being as a stockholder in the building and loan association. In religious faith he follows the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. But, while he is loyal to his church, he is not ostentatious in proclaiming the fact, or in any way intolerant toward the views of those who differ with him in religious opinions.

Mr. Thompson has been very successful in his undertakings and he owes his success to his own capacities and energies. He is regarded as one of the best and wisest business men of Macon county, and he has won this reputation by demonstrating in his career that he deserves it. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, also, and in this relation stands second to none, and for the same reason. He has met all the obligations of citizenship in a straightforward and manly manner, proving on all occasions that his interest in the community is earnest and is based on a high sense of duty and local patriotism.

CHARLES WILLIAM REAGAN, M. D.

The life of a country physician, always full of sacrifices and privation, is especially a destiny of hardship and trial on the frontier or in any new or undeveloped country. Climatic and other conditions increase and intensify his duties, and the very circumstances of the case render them much more difficult of performance than in older and more populous communities. Yet his life is one of the most useful to his kind, its value being augmented in proportion to the exactions laid upon it. He ministers directly to the relief of suffering humanity, and often when it has no other means of relief or assistance.

The early professional career of Dr. Charles W. Reagan, of Macon, is an apt and forcible illustration of this fact. He began his professional work in this part of the world at a time when the country was comparatively new and practically unsettled, and he was obliged to undergo all the hardships and privations of such a condition, and submit to all its exactions. But he bore his lot bravely and cheerfully, and in time secured the guerdon of his fidelity in the regard and good will of all the people, to say nothing of more material returns and the approval of his own conscience for the faithful and unremitting performance of his duty.

Dr. Reagan was born on June 30, 1856, in Audrain county, this state, and is the son of William A. and Agnes E. (Reid) Reagan, the

former a native of Georgia and the latter of Virginia. The father was born on June 13, 1830, and in 1853 moved to Missouri, where he gave his attention to farming. He was married on March 17, 1853, to Miss Agnes E. Reid, not long before he set his face toward the setting sun and journeyed to a new home amid its still almost primeval natural conditions. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Charles W., Nathaniel R., Mrs. Mamie E. How (a widow), and Dr. Sterling M., now a resident of Oregon.

Dr. Charles W. Reagan was reared in his native county and began his education in its public schools. Later he attended New Windsor college in the town of that name in Carroll county, Maryland. In 1882 he entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Macon county, where he continued it three years, then moved to Audrain county, in which he was an active practice nine years. At the end of that period he took up his residence and pursued his professional duties in the city of St. Louis for four years. In October, 1899, he settled in this county, making his home in the city of Macon, and here he has ever since resided and been in active practice.

In this community he has given close and careful attention to his calling, and at the same time has taken a zealous and helpful interest in the public affairs of the county, being among the foremost in every worthy undertaking for the advancement of the county and the welfare of its people. In 1907 he was appointed health officer of Macon county, a position in which he is still rendering excellent service and winning good opinions from all classes of the citizens for the efficiency and fidelity of his work. He is also physician to the county jail, and as health officer has charge of all cases of infectious and contagious diseases in the county.

Dr. Reagan's technical instruction and training at the State University did not complete his professional education. During the whole of his practice he has been a thoughtful student and reflective observer in the wide domain of medical science, and has also kept in touch with the most advanced thought and practical experience in connection with it by a diligent perusal of its literature. He has, in addition, mingled freely with his professional brethren and had intimate intercourse with them in the associations formed among them for the purpose. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, and counselor for the Tenth District for the Missouri State Medical Association for past four years, and takes an active part in the proceedings

of each, contributing to their discourses and drawing what information and inspiration he can from their deliberations.

In fraternal life the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1886 to Miss Maud Landree, who was born in Bloomington, Missouri. They have three children, their sons, Charles W., Jr., and Cody S., and their daughter, Agnes Lucille. Dr. Reagan has been eminently successful in his practice and has reached the first rank in his profession in this part of the country. He is looked upon as one of the leading and most representative men in the community and is held in the highest esteem in all parts of the county. Moreover, he has richly earned the laurels he so modestly wears, for he has, in all respects, been an exemplary citizen—an upright, serviceable, manly man.

OSCAR SANDUSKY.

Earnest and energetic from his youth in the stirring activities of life, whether as employe or employer, mechanic, merchant or general business man, faithful and true to every requirement in private life and official station, Oscar Sandusky, of Macon, has honestly won the esteem in which he is universally held and the place he occupies as one of the leading and most representative citizens of the community in which he lives.

He was born on January 31, 1871, in Sullivan, Indiana, and is a son of the late Samuel and Sarah A. (Knotts) Sandusky, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. At the age of six he came with his parents to Missouri, finding a home in Marion county, and there receiving his education and remaining until he reached the age of fifteen. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm for a time, then took up his residence in Kansas City, this state, where he was employed in various capacities for a time.

In 1886 he became a resident of Macon county, and for eleven years thereafter operated a barber shop on his own account. There were, however, aspirations and activities within him which cried aloud for larger affairs and more fruitful opportunities, and in due time he yielded to them. In 1905 he formed a partnership with T. E. Wisdom to engage in the real estate, loan and insurance business, which continued until 1909. He also conducted a grocery establishment under the firm name of Sandusky & Co. The success which followed his entrance into the mercantile field has fully justified his faith in making the change and demonstrated that the voice of nature, in selecting the occupations of men, if properly interpreted, should always be heeded.

Mr. Sandusky has risen to the first rank among the business men of the county, and has won the place by his own capacity, energy and acumen, without any favors of fortune or adventitious circumstances. His success, which has been pre-eminent, is all his own and all the more creditable to him on that account.

But his achievements in mercantile pursuits are not the only factors in his general popularity and the high respect in which he is held. He has at all times taken a very active interest in the affairs of the county, and been foremost in the promotion of every commendable enterprise for its advancement and the good of its people. No work of public improvement and no effort for the enlargement of the moral, mental or educational forces of the community has ever gone without his active aid or been left without the benefit of his influence and wise counsel.

His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and in the service of that organization he has for many years been diligent and zealous to the full extent of his powers. In 1900 he was elected treasurer of Macon county, filling the office with great acceptability and fidelity until 1904. Since 1905 he has been county committeeman of his political party and as such has been one of the most forceful potencies in conducting the affairs of the party. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, the Modern Woodmen and the Court of Honor.

In June, 1894, he was married to Miss Mary M. Weakley, a resident of Macon. They have two children, Mionette, who is thirteen years old, and Robert Oscar, who has reached the age of five. Their home is a center of genial and refined hospitality and an exemplification of every domestic and social virtue.

SAMUEL SANDUSKY.

The life story of this estimable man, who dignified and adorned the citizenship of his country by usefulness and manly industry in three of its great commonwealths, is full of interest at every period from the dawn of his manhood to the close of his suggestive and instructive career. True, it is, in the main, an oft-told tale, especially in the middle and western sections of the land, but it has individual and personal features which give it special distinctiveness and importance.

Mr. Sandusky was born in Missouri when the whole of what now forms one of the great and progressive states of the American union was almost an unbroken wilderness, not yet aroused from its sleep of ages by the voice of American progress, and when its people were

obliged to undergo all the perils and hardships of pioneer life. But he was a worthy representative of the hardy and enduring race to which he belonged and the heroic time in which his life began.

At an early age he removed with his parents to Sullivan county, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. That state was also, during his boyhood and youth, a frontier locality and still very largely undeveloped. So that he entered at once upon the trying duties to which he had been born, and continued in the discharge of them almost until his earthly career ended.

In 1849, when the golden music of California enraptured all lands and peoples with its seductive charms, he joined the argonauts who crossed the plains to the promising Eldorado of the period, and became one of the heroic band of courageous adventurers whom history has embalmed in the significant and poetic name of "The Forty-Niners." He remained in California until 1854, when he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Knotts, a native of Indiana, who is still living and has her home in the state in which her life began. They became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living.

In 1877 the family moved to Missouri, locating in Marion county, where it remained until 1885. In that year the parents, with the children who were still at home, took up their residence in this county, where they continued farming, the industry in which they had engaged in Marion county. By thrift and industry they made their way in the world, and by the uprightness, consistency and usefulness of their daily walk among the people they won the confidence and high regard of all who became acquainted with them. They performed with fidelity every duty to which they were called, and exhibited at all times the freedom of intercourse with an open-handed hospitality toward all comers for which the West has ever been noted.

The father passed away, esteemed by the whole community in which he lived and deeply mourned by hosts of friends who admired and revered him. The children who are living are: John F., a resident of Spokane, Washington; Samantha, wife of T. B. Springer of Sullivan county, Indiana; Ella, wife of T. E. Wyne of Sullivan, in the same county; Alice, wife of John Claggett, also a resident of Indiana; Charles W., who lives in Quincy, Illinois; Murray E., treasurer of Macon county, Missouri; Oscar, who lives in this county and is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work; Katherine, wife of Finley Pugh of Sullivan, Indiana; Louise, wife of George A. Davis of Kansas City,

Missouri; and Nannie P., wife of Edward Thompson, also of Kansas City, Missouri.

In politics the father was a firm and faithful Democrat. In fraternal life he was a member of the Masonic Order; and in religious affiliation he was allied with the Southern Methodist church. Exemplifying throughout his career the best traits of sturdy and upright American citizenship, meeting with self-reliance and independence every proper claim on his time and faculties and dealing with all men in strict accordance with the Golden Rule, his life is an example to all who know of it, and his memory is warmly cherished by all who knew him. He lived in the stirring times and bravely he met their responsibilities. He dwelt amid the scenes and activities of peaceful industries, and diligently he took his part and performed his duty in connection with them. In every situation he was a strong, resourceful and manly man, without ostentation in his daily life, but without fear in any crisis.

THOMAS D. THOMAS, JR.

Mr. Thomas is recognized as one of the alert and progressive business men of the younger generation in his native city and county and is essentially and deeply loyal as a citizen of the county and state in which it has been his to attain a large measure of success in connection with practical commercial and industrial activities and in which his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Thomas D. Thomas, Jr., was born in Bevier, this county, on the 24th of November, 1869, and is a son of Thomas D. Thomas, Sr. of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the sketch at hand. Mr. Thomas is indebted to the public schools of Bevier for his early educational training, and after leaving school he was associated with his father in the work and management of the farm, located in Callao township, about four miles west of Bevier and comprising 115 acres. He continued to be actively indentified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing for a period of about fifteen years, at the expiration of which he located in the city of Bevier, where he became one of the interested principals in the firm of A. D. Thomas & Company, which conducts one of the largest and most successful general merchandise establishments in the county, and with this concern he has since been actively identified, maintaining a status as one of the liberal and enterprising merchants of his native place. Though he has had no predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Thomas is found enlisted as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican

party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the First Congregational church of Bevier. In a fraternal way he is identified with the local organization of the Knights of Pythias.

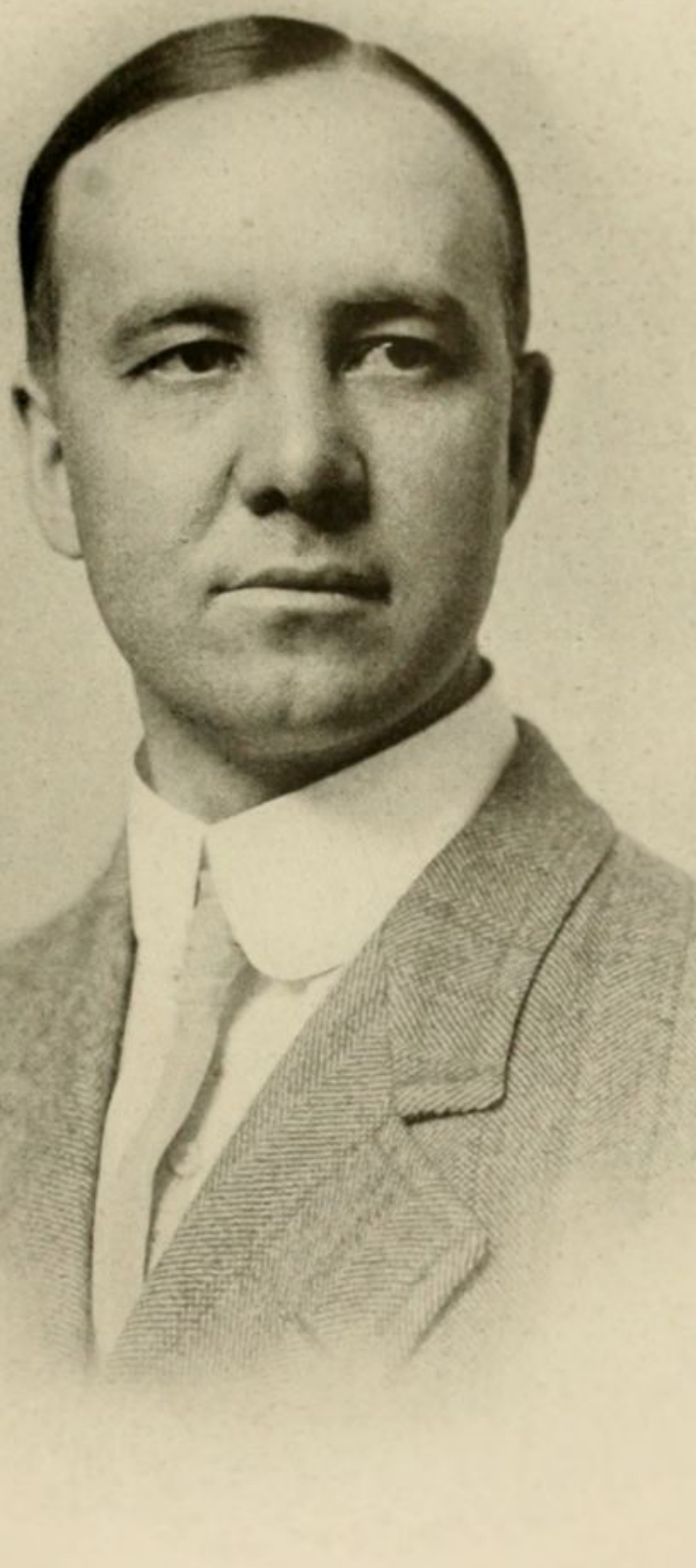
On the 21st of March, 1894, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Elva M. Pillers, of Callao, this county, in which she was born and reared, and of their four children three are living: Ralph, Verbena and Wendell.

OTHO F. MATTHEWS.

This gentleman, who was recently elected mayor of the city of Macon by a majority of 250 votes over his Republican opponent, although the city is normally Republican by a majority of 80 to 100, is a native of the city and has passed the whole of his life to this time, except during his absence while attending school, among its people. The electorate of the city, therefore, sustained his candidacy with full knowledge of his character and record, and on these they impressively placed the stamp of their approval.

Mr. Matthews was born in Macon on May 21, 1875, and is just thirty-five years old. He is a son of Judge R. S. Matthews, a sketch of whose life will be found in this work, and reference to it is made for the earlier history of the family. He was educated in the schools of Macon, being graduated from the high school in 1890. He then attended the University of Missouri two years, and afterward the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B., with the class of 1896. Having selected the law as his profession, he bagan the study of it in his father's office, and in September, 1897, was admitted to the bar through an examination conducted by Judge Andrew Ellison.

After his admission to the bar he at once formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of R. S. Matthews & Son, and as a member of this firm he has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of law ever since. In 1904 he was a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, but was defeated at the primary election. But his defeat in his first attempt to secure an office in the service of the people had no effect on his devotion to his party or his ardor in its service except to increase them. He has been a life-long Democrat, and even before the dawn of his manhood was an earnest and effective worker for the success of his political organization. His attitude in this respect has never wavered, and his party work has been highly appreciated by both the leaders of his party and its rank and file, his effectiveness as a campaigner being universally admitted.



OTHO F MATTHEWS

Mr. Matthews also takes an active interest and a leading part in the fraternal and social life of the community. He is a prominent member of the Order of Elks and belongs to other organizations of worth which are promotive of intellectual, moral and social interests among the people. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, and is one of the trustees and the treasurer of the Presbyterian board of the McGee Presbytery.

In the local affairs of the city of Macon Mr. Matthews has taken a warm and serviceable interest from his youth, and since he became a man and voter he has been at the front in every movement for the advancement of the city that commended itself to his judgment. This activity in behalf of the city's welfare, and the knowledge of its needs which he has displayed therein for years gave him a great hold on the confidence and regard of its people as one of its best and most judicious friends, and this fact counted strongly in his favor in the late municipal election, in which, as has been noted, he reversed long standing party majorities and led all candidates of his party, past and present, in the vote he received as a candidate for the mayoralty of the city. He was swept into the office, in fact, on a tidal wave of public confidence and enthusiasm, which is a strong testimonal to his public spirit and his private worth. And his past record in every relation in life fully justifies the confidence of the people which elected him and the high expectations they have of his uprightness, breadth of view and strict adherence to the best interests of the community in the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. Matthews was married on December 25, 1901, to Miss Mary Alby Anderson, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Anderson, who for years represented the First Missouri district in the congress of the United States and was widely known as a distinguished lawyer and orator. She is the daughter of William R. Anderson, one of the leading lawyers of Palmyra and a niece of the late Rufus Anderson of Hannibal in this state. Mrs. Matthews is a lady of talent and high culture in literary maters. Many products of her facile and graceful pen have won reputation for her and brought her high approval in public opinion and the press. One in particular is her novel entitled "Love vs. Law," which was very extensively sold throughout the country and received hosts of very favorable notices in the newspapers and literary magazines. She is in addition a member of the bar, and before her marriage served with ability as city attorney of Palmyra. She is also a member of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a lady of the highest social rank in Macon, and wherever else the people have knowledge of her she is held in the highest esteem.

AUSTIN A. CLYMANS.

Until the death of his honored brother, the late William A. Clymans, to whom a memorial tribute is dedicated on other pages of this work, the subject of this sketch was associated with him in the grocery business which he has since conducted in an individual way, being numbered among the representative merchants and influential citizens of the flourishing little city of Bevier, where he has maintained his home since 1891.

Austin A. Clymans was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of August, 1849, and was reared and educated in the old Keystone state, where his parents, Robert and Susanna (Woods) Clymans, passed their entire lives. As a young man the subject of this review became identified with railroad interests in his native state, where he also taught in the common schools for a time. He learned the blacksmith trade under the able direction of his father, and followed the same as a vocation for a number of years. He continued his residence in Pennsylvania until the year of 1891, when he came to Missouri and joined his elder brother, the late William A. Clymans, in the grocery business in Bevier. Since the death of his brother, in 1905, he has successfully continued the enterprise, and his establishment is one of the best of its kind in the city, catering to a large and representative patronage. Mr. Clymans has made judicious and extensive investments in local real estate, and in this connection is the owner of a number of valuable business buildings in Bevier. He is a stockholder of the State Bank of Bevier, and as a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited, taking a lively interest in all that touches and advances the general welfare of his home city and county. In politics he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and in 1890, while residing at Fulton county, Pennsylvania, he served as United States census enumerator. He has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past quarter of a century, and in the same his affiliation is now with Fort Littleton Lodge, No. 484, of Fort Littleton, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and they are held in high esteem in the community with whose best social interests and activities they have closely identified themselves.

In the year 1879 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clymans to Miss Virginia Wagner, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where their marriage occurred. Concerning the children of this union the following brief record is consistently entered: Susan is a successful

and popular teacher in the public schools of the state of Kansas, and is at present (1909) located in Whiting, that state; Clarence is employed by the Smith, McCord & Townsend Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, this state; Almina is a popular teacher in the public schools of Bevier; and Harriet is attending the home schools, being thirteen years of age at the time of this writing. Capitola a teacher of this county is now at home.

WILLIAM A. CLYMANS.

In the civic and industrial affairs of Macon county the late William A. Clymans played an important part during the many years of his residence here, and he was honored as one of the substantial business men and sterling citizens of the county. He passed the closing years of his life in the city of Bevier, where he died on the 10th of August, 1905, and where he is held in gracious memory by all who were familiar with his generous and worthy life and well directed service as one of the world's workers.

Mr. Clymans was a scion of one of the old and honored families of the Old Keystone state of the Union, and was one of its native sons. He was born in Bedford, now Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1839 and was a son of Robert and Susanna (Woods) Clymans, both of whom were likewise natives of Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives and where the father long followed the sturdy trade of blacksmith. Of the ten children in the family only two are now living, Almira, who is the wife of Thomas L. Marshall of Whiting, Kansas; and Austin A., of Bevier, Missouri. Robert Clymans died in 1889 and his cherished and devoted wife passed to the life eternal in April, 1891.

William A. Clymans, the subject of this memoir, secured his educational discipline in the schools of his native state, and that he made good use of his scholastic opportunities is evident when recognition is taken of the fact that for several years he was a successful and popular teacher in the common schools of his native commonwealth. He tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Union at the time of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1864, as a member of Company H,Two Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and having been appointed as clerk at department headquarters, in which capacity he continued to serve until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. As a youth he had learned the blacksmith trade under the direction of his father, and after the termination of his army service he removed to the state of Michigan, where he was employed at his trade for a time. In 1868 Mr. Clymans came to Missouri and located

in the village of Clarence, Shelby county, whence the later removed to Bevier, with whose business and civic interests he was thereafter identified until his death. Upon taking up his residence in Bevier Mr. Clymans engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued about one year, at the expiration of which he established himself in the general-merchandise business, in which he continued for a number of years, being one of the leading merchants of the town and controlling a representative trade, based upon adequate service and upon popular appreciation of his sterling integrity and honor. He was a stockholder and director of the State Bank of Bevier.

In politics Mr. Clymans gave a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, in the promotion of which he took a lively interest. He served as justice of the peace for more than twenty years, and this indicates most emphatically the confidence reposed in him by the people of the community. He was also a school director for many terms. Deeply appreciative of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, he was affiliated with Bloomington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in Bevier, and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of this city. The maiden name of his wife was Harriet Strunk, she was a widow when he married her, and she too was a native of Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized in 1862. They became the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased, and Mrs. Clymans was summoned to eternal rest in 1889. Mr. Clymans' brother, Austin A., was associated with him in business at Bevier and is the subject of an individual sketch elsewhere in this volume.

JOHN F. RICHARDS.

A representative of one of the honored families of Macon county, which has been his home from the time of his nativity, John Franklin Richards is well upholding the prestige of the name he bears and is one of the essentially representative farmers and stock-growers of the county, besides which he is vice-president of the State Bank of Bevier and is known as one of the substantial business men of this favored section of the state. For detailed mention concerning the life of his honored father, the late John Richards, reference may be made to the special memoir to the latter appearing on other pages of this work.

John Franklin Richards was born in Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, on the 23rd of September, 1866, and was here reared to maturity, having early begun to assist in the work of his father's farm and having been afforded the advantage of the well conducted public schools

of the village of Bevier, which is now incorporated as a city. He has continued to be actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during his entire business career, and in this important field of enterprise he has been exponent of the most advanced scientific methods and the most progressive policy, so that his success has been on a parity with the splendid forces and energies he has brought to bear. He maintains his home in Bevier and his fine homestead farm, comprising 390 acres, is located about one-half mile south of this city, in Bevier township, being a portion of the fine landed estate accumulated by his father. Mr. Richards is one of the principal stockholders of the State Bank of Bevier and is a valued member of its directorate as well as its vice-president, of which latter position he has been incumbent since 1901.

In politics, though never a seeker of official preferment of any description, Mr. Richards is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor; he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife holds membership in the Welsh Congregational church of Bevier, being actively identified with its work.

On the 23rd of September, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Richards to Miss Jennie A. Davis, who was born in Wales and who was a child at the time of her parents' immigration to America. She is the daughter of Edward A. and Ann (Jones) Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have one child, John Franklin, Jr., who was born on the 16th of December, 1897.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The late John Richards long maintained his home is Macon county and he left upon its history the record of a well ordered and beneficent life. He did his share in the development and civic progress of the county, was one of its extensive and essentially representative farmers, and was a man who ever merited and received the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He achieved success and independence through his own efforts and his loyalty to the land and state of his adoption was ever of the most insistent type. He died on his fine homestead farm, in Bevier township, this county, on the 28th of June, 1898, and in his passing away the county lost one of its most valued and honored citizens,—a man whose character represented those high ideals that are the best and most enduring in the scheme of human thought and action.

John Richards was a scion of a long line of sturdy Welsh ancestors

and was himself a native of the southern part of Wales, having been born on the Rhyw farm, near Buillt, Radnorshire, on the 14th of October, 1818, so that at the time of his demise he lacked only a few months of being eighty years of age. His parents passed their entire lives in Wales. In the schools of his native land John Richards secured his early educational training and when he was eighteen years of age he located at Dowlais, South Wales, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Watkins. He became one of the substantial citizens and influential business men of that section, having been for nineteen years contractor in the working of the Cwmbargaed coal mine.

In 1862 Mr. Richards came with his family to America and he first located in Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm near Ogdensburg, that state, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he sold his farm and came to Missouri. He made Macon County his destination and here he purchased a farm, in Bevier township, eventually adding to its area until he had a fine landed estate of 390 acres. His energy, progressiveness and excellent business judgment enable him to attain a high degree of success in connection with his farming and stock-growing operations, and he finally gained precedence as one of the leading representatives of the agricultural industry in Macon county. He made substantial improvements on his homestead, including the erection of excellent buildings, and he was a man of too broad intellectuality and too generous and noble spirit to hedge himself in with mere personal advancement, having ever shown a deep interest in all that tended to conserve the material and civic advancement of the county and the moral and educational progress of its people. His first wife died in 1878, at Rome, New York, where they had maintained their home for a brief interval, and of the thirteen children of this union, five attained to years of maturity. The second wife of Mr. Richards died in 1885, leaving no children, and in 1887 was solemnized his marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Thom, who died in November, 1906. No children were born of the third union.

John Richards was a thorough, practical and progressive business man, and his clear judgment, his promptness, uprightness and decisive action in connection with his business affairs gained to him a large measure of success in temporal affairs, so that he became one of the wealthiest and most successful farmers of the county, while he so ordered his course in all its relations as to retain the inviolable respect and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Richards was a man of specially deep and sincere religious convictions, and few men in secular life have had a broader and more intimate knowledge of the Bible. For many

years he was a most zealous worker in the Sunday school and in other departments of religious enterprise, and he was a most earnest and devout member of the Welsh Congregational church. Of the five children who attained to maturity two are now deceased—Anna, who became the wife of John J. Jones and who died in 1871; and Hon. David D. Richards, who was a distinguished citizen of Macon county, which he represented in the legislature in 1885-87 and who died in 1889. The surviving children are: Thomas, who is a successful business man of the city of Butte, Montana; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Benjamin Howell, of Rock Springs, Wyoming; and John F., of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this volume. Mr. Richards was a Republican in his political proclivities, and while he ever took an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day he was never a seeker of public office. He was, nevertheless, a man of influence in his community, and every worthy measure and enterprise projected for the general well-being of his township and county found in him a liberal and ready supporter. He made his life count for good in all its relations and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of those who have been numbered among the sterling and valued citizens of Macon county.

LUTHER W. RYALS.

This representative business man and honored citizen of Bevier has passed the major portion of his life in Macon county and is a son of the late William Ryals.

Luther W. Ryals was born in Randolph county, Missouri, and in 1856 his parents removed to Macon county, where he was reared to maturity and where he gained his earlier educational discipline in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, for two years. After leaving this institution he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and utilization by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which connection he was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native state for a period of four years. In 1882 he located in the village of Callao, Macon county, where he was associated with F. Theodore Mayhew in the general merchandise business for three years, at the expiration of which period, in 1885, he became traveling representative for the Brogher, Force & Goodhuyer Hat Company, of St. Louis, with which important concern he continued for the long interval of fourteen years, within which he gained a high reputation as a successful and popular salesman and formed a wide and representative acquaintance throughout the extended trade territory which he covered.

He became a stockholder of the company and retained his interest in the same until 1899, when he disposed of his stock and located in the little city of Bucklin, Missouri, where he entered into partnership with Joseph Claybrook in the general mercantile business. This alliance continued for four years, at the expiration of which Mr. Ryals purchased the interest of Mr. Claybrook who died that year, and in 1904 he associated himself with Thomas D. Thomas in the same line of enterprise in the thriving little city of Bevier, where he has since continued to be identified with the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Ryals & Thomas. The well equipped and admirably stocked establishment of the firm is one that controls a large and substantial trade and the interested principals are known as progressive and liberal business men and public-spirited citizens,—well worthy of the unqualified esteem in which they are held in this community.

In politics Mr. Ryals has been a loyal and zealous supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and has been active in its work in a local way. He has been the candidate of his party for the offices of county clerk and county recorder, but met defeat in each instance, with the remainder of the party ticket in the county. In the spring of 1909 he was elected a member of the city council of Bevier, and he has proved a most valuable and popular member of this municipal body, in which he has made every possible effort to conserve good governmental policies and to further the general interests of his home city. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights & Ladies of Security.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ryals to Miss Clela Claybrook, who was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of the late Joseph Claybrook, an honored citizen of this section of the state. Of the two children of this union one is living, Ray, who was born on the 22nd of September, 1890, and who is now associated with his father in business.

JAMES F. WILLIAMS.

James Franklin Williams, one of the representative business men and popular citizens of Bevier, where he is engaged in the jewelry business, is a native of West Virginia and was ushered into the world at a time when that commonwealth was enduring the ravages of the Civil war. He was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, in the year 1862 and is a son of Isaac and Martha (Shahan) Williams, both of whom were born in West Virginia, which was then an integral portion of the Old Dominion state. They came to Missouri in 1870 and took

up their residence in Macon county, where the father was for a number of years engaged in farming, after which he conducted a meat market in Bevier, where he continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred in 1884. Of his four children two are living, the subject of this sketch being the younger and Isaac Richard being a resident of Bevier, where he is engaged in mining. The mother is still living and is now the wife of John Bundion, of Callao. Isaac Williams was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and took an active part in the promotion of the party cause, though he never sought or held public office. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and he ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

James Franklin Williams was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal to Missouri and he was reared to manhood in Macon county. His educational training was secured in the public schools of the old town of Bloomington, and after leaving school he became associated with his father in the meat-market business in Bevier. He continued the business individually after the death of his father, but in 1887 disposed of the same and established himself in the jewelry business, in connection with which he opened and conducted a barber shop. The latter department of the enterprise he sold in 1907, since which time he has continued the jewelry business, in which he has a large and substantial trade, based upon fair and honorable dealings and also upon his unreserved personal popularity. His well equipped store is one of the well equipped and attractive retail establishments of the thriving little city of Bevier and he is one of its popular and progressive business men and essentially public-spirited citizens. His success represents the results of his own efforts and is well merited. Mr. Williams has marked inventive ability and has given no little time and attention to the devising of various practical devices. He is the inventor and patentee of a device which provides for the facile and instantaneous detaching of a horse from vehicle and is developing several other valuable inventions of his own.

In politics Mr. Williams is aligned as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, but the honors and emoluments of political office have not appealed to him in the least. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is found arrayed as an enthusiastic devotee of sports afield and afloat, and his chief recreation is found

through the medium of fishing and hunting, in both of which lines he has shown not a little prowess.

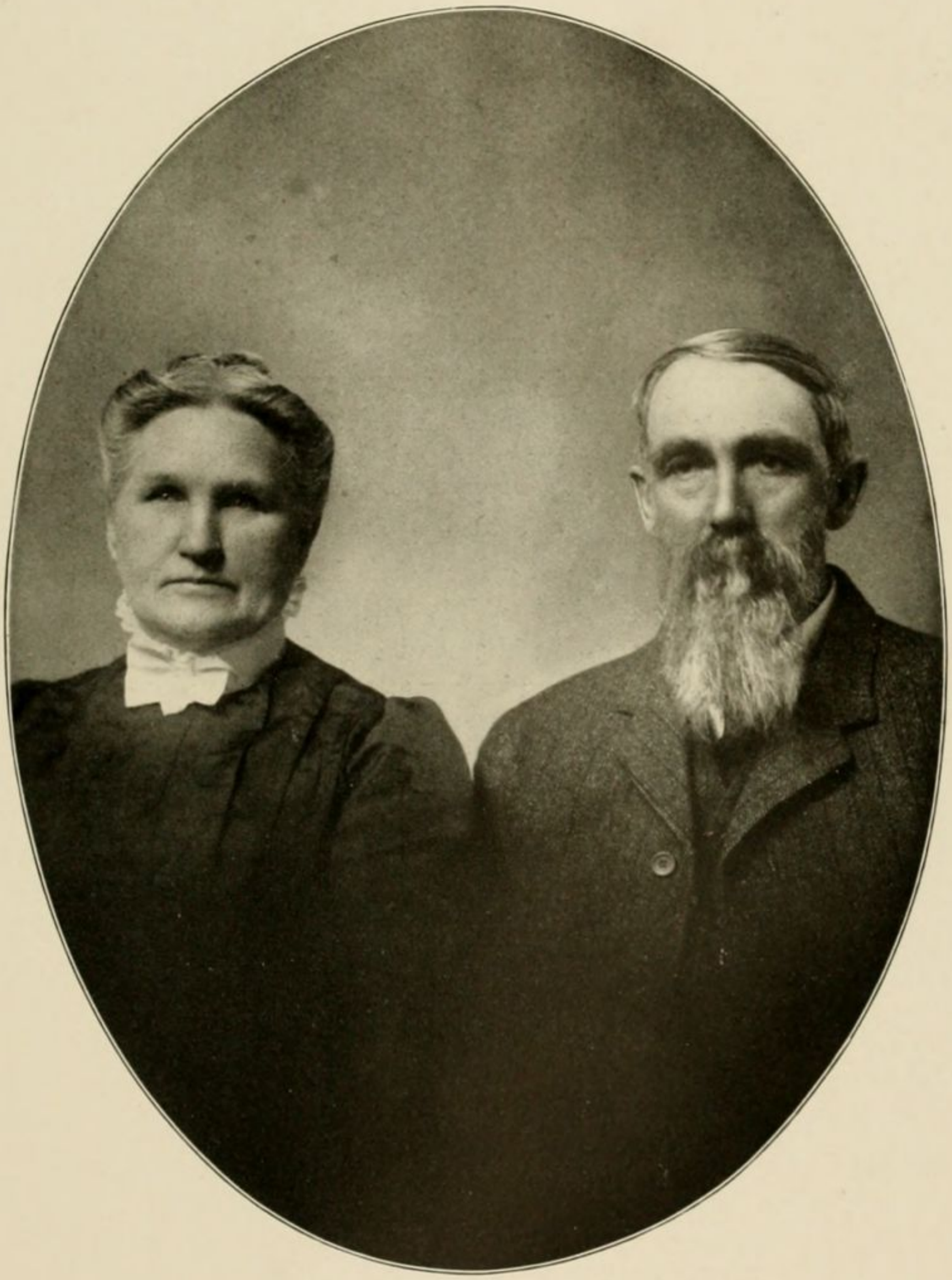
In the year 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Sallie E. Grimes, who was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of the late Paul C. Grimes, a prosperous farmer of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of three children, none of whom attained to years of maturity.

DELOSS H. BABBITT.

The life story briefly recorded in the following paragraphs contain a strong leson for the young men of the country and presents an example that is well worthy of their close imitation. It should be a stimulus to the hesitating, a comfort to the struggling and an incitement to the daring. For it shows what thrift, enterprise and breadth of view, closely applied to agricultural pursuits in this state and county, on which Nature has lavished a bountiful share of her best gifts with free-handed generosity, bestowing fertility of soil, a favorable and delightful climate, and immense volume and variety of productiveness, can accomplish even in one generation of human life, and under circumstances largely adverse and troublesome.

Deloss H. Babbitt, who is now one of the leading farmers and most public spirited and enterprising citizens of Lingo township, came to Missouri in 1866 with almost nothing but his health, energy and unconquerable determination to win out in the struggle for advancement. He had these faculities, and he used them. He had also good judgment, and he applied it. He had, moreover, confidence in himself, and this has been his sheet anchor in every storm that has assailed him. He came to this county a young man aged twenty-three, but his fiber had been tested and his temper proven in the stern arbitrament of the battlefield, on which, in the front rank of unrolling columns, he faced death every moment, and displayed the qualities of head and heart that have been the groundwork and foundation of his success in the pursuits of peaceful industry.

Mr. Babbitt was born on January 23, 1843, in Wyoming county, New York, and is a son of Harry and Rebecca (Gray) Babbitt, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Rhode Island. The father passed his boyhood and youth in his native state, then moved to the state of New York, where he passed the remainder of his days, energetically engaged in farming until his death in 1843. Three children were born in the family of whom the interesting subject of this memoir is the only one now living. He obtained all the scholastic



MR. AND MRS. DELOSS H. BABBITT

training for which he had opportunity in the district schools near his home in Wyoming county, New York, and ably and devotedly assisted his widowed mother on the farm until 1862. In October of that year he was moved by his love for the Union to go into the army in its defense, and enlisted in Company K, Ninth New York cavalry, under the command of Colonel Nichols. Mr. Babbitt served to the end of the war and was mustered out near Winchester, Virginia, in June, 1865. His regiment was a part of one of the great fighting corps of the federal army and was most of the time during the terrible conflict in the very heart of the contest. He took part in the battles of Berryville and Goose Run, Virginia, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Wiliamsport, Boonsboro and Funkstown, Maryland, Yellow Water and Culpepper, Virginia, and numerous minor engagements.

After the war Mr. Babbitt returned to his New York home and remained there until the spring of 1866. He then came to Missouri and settled in Lingo township, this county, where he has ever since resided and been energetically and very successfully engaged in farming and raising stock. Soon after his arrival in this locality he bargained for 120 acres of railroad land, on which he obligated himself to make small payments every year. His industry and thrift enabled him to meet his obligations promptly and also forge ahead with accelerating progress. He now owns 1475 acres of fine land, with all but sixty acres under cultivation, and feeds 150 to 200 head of various kinds of cattle every year. He cares for his stock with every consideration of their comfort and condition, looking always to the best results, and he sends them to the markets in such a prime state that his out-put stands at the head of the list with the dealers and brings the highest prices, every precaution being taken to keep its reputation up to the high mark it has reached and held for long years.

With a mind as active, a public spirit as broad and an energy as intense as he possesses, it was inevitable that Mr. Babbitt should become a potential influence in everything connected with the advance and improvement of the locality of his home, wherever that might be. He has taken a leading part in the affairs of his township and county for many years, rendering long and valued service to the people as road overseer and school director, and giving his active, and effective practical aid to every undertaking he has deemed helpful to the people and contributory to the general weal. Although a pronounced Republican in national politics, he is not a partisan in reference to local interests, but works for their promotion without regard to party considerations.

On March 17, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Beale, who was born in this county in 1853 and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Beale long prominent residents of the county. Five of the six children born of this union are living: Anna, the wife of Wiliam Burrows of Grand Junction, Colorado; Bessie, the wife of N. D. Stephenson of Marceline, Missouri; and Edna, Jennie and Della, all of whom are living at home with their parents. The family is prominent in the social life of the county, and all its members are held in the highest esteem wherever they are known. They meet all the obligations of duty with fidelity and by the examples they give stimulate others to do the same.

IVY G. MAYHEW.

This representative business man of the thriving little city of Bevier is a son of the late F. Theodore Mayhew, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this volume, so that a further review of the family history is not demanded in the present sketch. Ivy G. Mayhew is continuing with success the general merchandise business in which he was associated with his honored father until the death of the latter, and he is recognized as one of the alert and progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of his native county.

Mr. Mayhew was born on the homestead farm of his father, in this county, on the 28th of March, 1870. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools. After leaving school he became a clerk in a general merchandise store in the village of Callao, Macon county, where he was thus engaged for a period of six years, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in Bevier, where he became associated with his father in the mercantile business, in which he has since continued, being sole proprietor of the business since the demise of his father. He is enterprising and progressive, has a well appointed and well stocked establishment, and controls a large and substantial trade, which is drawn from the excellent territory normally tributary to Bevier. His careful and honorable business methods and genial personality have gained to him the unqualified esteem of the people of his native county, where he enjoys unalloyed popularity. Though never active in the field of practical politics he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. He is affiliated with Callao Lodge, No. 326, Knights of Pythias.

On the 26th of April, 1899, Mr. Mayhew was united in marriage to Miss Susie A. Taylor, who like himself is a native of Macon county,

being a daughter of Daniel Taylor, a successful farmer of Callao township. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew have one child, Theodore D., who was born on the 22nd of November, 1906.

GEORGE N. DAVIS.

The legal profession in Macon county has as one of its able and popular representatives George Newton Davis, who is engaged in active general practice as an attorney and counselor in the thriving little city of Macon, where his marked success stands as the most effective voucher for his ability and his devotion to his profession.

Mr. Davis is a native son of Missouri, having been born at Marshall, the judicial center and metropolis of Saline county, on the 26th of November, 1876. His father, Judge Samuel Davis, was likewise born in Marshall and is a scion of one of the old and honored families of this commonwealth. He was reared to maturity in his native town, in whose schools he secured his early training, which was supplemented by a course of study in Kemper Family School, now known as Kemper Military Academy, at Boonville, Missouri. After leaving school Judge Davis took up the study of law under the direction of Judge John P. Strother, of Marshall, and in due course of time he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar. He initiated his professional work in his native place and he has long held prestige as one of the able legists and jurists of the state, and also as a citizen of prominence and influence. He has ever accorded a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and has rendered yeoman service in its behalf. In 1877 he was elected to represent Saline county in the state legislature, and at the expiration of his term was chosen as his own successor, having proved one of the resourceful and loyal legislators of the state and having done all in his power to further and foster the interests of its people as a whole. In 1879 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Saline county, and of this office he continued incumbent for two terms. In 1899 he was elected to the bench of the circuit court and he has since presided in this tribunal, in which connection he has shown great discrimination and judicial acumen in the handling of the causes presented before him, and few of his decisions have met with reversal by the superior courts. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Marshall, where they still maintain their home.

As a young man Judge Davis was united in marriage to Miss Julia S. Newton, who was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, from which state she came with her parents to Missouri when she was a child.

Of the four children of this union, George N., subject of this sketch, is the only one living.

After attending the public schools of his native place George N. Davis was matriculated, in 1889, in the academy of Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, Missouri, and in the college proper in 1893, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Upon leaving college Mr. Davis began reading law under the able preceptorship of his honored father, and in 1898 he was duly admitted to the bar of his native county. At the advice of his father, and in harmony with his own wishes, he decided to fortify himself more fully for the work of his chosen profession, and with this end in view he was matriculated, in October, 1898, in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to his home city of Marshall, where he became associated with Joshua F. Babee, under the firm name of Davis & Babee, and where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1902, when he transferred his residence and professional headquarters to the city of Macon, where he has since practiced his profession and where he has gained distinctive success and precedence as one of the able and aggressive younger members of the bar of Macon county. Soon after locating in Macon he was appointed official court stenographer for the second judicial circuit, and he still retains this position. In 1904 he was associated in practice with William Van Cleve, under the firm name of Davis & Van Cleve.

In political matters Mr. Davis clings to the faith in which he was reared, and he is found arrayed as an uncompromising advocate of the generic principles for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He has been active in the work of his party and is vice-president for the first congressional district of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which has close affiliation with the Missouri Democratic state central committee. In a fraternal way Mr. Davis is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being one of the popular members of the lodge in Macon, and he also holds membership in the Sigma Nu College fraternity.

On the 24th of March, 1909, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Helen D. Mason, who was born in Kentucky, but who was reared and educated in Marshall, Missouri, where her father, George L. Mason, was engaged in farming, being one of the influential citizens of Saline

county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are popular in the best social life of their home city and they find the relations here altogether pleasing.

JOHN D. WATKINS, D. D. S.

Modern dentistry represents both a science and a mechanic art and among those who have attained to distinctive success in its practice and who are exponents of the most advanced methods and manipulations in both the laboratory and operative departments is Dr. Watkins, who is engaged in successful practice in his native city of Bevier and who is a member of one of the well known and highly esteemed families of Macon county.

Dr. John Delbert Watkins was born at Bevier, on the 13th of December, 1879, and is a son of Thomas D. and Sarah (Thomas) Watkins, both of whom were born in Wales, whence they came to America with their respective parents as children. Thomas D. Watkins was eleven years of age at the time of the family immigration to the United States, and soon after their arrival in America his parents settled in Macon county, Missouri, where he was reared to manhood and where for twenty-two years he was identified with the coal-mining industry. He now devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits and is one of the substantial citizens and representative farmers of Macon county, where he has gained a large measure of success through his own well-directed endeavors. His marriage to Miss Sarah Thomas, whose father was a miner at Scranton, Pennsylvania, was solemnized in 1870, and of their two children the subject of this sketch is the elder; the daughter, Mary Elizabeth, is now the wife of Thomas Hill, of Huntsville, Missouri. Thomas D. Watkins is the owner of a fine farm of 110 acres. He and his wife live on their attractive homestead farm, midway between the cities of Macon and Bevier, and they are held in high regard by all who know them. They are members of the Congregational church, and in politics the father is a staunch Republican.

Dr. Watkins secured his early education in the public schools of his native county, completing a course in the Bevier high school, after which he continued his studies in the literary department of Washington University, in the city of St. Louis. He was matriculated in the dental department of the same institution, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, receiving his well-earned degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In the same year he opened a well equipped office in Bevier, and here he has amply demonstrated his professional skill and has built up an excellent practice of representative character.

Dr. Watkins is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Bevier, where he enjoys unstinted personal and professional popularity. He is a Republican in his proclivities, is affiliated with the local organization of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife hold membership in the Congregational church. He is the owner of a considerable amount of improved real estate in Bevier, and takes an active interest in all that tends to promote the civic and material advancement of the city and county of his birth.

On the 1st of November, 1905, Dr. Watkins was united in marriage to Miss Minnie J. Evans, of New Cambria, Missouri, a daughter of Thomas R. Evans, a well known citizen of that place.

LEWIS NOWLAN.

The popular general agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Bevier, Macon county, has been identified with railroad interests from his youth to the present time and has won advancement through the various grades of promotion by reason of his able and faithful service. Mr. Nowlan is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Macon county, had the distinction of being the first mayor of his fine little home city of Bevier, and is the owner of a well improved landed estate in the county, devoting the same to diversified farming and stock-growing.

Lewis Nowlan reverts to the picturesque old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, on the 31st of March, 1852. His father, James Nowlan, was born in Ireland and was a child at the time of the family immigration to the United States. He was reared to maturity in the state of Vermont, where he received his limited educational discipline in the common and parochial schools, and where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Catherine Donaghue, who likewise was born in the Emerald Isle but who came with her parents to America when she was a child. James and Catherine Nowlan became the parents of six children, of whom five are living, namely: Lewis, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Daniel, who is a resident of Frankfort, Indiana; Margaret, who is the wife of Richard O'Connor, of Mt. Sterling; Mary, who is the wife of John Holland, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Patrick, who is a resident of Portland, Oregon. The father was actively identified with railroad interests during practically his entire mature life. He removed from New England to the state of Illinois, where the family resided for a number of years and where he served one term as tax collector of Brown county. In 1878 he removed with his family to Missouri and

established his home in Brookfield, Linn county. He became road-master for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and was incumbent of this position until his death, which was the result of injuries received in the well remembered railroad wreck at Brush Creek this state, 1881. His wife survived him and resides at Mt. Sterling, Illinois. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic church, and in politics he was originally a Whig and later a Democrat.

Lewis Nowlan, whose name initiates this review, was a child at the time of the family removal to Illinois, and at Mount Sterling, that state, he was afforded the advantages of the parochial and public schools. That he made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him is evident when we revert to the fact that he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, having been employed as a teacher in the public schools of Illinois for some time. Thereafter he turned his attention to the rail-road business, beginning in a modest capacity and finally winning his way upward in positions of increasing trust and responsibility until he was appointed to his present office,—that of general agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Bevier. He established his home in this city in 1878 and here his interests have since been centered. He has accumulated a competency through his own well directed endeavors, and his fine farm property, located in Bevier town-ship, comprises 160 acres. He gives a general supervision to the prop-erty and the same yields good returns, being, as already stated, devoted to general agriculture and the raising of high grade live stock.

In politics Mr. Nowlan is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the generic principles of the Democratic party, to which he gives his support where national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he is independent of strict partisan dictates, giving his influence and utilizing his franchise in support of the mean and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment. He has long maintained inviolable hold on popular confidence and esteem in his home community and in 1889, upon the incorporation of Bevier as a city, he was chosen its first mayor. That his administration of municipal affairs met with unstinted popular approval is shown in the fact that he was retained in the office of mayor for eight consecutive years. For two years he served as clerk of the board of education, and his co-operation and influence have ever been extended right loyally in the support of measures and enter-prises tending to advance the material and social welfare of the com-munity. In 1903 he served in the office of school director, and in the cause of education finds in him a staunch advocate. He and his wife are

communicants of the Catholic church and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 28th of April, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nowlan to Miss Catherine McGoon, who was born at Mount Sterling, Illinois, and they have one child, Lewis, Jr.

CHARLES F. HALE.

Among the representative members of the bar of Macon county is numbered Charles F. Hale, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Bevier, where he served for more than a decade in the office of city attorney and where he is also engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he controls a prosperous business. He is one of the progressive and loyal citizens of his native county, and here his popularity is of the most unqualified order.

Mr. Hale was born on a farm in Liberty township, Macon county, Missouri, on the 23d of February, 1872, and is a son of Charles H. and Mary A. (Ballinger) Hale, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Macon county, Missouri. When Charles H. Hale was a child his parents came from Kentucky to Missouri, and here he was reared and educated, having long been one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Macon county and being a citizen to whom has been at all times accorded the highest measure of popular confidence and esteem. In connection with his farming enterprise he was a successful and extensive breeder of poultry for a number of years, making somewhat of a specialty of this line of enterprise. He and his wife now reside in the city of Bevier, where he is living virtually retired from active business. Of their two children the subject of this sketch is the younger, the other having died in childhood. The parents are members of the Baptist church, and the father is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities.

Charles F. Hale passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and his earlier educational discipline was secured in the public schools of the village of Callao, after which he completed a course in the Northwestern Business College, at Stanberry, Missouri. In the spring of 1891 he was matriculated in the Northern Indiana Law School, in the city of Valparaiso, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native state and forthwith opened an office in Bevier, where he has built up a substantial and representative practice and gained prece-

dence as one of the able and successful members of the bar of his native county.

In politics Mr. Hale has rendered loyal and effective service as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and in 1891, soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected city attorney of Bevier, of which office he continued in tenure for thirteen consecutive years. He has been a notary public for eighteen years, and in the handling of his real estate, loan and insurance business he has gained a substantial business. He is a stockholder and director of the People's Bank of Bevier, in a fraternal way is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is one of the zealous members of the First Congregational church, being also a valued member of its board of trustees. He was married March 23, 1898, to Maggie G. Richardson, a daughter of John J. Richardson, of Bevier.

JOHN W. NISBETH.

Through well-directed endeavors this native son of Macon county has risen to a position of prominence and influence as a business man and as a loyal and progressive citizen. He has a fine landed estate in the county and has various business and capitalistic interests of importance in his home city of Bevier, and he is held in unqualified esteem as a man of sterling integrity of character and as one well deserving of the success which he has achieved through his own efforts. He is engaged in the real estate business in Bevier, and his operations in this important field of enterprise have been large and important, and he is also president of the Bevier Hollow Cement Block Building Company.

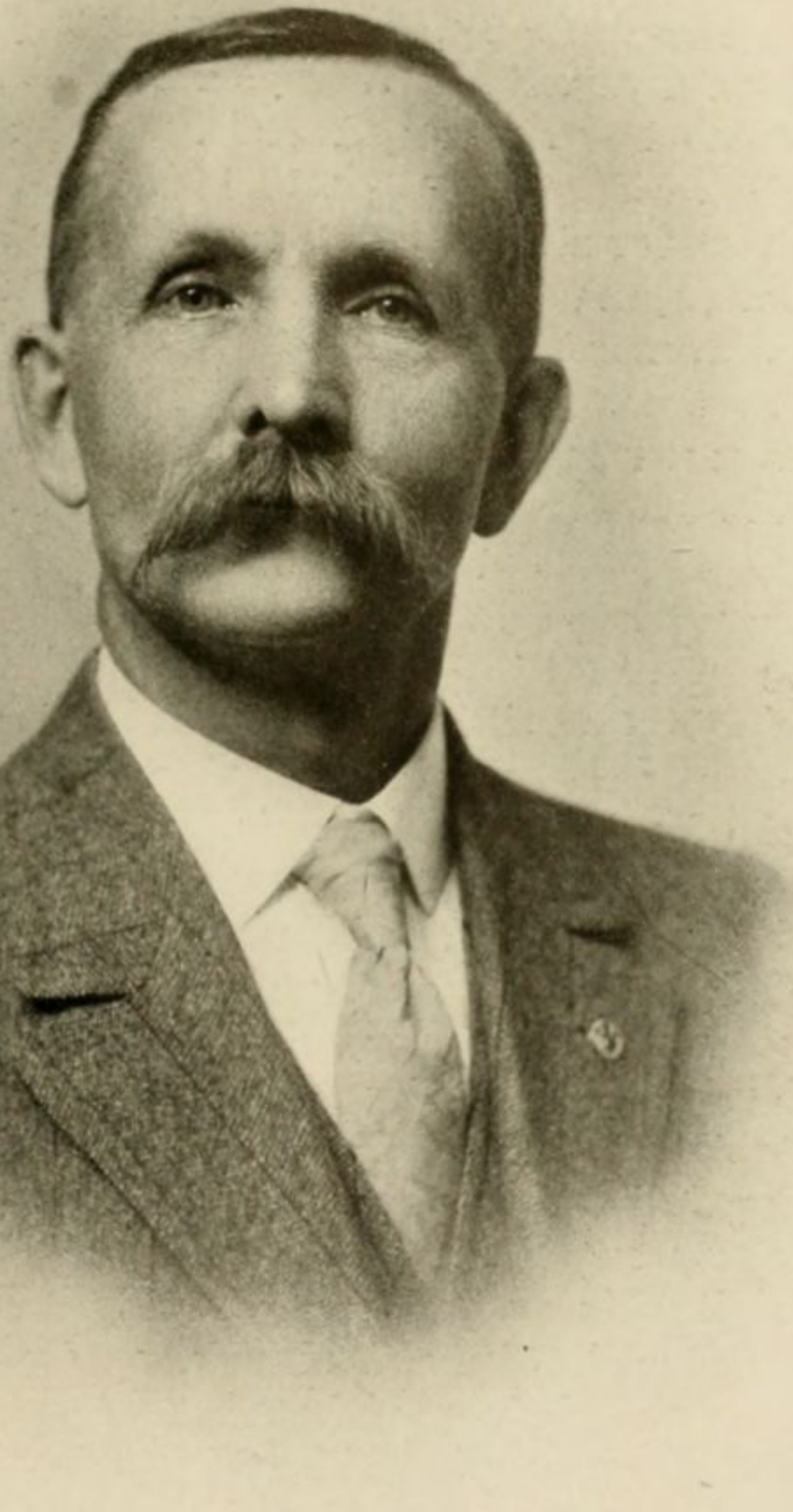
John William Nisbeth was born in Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, on the 8th of July, 1871, and is a son of Charles and Matilda (Skinner) Nisbeth, whose marriage was solemnized in 1870. The father was born in England, where he was reared to the age of sixteen years, when he came to America. He took up his residence in Macon county, Missouri, while still a youth and here followed the trade of brick-moulder for some time, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he gained a large measure of success, having eventually become the owner of large tracts of land. He was a man of sterling character and was held in high regard as a citizen. His political support was given to the Republican party. He continued to maintain his home in Macon county until his death. They became the parents of three children, of whom one died at the age of twenty years.

The subject of this review is the elder of the two surviving, and his sister, Nettie, is now the wife of Edward E. Rogers, of Hutchison, Kansas.

John W. Nisbeth gained his early education in the public schools of Bevier, and after leaving school he secured employment in the general store here conducted by the Loomis Coal Company. He was thus engaged for two years, after which he was identified with farm work for one year, and for the ensuing two years he was engaged in railroad work in the state of Kansas. From that state he went to South Dakota, where he secured employment as night watchman on a railroad, and in 1893, when twenty years of age and after having had varied experiences, all marked by close application to work, he returned to Bevier and established himself in the hardware and farm implement business, in which he continued for the ensuing thirteen years. Fair and honorable dealing and careful attention to the requirements of his patrons gained to him a large and substantial trade, and through his able management of the details of the business he secured substantial financial returns, thus placing himself in a position of independence. Since 1906 he has been engaged in the real estate business at Bevier, handling both city and farm property and controlling a representative support in this important field of enterprise. He is also the owner of a well established hardware business at Brunswick, Missouri, is the owner of one of the best store buildings in the business center of Bevier, has two well improved farms, comprising a total of 565 acres, and also owns other valuable realty in Macon county.

Mr. Nisbeth attributes his success to perseverance and hard work, and in all his operations and efforts he has been guided and governed by the highest principles and has proved himself a man of strength and fertility of resource and of unimpeachable character, so that he well merits the unqualified confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded him by his fellow-men. He is not a technical Prohibitionist, but believes thoroughly that the country would be better in all respects if the liquor business were eliminated. He himself has never used liquor or tobacco, and his moral code, though never paraded, is one of the highest order. He and his wife hold membership in the First Baptist church, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its auxiliary, the Daughters of Rebekah, as well as with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

In politics Mr. Nisbeth gives an unequivocal support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in 1899 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Bevier, serving two years and



RUDOLPH MILLER

doing much to promote wise administration of the municipal government. In 1904 he was again elected alderman, and he served four consecutive years, within which he advocated a progressive policy and gave his influence in the furtherance of all measures tending to promote the best interests of his home city.

On the 4th of October, 1897, Mr. Nisbeth was united in marriage to Miss Ora Powell, who was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of Henry M. Powell, a successful farmer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbeth have two children, Otho and Merwyn.

RUDOLPH MILLER.

The creamery industry in the city of Macon, which began about twenty years ago, had until recently a rather calamitous history. It never succeeded in getting a permanent foothold here until the right man to conduct it came to the city, but since the advent of Rudolph Miller, who had special training for it in a number of places and on two continents, it has flourished and grown strong. The first effort to establish a creamery in this community was made by John J. Davis and others about twenty years ago, as has been stated. The plant they had was a small one, and for a period of two years they conducted it with success and profit under the old system of gathering cream. At the end of the period mentioned a disastrous fire entirely destroyed the plant, and as the owners carried no insurance at the time, they lost everything they had invested in the business and were unable to rebuild, and their experience discouraged others from making any attempt in this direction for a long time.

Nearly ten years after the fire another creamery was started, but this resulted in a complete failure, and nothing further was done in the industry in Macon until October, 1906, when the Macon Creamery company was formed and began business. It has been a success from the very start and is now one of the soundest and most progressive manufacturing enterprises in the city. It has paid its stockholders an eight per cent dividend every year since it started, and has enjoyed a steady expansion of its business, and, at the same time, has elevated and enlarged the reputation of its output.

The success of this company has been largely if not wholly due to the skill, knowledge and business capacity of its secretary, treasurer and general manager, Rudolph Miller, who had extensive and varied experience in the business before he came to Macon. He also had the benefit of valuable experience in other lines of activity, having been a cooper, a soldier, a dairyman and a farmer, and having followed some

of these useful pursuits in his native land and in four other states of the American union.

Mr. Miller was born in Denmark on April 3, 1858. His parents, Christian and Johanna (Hendrickson) Miller, were also natives of that country, and there their forefathers lived for many generations before them. The father was chief of police in the Danish city of Nakskov for more than a quarter of a century, and was a man of consequence and influence in that thriving and progressive municipality. For his ability and fidelity in the public service the King of Denmark decorated him with a badge of honor known as "The Dannebrogs Cross." He was born in Nakskov in 1820 and died there in 1897. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom those now living are Rudolph, George, Harriet (the wife of Christian Mortenson), and Laura, the two daughters being still residents of their native land and living in that portion of it in which they were born.

Rudolph Miller was reared and educated in Nakskov. He left school at the age of fourteen and was apprenticed to a cooper, with whom he passed four years. At the end of that period he enlisted in the Danish army, which he left after a service of sixteen months. In 1877 he learned the dairy business under the direction and in the employ of the Danish Land association, and in 1882 came to the United States, taking up his residence in a Swiss cheese manufacturing colony near New Philadelphia, Ohio. During his residence of eight months in that settlement he acquired a good practical knowledge of the German language, and thus added another weapon to his armour for the battle of life.

He moved to Chicago and there found employment in various occupations, and finally engaged as a milker on a farm near New Hampshire in Illinois, milking twenty-five cows night and morning. Following this he entered the service of the renowned Elgin Butter company at Elgin in the same state. One year later he paid a short visit to his native land, and on his return to Illinois he again worked for the Elgin Butter company, and is at this date (1910) a member of the Elgin Butter board of trade, in 1885 he secured employment in the dairy business with E. Buchanan of Johnsburg, Illinois. He passed the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 in the service of Fitzsimmons & Evans at Barryville, Illinois.

In 1889 Mr. Miller found himself with sufficient capital to go into business for himself, and became a member of the firm of Evanson & Buchanan, the firm name being changed to Evanson, Buchanan &

Miller to suit the new arrangement. The business was located at Crystal Lake, Illinois. In 1890 he sold his interest in it to his partners and bought a creamery in Iowa, which he operated until the plant was destroyed by fire. In 1894, in company with his former employer, J. Fitzsimmons, he built a new creamery at Dunbarton, Wisconsin, where he remained three years. The next three years he passed in a creamery at Beloit, Wisconsin, and on March 28, 1900, came to Macon, Missouri. Here he followed the same line of industry for three years more, then leased his business to the Blue Valley Creamery company of St. Joseph, Missouri, and became the traveling representative of the company.

In 1906, at the solicitation of citizens of Macon, he founded the Macon Creamery company, which was organized as a stock company with a capital of $10,000, and incorporated under the laws of Missouri. He was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, and is still acting in that capacity. Under his vigorous and skillful management the company has doubled its output, and in 1908 it paid out upwards of $50,000. Its goods are not only shipped to all parts of Missouri, but find a ready and profitable market in the large cities on the Atlantic coast and in many parts of the South, having a high reputation for excellence everywhere.

In politics Mr. Miller is a zealous working Republican, always taking an active part in the campaign of his party but never seeking or accepting a public office of any kind. His fraternal relations are with the Western Travelers' association and the Knights of Pythias, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church. In March, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Carolina Augusta Daugs, a native of Berlin, Germany. They have seven children, Hulda, Ethel, Edwin, Rudolph, Jr., Clarence, Vera and Paul. The father is a true and progressive American citizen, as ardently devoted to the welfare and institutions of the land of his adoption as he ever was to those of the land of his nativity, and works as earnestly for the promotion of the former as he ever could have done for that of the latter.

DAVID M. WILLIAMS.

There is ever a large measure of satisfaction in entering incidental record concerning the man who has achieved success through his own well-directed efforts and by worthy means, and such a man is the representative business man and influential citizen of Macon county whose name initiates this article. He is the owner of considerable land in Macon county and his capitalistic interests, aside from this, are of

important order, indicating the judicious use of the resources which he has acquired through his own energy and ability, the while so ordering his life as to hold the implicit confidence and unreserved esteem of his fellow-men. There is both lesson and incentive in his career, and it is most consonant that in this history be incorporated a brief review of the same.

David Morgan Williams claims the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, since he was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of April, 1867. He is a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Williams, both of whom were born in Wales and whose marriage was solemnized at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1866. Their choice of marital date, the anniversary of our national independence, may be said to have well indicated their loyalty to the country of their adoption. John Thomas Williams was born in the southern part of Wales, on the 10th of August, 1841, and was reared to maturity in his native land, where he received a fair common school education. At the age of eighteen years he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America and the family settled at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment as an iron-worker, in which trade he became a skilled artisan. Later he was identified with the coal-mining industry in various parts of Pennsylvania and Illinois, where he continued to reside until 1875, when he removed with his family to Illinois, and then to Missouri and took up his abode in Macon county. In this section he continued to be identified with coal-mining during the greater portion of his subsequent active career, though for a number of years he did a profitable business as a manufacturer of cement walks. He located in Bevier in 1878, and here passed the remainder of his life, which was marked by honest industry and attended by a due measure of temporal success. He was a man of impregnable integrity and his life was guided and governed by sterling principles. He was a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, with which his wife also is identified, and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He had distinctive musical talent and was enthusiastic in all that related to the "divine art," besides which he was the composer of a number of musical scores of much attractiveness. In a fraternal way he was long identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred on the 3d of May, 1908, and his widow died October 24, 1909. Of their seven children, five are living, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the number; John L. is engaged in business at Bevier; Thomas H. resides

in Bevier and is a blacksmith by vocation; Ann is the wife of Dr. Lee O. Mason, of Bevier; and Hattie P. remains with her sister.

David M. Williams, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational training in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and was about eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, where he continued to attend school as opportunity afforded. When nineteen years of age he returned to Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of blacksmith in the shops of the Bethlehem Steel Company. In 1889 he returned to Missouri and found employment as a journeyman blacksmith, and in 1891 he established himself independently in the blacksmithing business in Bevier, where he has since continued operations in this line. He has made every effort count materially in the furtherance of his ambition to gain success and independence, and well has he realized his ambition. In evidence of this fact we need but state that he is now the owner of 360 acres in Macon county, is a stockholder and director of the State Bank of Bevier, and a stockholder and director of the New Cambria Land Company. His advancement also indicates good business judgment, energy and executive ability. He is a member of the board of supervisors of drainage, district No. 1, Macon county, within which district his farming property lies. It may be stated, incidentally, that he is the first person who has successfully exploited the propagation of alfalfa on Chariton river valley lands in Macon county. Mr. Williams is always to be counted upon to lend his aid and co-operation in the promotions of enterprises and measures tending to enhance the civic and material prosperity of his home city and state, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party, in whose cause he takes a deep interest. He is affiliated with Bloomington Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is secretary, and with Eskridge Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of whose board of trustees he has been a member for fully sixteen years, also Bevier Camp, No. 324, W. O. W.; clerk of same. He is now treasurer of the Bevier volunteer fire department, and had the distinction of being the first chief of the same, holding that office for one year. It may further be said that he has been most active in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the Missouri grand lodge of which he represented his district for ten years.

On the 29th of October, 1894, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hamer, who was born and reared in Macon county, being a daughter of John and Sarah Hamer. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

JAMES G. EDWARDS.

One of the prominent business men and representative citizens of Bevier is James G. Edwards, who has been a resident of Macon county since his childhood days, being a member of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of the county for nearly half a century, and here he has won for himself a secure place in popular confidence and esteem, while he has so directed his efforts in connection with business affairs as to gain marked success. He has served as mayor of the city of Bevier and is now presiding judge of the county court at Macon.

Judge Edwards claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in the village of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 29th of June, 1859, being a son of Robert and Catherine (Michael) Edwards, both of whom were born in Wales and whose marriage was solemnized in Ohio, in 1849. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, namely: Thomas, who is associated with the subject of this sketch in the mercantile business and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this publication; James G., whose name initiates this article; Elizabeth, who is the wife of James Evans, of Kansas City, Missouri; Margaret, who is the wife of George Keeley, of the same city, and Amelia, who resides in Bevier, as does also the widowed mother, who makes her home with her sons and is by them accorded the deepest filial solicitude.

Robert Edwards was reared and educated in his native land in 1837, when a young man, he immigrated to America and took up his residence in Ohio. For a time he was located in Jackson county, that state, and he thence removed to Pomeroy, Meigs county, where he was identified with the coal-mining industry until 1865, when he removed with his family to Macon county, Missouri. He purchased a farm in Bevier township and turned his attention to its development and cultivation. In 1871 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Bevier, continuing operations in this line until 1878, when he resumed his active association with the great basic industry of agriculture, with which he was successfully identified during the residue of his active career. He was a man of impregnable integrity and of strong mentality, and his course was so guided and governed that he won and retained the high regard of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He was a Republican in his political proclivities and his religious faith was that of the Congregational church, of which his widow also has long been a devoted member. He died on the

17th of December, 1892, at the age of seventy-three years, leaving the priceless heritage of a good name.

James G. Edwards was about six years of age at the time of the family removal from Ohio to Missouri, and he was reared on the home farm and in the village of Bevier, in the meanwhile being afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. After leaving school he continued to be identified with farming and also found employment in the coal mines of this section, and he is still the owner of valuable property in Macon county.

In 1882 Judge Edwards became associated with his elder brother, Thomas, in the general merchandise business, in which they have since continued, under the firm name of Edwards Bros. Their establishment is recognized as one of the best in Bevier, a large and select stock being carried in each of the several departments and the facilities being of high standard. Through fair and honorable dealings the firm has built up a large, substantial and representative trade, and its members are recognized as being progressive and straightforward business men of distinctive ability.

In politics Judge Edwards was originally aligned as a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but he transferred his allegiance to the Populist party, with which he continued to be identified until its dissolution, since which time he has given his support to the cause of the Democratic party, whose principles and policies best represent his convictions as to matters of public import. He has been a zealous worker in the party ranks, has served as delegate to its state conventions, as well as to its congressional and county conventions in his district, and he has twice been a delegate to the national conventions of the party. He was the second man to be elected mayor of Bevier after its incorporation as a city, and he served two years in this office, giving an excellent administration and doing much to perfect the new system of municipal government. He has several times been elected a member of the board of aldermen, and has also served as a valued member of the board of education, in which position he advocated a broad and progressive policy in the advancing of the interests of the public schools of his home city. In 1907 he was elected presiding judge of the county court, of which office he has since remained incumbent, proving himself well qualified for the adjudication of causes brought before his court and showing an essentially judicial attitude. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and his wife holds membership in the Congregational church.

In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Edwards

to Miss Hannah Davis, who, likewise, was born in Ohio, whence she came with her parents to Missouri when a child. She is a daughter of Robert J. Davis, who was long identified with mining in Macon county and who is now dead. Judge and Mrs. Edwards have one child, Pro, who was born in 1884.

THOMAS EDWARDS.

The honored president of the People's State Bank of Bevier is recognized as one of the progressive business men and loyal citizens of this thriving little city, where his interests are varied and important and where he is held in high regard by all who know him. In the sketch of the life of his brother, Judge James G. Edwards, with whom he is associated in the general merchandise business in Bevier, is given a brief review of the family history, and it is not necessary to repeat the data in this article, as ready reference may be made to the one mentioned, the same appearing on other pages of this volume.

Thomas Edwards was born in the village of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 11th of September, 1850, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Michael) Edwards. He secured his early education in the common schools of Ohio and was a lad of fifteen years at the time of the family removal to Macon county, Missouri, where he assisted his father in the work of the home farm and where he was later employed in the coal mines about three years. In 1871 he became associated with his father in the conducting of a general store in Bevier, and in 1875 he removed to Osage county, Kansas, where he became foreman of a coal mine. He continued to reside in the Sunflower state until 1881, when he returned to Bevier and entered into partnership with his brother, James G., under the firm name of Edward Bros. They have since continued to be associated in the general merchandise business in Bevier and control a large and substantial trade throughout the prosperous section of country tributary to this thriving little city. In addition to being president of the People's Bank of Bevier, Mr. Edwards is also president and one of the chief stockholders of the Bevier Telephone Company, which has a well equipped plant and gives the best type of service to its patrons. Mr. Edwards is essentially progressive and public-spirited in his attitude and is valued as one of the staunch and successful business men and enterprising citizens of the county which has long represented his home and in which he has gained success and independence through his own well-directed efforts.

In politics Mr. Edwards is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and in 1891 he was elected a mem-

ber of the board of aldermen of Bevier, serving one term and doing much to promote wise and progressive policies in the municipal government. In 1894 he was elected county judge, and of this office he continued incumbent for two years, making an admirable record on the bench.

In the year 1873 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Jones, who was born in the state of Vermont, a daughter of Rev. Griffith and Elizabeth (Clos) Jones, both of whom were of Welsh lineage, as is he himself. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards became the parents of three children, of whom two died in early childhood. Waldo, the surviving child, is one of the popular and representative business men of the younger generation in Macon county and is now cashier of the People's Bank of Bevier. Waldo is also a practicing attorney and a graduate of Columbia Law School of Missouri.

THOMAS FRANCIS.

Honored as a citizen of sterling worth and as one who has manifested the utmost loyalty to the land of his adoption, Mr. Francis has maintained his home in Bevier, Macon county, except for a short interval, during the long period of forty years. He has been prominently identified with the coal-mining industry in this state and also in Kansas, and his life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor as one of the world's gallant army of productive workers. He is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Bevier, where he has held the office of postmaster for more than ten consecutive years.

Mr. Francis was born in the county of Glenmorganshire, in the southern part of Wales, on the 18th of February, 1844, and was reared and educated in that section, where his early experiences in connection with the practical duties of life were in connection with the coal-mining industry. His father, David Francis, also was born and reared in Wales, as was, likewise, his mother, whose maiden name was Lishan. Their marriage was solemnized at Taibach, Wales, where they maintained their home for many years and where the father's death occurred in 1864, the mother surviving until 1866. David Francis was identified with practical mining interests during the greater part of his active career, and was a man of intelligence and sterling integrity of character. He and his devoted wife reared their children to lives of honor and usefulness, and gave to them the best advantages they were able to afford. Concerning the ten children the following brief data are properly perpetuated in this sketch: John died in Taibach, Wales, in 1905; Catherine is the wife of David Michael, of Abervon, Wales;

Margaret is the wife of Griffith Lewis and they also reside in their native land; David maintains his home in Taibach; Eleanor is the wife of Hopkin Thomas, likewise a resident of Wales; Thomas is the immediate subject of this sketch; William is deceased; Mary is the wife of Edward Thomas, of Taibach, and there also reside the two youngest of the children, Samuel and Ann, so that the only representative of the immediate family in the United States is he whose name initiates this article and who has had no cause to regret that as a young man he severed the home ties and started forth to seek his fortunes in America.

Thomas Francis was reared to maturity in the town of Taibach, Wales, and there his early educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools of the day. He early found employment in the mines, and he continued to be identified with work in such connection until 1865, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he immigrated to the United States. Soon after his arrival in the port of New York he started for the west, and he made his way to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which thriving and attractive little city was then scarcely more than a lumbering camp, and there he remained about six months, at the expiration of which he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1867, in the spring of which year he betook himself to Alton, Illinois, where he identified himself with coal mining. In the following year he came to Missouri and located in Bevier, where he continued in the same occupation, in the employ of the Central Coal Mining Company. His ability in this field of industry did not escape the attention of the officials of the company, and within a short time he was sent into the state of Kansas to prospect for coal, the company assigning as his associates in this work Messrs. William S. Watson, William Pierce and William Wareen. These three sturdy prospectors had the distinction of discovering the first coal in Kansas, and in that state Mr. Francis remained as a representative of the company mentioned until 1870, when he returned to Bevier and was given charge of a mine. In 1879 he was promoted to the important office of superintendent of the local mines of the Central Coal Mining Company, and of this position he continued the able and popular incumbent for the long period of nearly twoscore years, having retired from the same in 1898, when he resigned to assume the duties of the office of postmaster of Bevier, in which position he has since continued to serve, his first appointment having been given under the administration of the late and lamented President McKinley.

Mr. Francis has ever maintained a lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour, and is well fortified in his convic-

tions as to matters of public policy. He has been aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of gaining naturalization as a citizen of the United States, and he has been one of the leaders in the party ranks in his section of the state, having served as chairman of the Republican congressional committee of the first district of Missouri and having taken an active part in the manoeuvering of forces in the various campaigns. He was among the first aldermen elected in Bevier after its incorporation as a city, and he has ever done all in his power to further the material and civic advancement of this city, which has so long represented his home and the center of his interests. He has won success through worthy means. has conserved his financial resources with much care, and through judicious investments has gained a competency. He has been treasurer of Eskridge Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past thirty-five years, and takes much interest in the affairs of the organization. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and both are held in unqualified esteem in the community with whose social affairs they have so long been identified.

In the year 1865, just prior to his immigration to the United States, Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Ann Howell, who was born and reared at Aberavon, Wales, and his young bride accompanied him to America. She has been a devoted companion and helpmate, and the home life has been one in which the deepest sentiments of love and loyalty have found place during the long years since the young couple united their destinies in a land far from that of their nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Francis became the parents of three children—Mary Elizabeth, who is now the wife of William O. Jones, of Bevier; Margaret Linna, wife of Judge A. D. Nortoni, who died September 30, 1894, and Thomas Elmer, who is a successful member of the bar of the city of St. Louis, where he is identified with the representative law firm of Boyle, Priest & Co.

WALDO EDWARDS.

Not only is Mr. Edwards numbered among the leading young business men of his native city of Bevier, where he is cashier of the People's Bank, but he is also one of the representative younger members of the bar of Macon county and is the able incumbent of the office of city attorney of Bevier at the time of this writing.

Mr. Edwards was born in Bevier, on the 24th of June, 1883, and is a son of Thomas Edwards, of whom specific mention is made in an individual sketch appearing on other pages of this volume, so that in

the present connection further review of the family history is not demanded. Waldo Edwards duly availed himself of the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native city, and thereafter he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and initiated the active practice of his profession in Bevier. His labors in his profession proved him well equipped for its practice and he has shown himself an effective trial lawyer as well as a counselor well fortified in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence. In 1900, prior to entering the law school, Mr. Edwards assumed a clerical position in the State Bank of Bevier, in which he was later promoted to the office of assistant cashier. He continued to be identified with this institution for two and one-half years and then resigned to take up his work in the University of Missouri. In 1907, upon the organization and incorporation of the People's Bank of Bevier Mr. Edwards was chosen cashier of the same, and in this executive office he has shown much ability and discrimination,—fortuitous forces which have conserved the upbuilding of the substantial business now controlled by the bank. In addition to thus having control of the practical operations of this institution Mr. Edwards is rendering efficient service as city attorney of Bevier, to which position he was elected in Spring, 1909. He is a stockholder in the bank of which he is cashier and is also a stockholder, as well as manager, of the Bevier Telephone Company, whose equipment and service are of the most approved order. He enjoys marked popularity in his native county and his enterprising and progressive spirit is exerted in behalf of all measures which tend to advance the civic and material welfare of the community.

Mr. Edwards has taken an active interest in the promotion of the cause of the Republican party since he was seventeen years of age, and in 1906 he was a member of the Republican central committee of Macon county. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and its adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, and also with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, besides being an appreciative member of the Bevier Fishing & Boat Association.

GEORGE F. BREWINGTON, M. D.

Recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Macon county, Dr. Brewington is established in the successful practice of his profession in the thriving city of Bevier, where he is held

in high regard both as a physician and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Dr. Brewington was born near the village of Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, on the 25th of November, 1863, and is a son of Sampson M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Webb) Brewington, the former of whom was born at Clarence, this state, in 1837, a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of that section of Missouri, and the latter of whom was reared in the same locality, whither her parents removed from her native state of Maryland when she was a child. Sampson M. Brewington was reared to manhood in his native county, where he received a common-school education and where he has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present time. He is known as one of the prosperous farmers and influential citizens of Shelby county and his name has ever stood synonymous of impregnable integrity and honor. His devoted and cherished wife still remains by his side, having been his companion and helpmeet for more than half a century, as their marriage was solemnized in 1856. Both families are of English extraction and were early founded in the state of Maryland. Sampson Brewington resides on the fine old homestead which was the place of his birth and is one of the venerable pioneer citizens of that section. He is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and at the time of the Civil war his sympathies were naturally enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy, which he served as a valiant soldier in a Missouri regiment for about three years of the great conflict between the states. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Of their six children two died in infancy. Mary L. is the wife of Monas Gray, of Clarence; George F., is the immediate subject of this review; Sarah A., who became the wife of C. Emmett Hill, of Clarence, this state, died in 1903; and Wililam B., a successful teacher in the public schools, is now located at Boulder, Wyoming.

Dr. George F. Brewington was reared to maturity on the old ancestral homestead which was the place of his nativity and his early educational advantages were those offered by the public schools of the village of Clarence. That he made good use of the opportunities thus afforded is evident when we revert to the fact that when twenty years of age he engaged in teaching in the country schools of his native county, and that thereafter he devoted himself to successful work in the pedagogic profession until he had attained to the age of twenty-five years. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for his future career and he thus began the work of preparing himself for the work

of the exacting profession in which it has been his to gain much of success and prestige. In 1888 he began the study of medicine under effective preceptorship and he was finally matriculated in Ensworth Medical College, in St. Joseph, Missouri, in which well ordered institution he completed the prescribed technical curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation he located at Woodville, Macon county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for five years. He then, in June, 1897, came to Bevier, where he has continued in the successful work of his profession and where he finds a wider and more acceptable field for his endeavors. His practice is distinctively of representative character, and in addition to this he owns and conducts a drug store, in which he has built up a most satisfactory trade. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and also of the Macon County Medical & Surgical Association. Dr. Brewington has kept in close touch with the advances made in both branches of his profession, having recourse to the best standard and periodical literature pertaining to the same, and in 1903, as well as in 1909, he took effective post-graduate courses in the celebrated Post-Graduate School of Medicine in the city of Chicago. He is local medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York city and the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company. of St. Paul, as well as for the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias and for the Modern Woodmen of America.

In politics Dr. Brewington is aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, but he has never had aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of political office. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has been deeply appreciative of the time-honored Masonic Order, in which he has attained to the chivalric degrees. He is now district deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Free & Accepted Masons for the fourteenth district of Missouri, is past master of Bloomington Lodge, No. 102, Free & Accepted Masons; past high priest of Macon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and past eminent commander of Emmanuel Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars, of Macon, Missouri.

On the 27th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Brewington to Miss Rose L. Farrell, who was born in Monroe county, Missouri, a daughter of J. R. and Anna (McGee) Farrell, who

JOHN T. BARKER

still reside in that county. Dr. and Mrs. Brewington have three children,—Anna E., born July 22, 1889; Franklin R., born November 23, 1891; and Ida L., born May 10, 1893.

JOHN T. BARKER.

The family to which this eminent citizen, prominent lawyer and faithful tribune of the people belongs has dwelt in heroic times for at least three generations and in two of the states of the American union which have had to build themselves to consequence through great trial, arduous effort and marvelous endurance. These states were born amid conflict and peril. Their infancy was shrouded in danger and privation. All their progress has been through difficulties and strugglings. They have had to literally hew their way forward and upward, making their advances over natural obstructions, through assaults from without and dissentions within, marking each step with the tomb of some stubborn foe. The men and women who fought the battles and won the triumps were of heroic mold and dealt with their opponents, natural, political and economical, as heroes always do.

Among them were the grandparents of John T. Barker of La Plata in this county, who shared the hardships and dangers of Daniel Boone and lived with that great man in the fort at what is now Boonesville, Kentucky. They were pioneers in the state and bore their full share of the burden of frontier life. And when they had helped to conquer the wilderness there, they carried their weapons of aggression and defense into this county as a part of the advance guard of civilization here. And here their descendants have repeated, under somewhat similar circumstances, but with variations due to different conditions and surroundings, the history they made there.

John T. Barker was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, on August 2, 1877, and is a son of Lucian and Mary E. (Withers) Barker, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1838, and the latter of Carroll county in this state. The father was a farmer and merchant. He came to this state at the age of twenty-one and located in Carroll county, where he followed the occupation of his forefathers for two years. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted for the Confederacy under General Sterling P. Price, and with the valor of his race, remained in the service through all the vicissitudes of the war, until the Southern flag went down at Appomattox in everlasting defeat. He took part in many engagements, some of momentous import and others of minor consequence, and after the close of the struggle returned to his Missouri home and resumed his farming operations. In 1865

he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Withers and they became the parents of four children, all of whom are living. The father died at Carrollton in 1906 at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother is still living.

Their son John T. was reared in his native county and obtained the greater part of his education in the public schools, those rustic temples that stud the surface of our republican empire, where liberty receives her purest worship, and where, though in humble and lowly guise, she secretly breathes her strength into the heart and sinews of the nation. Mr. Barker completed his scholastic training at the high school from which he was graduated with honors. He had already chosen his profession and at once entered upon his preparation for it, reading law under the direction of one of the leading attorneys and being admitted to the bar of his native county in July, 1898. Armed with his certificate of qualification and license to practice, he located in this county and began his professional career at La Plata, where he is still practicing with an increasing clientage and augmenting reputation as a lawyer and man of affairs. He was married at La Plata in 1899 to Miss Mayme Fisher of that town. They have one child, their daughter Mildred, now (1909) three years old.

In the public affairs of the county Mr. Barker has taken a very active and serviceable part. He is a Democrat in political faith and devoted to the welfare of his party. He has been very earnest and effective in his work for its success and advancement, and by that means, as well as in many other ways, has shown himself well qualified to lead the people to the defense and development of their best interests. In 1902 he was elected city attorney of La Plata, and he served with fidelity and energy in that office four years, during which he saw that the laws were strictly enforced. In 1906 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and was re-elected in 1908 by an increased and very large majority of the votes. In the house since his term began he has served on several important committees, giving every proper claim on his time and energies, careful attention and steadfastly standing by the interests committed to his keeping. It has been his aim to support the moral side of every question without regard to personal or party considerations, and the universal testimony of the people is to the effect that he has done this. At the last session of the legislature he was the caucus nominee of his party for the speakership of the house, and this gave him the minority leadership on the floor.

In the line of constructive legislation Mr. Barker has been very active and successful. He is the author of the law providing for a

third term of court at La Plata, of the one providing state aid for the public schools, the one providing that no person under the age of eighteen years shall be confined in the state penitentiary, and of other laws bearing on the reformation of youths. He is also the author of the statute providing state aid for county fairs and of several in the interest of miners. His knowledge of public affairs, his readiness and resourcefulness in debate and his unwavering fidelity to the interests of the people have been so amply demonstrated in his legislative service that they have given him a very wide and high reputation throughout the state and so impressed the people of this and the neighboring counties that he has been conspicuously mentioned as a suitable and well qualified man to represent his district in the Congress of the United States. In that exalted forum he would doubtless make a record of which the district would be proud and be of signal service to the people of the whole country.

In the matter of material acquisitions Mr. Barker has been as successful as he is distinguished in his professional work and his public services. His residence is one of the most imposing and attractive in the county and it is as renowned for its refined and generous hospitality as it is for its architectural beauty, artistic landscape surroundings and interior equipment and adornment. In the fraternal life of the community around him he has long been active, prominent and influential. He is a Freemason of the thirty-second degree and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. As a member of the Presbyterian church he has been for years a very active worker in the moral and religious field, delivering many lectures on the Bible as view from a legal standpoint. All his triumphs are the results of his own capabilities and efforts, and the people give him full credit for his achievements, holding him in high esteem as one whom Fortune has never favored, but who has hewed out of his own opportunities and shaped even adverse circumstances to his purposes and made everything minister to the general weal as well as to his own advantage.

EDWARD ELIAS.

One of the representative business men and honored citizens of Bevier is he whose name initiates this paragraph and who has been a resident of Missouri for more than forty years.

Mr. Elias was born in Llanidloes, Wales, in the year 1850, and is a son of Edward Elias, Sr., who immigrated to America when the subject of this sketch was a child, locating in Pomeroy, Ohio, and passing

the residue of his life in the old Buckeye state, as did also his wife. He rendered loyal service to his adopted country as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which conflict he served as a member of a battery in the Seventh Ohio Light Artillery. Edward Elias, Jr., was reared to maturity at Pomeroy, Ohio, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training, and in 1868, when eighteen years of age, he came to Missouri, where he was identified with mining operations, principally in Macon county, for a period of twenty years. For the ensuing sixteen years he was employed as clerk in the drug store of Rowland Brothers, of Bevier, and in 1904 he here established himself in the retail shoe business, in which he has since continued and in connection with which he has built up a trade of substantial and representative order, giving him prestige as one of the leading business men of the thriving little city in which he has so long maintained his home. In politics he is aligned as a supporter of the Republican party, and in a fraternal way he is identified with the local organization of the Woodmen of the World.

In 1875 Mr. Elias was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Hughes, who was born in Wisconsin and who died in 1882, being survived by three children,—Alfred, Zella and Roscoe. In 1884 Mr. Elias wedded Mrs. Lenora S. (Davis) Hughes, widow of Joseph R. Hughes, of Bevier, concerning whom more definite mention is made in the sketch of the career of his son, John G. Hughes, on other pages of this work. Three children were born of this second marriage,—and the first child, Edgar, died at the age of five years. The two living are Raymond and Lenora, both of whom remain at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Elias are members of the First Congregational church. Mr. Elias's mother is still living and makes her home in Bevier, aged seventy-nine years.

ROWLAND BROTHERS.

One of the representative mercantile firms of the thriving village of Bevier is that whose title initiates this paragraph and whose interested principals, in order of seniority, are Dr. Daniel D., Dr. William P. and Thomas J. Rowland. The three brothers are numbered among the most influential and honored citizens of Macon county and are well upholding the prestige of the name which they bear. Their father was a man who did much for the civic and material upbuilding of Bevier, where his memory is revered as that of a man of impregnable integrity and as one whose life, in all its relations, was ordered upon the loftiest

plane of honor and usefulness. His patent of nobility came from the highest of authority, being based upon sterling character.

Daniel Rowland, father of the three brothers noted as member of the firm of Rowland Brothers, was a native of Wales, where he was reared to manhood and received limited educational advantages. There also was born his loved and gracious wife, whose maiden name was Mary Price. Their marriage was solemnized at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Both parents came to the United States at about the age of nineteen and eighteen years. None was ever more appreciative of the institutions and advantages offered in our great American republic than these worthy folk, who came as strangers in a strange land, and their loyalty was of the most insistent type, so that they never had aught of desire to return to their native land. They first located in the southeastern part of Ohio, on the banks of the Ohio river, and about two years after there taking up their abode the father joined the valiant band of argonauts making its way across the plains to the gold fields of California,—then considered a new Eldorado. Daniel Rowland left his young wife and their first born child, Daniel D., in Ohio and after remaining four years in California he returned to his loved ones. Through arduous toil he finally was successful in his quest for gold. He and his three partners tunneled deeply into a mountain and finally developed the Christie mine, which at one time was considered the richest in California; located at Portwine, north of San Francisco.

In 1865 Daniel Rowland removed with his family from Ohio to Bevier, Missouri, which was then a mere coal-mining camp, with not more than one hundred and fifty population. Here he opened a small general-merchandise store and later, at the solicitation of the coal company, he purchased the company's store, which he conducted about three years, at the expiration of which he sold the same to the company, whose request that this transfer be made was tantamount to a command, as the company practically controlled all property in the little village. Mr. Rowland's health had become much impared and he was not again actively engaged in business until 1882, when he established a lumber business, in which he continued until his death, in 1893, at which time he was sixty-three years of age. His devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1886, at the age of fifty-four years. Both were zealous members of the Congregational church and in politics he gave a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party.

Daniel Rowland was a man of fine intellectual powers and through well directed reading and study he effectually made good the handicap

of his somewhat meager educational training in his youth. He combined excellent judgment and foresight with marked business acumen, and his success was won by legitmate means and in normal lines of enterprise. He was essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, kindly, generous and philanthropic, and no man has ever held a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem in the village of Bevier. At the time of the incorporation of the village he became president of its first board of Trustees and he held this office for a number of terms, within which he maintained a progressive policy and did much to further the best interests of the community. He contributed liberally to the support of religious and benevolent causes and his private charities, now known to be numerous, were in his life extended so unostentatiously as to be known to the recipients only. Provisions for the continuance of many of his charities was made by him before his death and only a short time ago did the last of these cease.

Daniel D. Rowland is a graduate of St. Louis Medical College, graduating with the class of 1884. He was married June 1, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth A. Evans of Bevier. They have two children: Wm. A. and Eva A.

Daniel D. Rowland has inherited much of his father's marked business ability and has been most successful in the administration of the large and important enterprise controlled by the firm of which he is the eldest member. Te firm conducts the leading drug and hardware store of Bevier and the same is metropolitan in its equipment and facilities. Daniel D. Rowland has been president of the State Bank of Bevier from the time of its organization, and the Bevier Building & Loan Association had a most presperous and beneficient existence under his executive guidance. The fine Odd Fellows' Temple in Bevier was brought into existence mainly through his suggestion and financial support, and represents the tangible results of his able handling of the fiscal affairs of the fraternity in this village. His capacity as a financier is thoroughly recognized and his advice is much sought by other business men, who thus indicate their confidence in his judgment. He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, on the 17th of December, 1854, and received his education mainly in the public schools of Bevier, which has represented his home from his boyhood days. He was married June 1, 1893, to Miss Alice H. Kealey of Hannibal, Missouri. They have one child living, Helen Price.

Dr. William P. Rowland, the second of the three brothers con-

stituting the firm of Rowland Brothers, was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, on the 24th of May, 1861, and his time and attention are given primarily to the work of his profession, in which he has gained prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Macon county. He was graduated in St. Louis Medical College, in the city of St. Louis, as a member of the class of 1888, and is a man of high literary and professional attainments. Though essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen he has not consented to become a candidate for office save on one occasion, when he was elected mayor of Bevier, in which position he gave a most liberal and effective administration of the municipal government. He held the office for one term (two years) and within his regime the city hall was erected. He pushed forward the promotion of this important enterprise in the face of strong opposition, but the wisdom of his course is now thoroughly recognized by all of those who were most strenuous in their efforts to thwart the project. He has served as president of North Missouri Medical Association in 1906. He is a member of the County Medical Society and North Missouri Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association and of the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni.

Thomas J. Rowland, the youngest of the three brothers, has given his attention more especially to the lumber business founded by his father, and under his direction the enterprise has been made most successful. He has given much consideration to public, religious and philanthropic causes, which he has supported with much of discrimination and generosity. The largest church edifice in the city, that of the First Congregational church, was erected largely through his energy and liberality, and his contributions to other worthy causes have been equally beneficent. He is a member of the board of education of Bevier and has shown much zeal in bringing the public schools of the city up to the highest standard of efficiency, placing them on the approved list of the state university and other leading academic institutions. He is a native of Bevier, Missouri, where he was born on the 10th of March, 1873.

He was married December 26, 1900, to Jemima Thomas, and to that union three children were born, as follows: Horald D., Ruth Louise and Mary Frances.

The Rowland brothers are all aligned as loyal supporters of the cause of the Republican party and as liberal and progressive citizens they well merit the popular confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded them. Thomas J. Rowland died in the Spring of 1910.

THOMAS E. WISDOM.

As a business man and public official of Macon county Mr. Wisdom has long held a position of prominence and influence, and he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people of his native county. He now maintains his home in the city of Macon, of whose municipal council he is a valued member, besides which he is now serving (1909) as secretary of the county committee.

Thomas Eugene Wisdom was born in Macon county, Missouri, on the 14th of June, 1867, and is a son of William L. and Martha F. (Scutchfield) Wisdom, who are now dead. William L. Wisdom was born at Huntswell, Missouri, on the 3d of January, 1842, and was there reared and educated. As a young man he located in the city of St. Louis, where he was engaged in the tobacco business for two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Macon county, where he became a successful farmer. His old homestead, which comprises 120 acres, is located about two miles north of the city of Macon. He was one of the well known and highly honored citizens of the county and was a man whose life was characterized by the most signal integrity of purpose. He never had aught of ambition for public office but was a loyal advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He was affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees and he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church. Their marriage was solemnized in 1864 and Mrs. Wisdom is a native of Macon county,—a member of an honored pioneer family of this section of the state. Of the two children the subject of this review is the younger, and Minnie L., who is the widow of Elmer L. English. The father died November 6, 1906 and the mother on June 12, 1907.

Thomas E. Wisdom was reared to maturity in Macon county, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. When seventeen years of age he went to Kansas, where he passed one year, engaged in farm work, and in 1885 he returned to Macon county and took up his residence in the city of Macon, where he was employed for the ensuing year by the Massey Wagon Company. In 1886 he entered the employ of the firm of Riley & Reed, proprietors of the Macon marble works, and about one year later he purchased Mr. Riley's interest in the enterprise, which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Wisdom & Reed until 1890, when Mr. Wisdom purchased his partner's interest and assumed full control of the business, which he thereafter conducted successfully until 1898, when he sold the plant.

In 1903 Mr. Wisdom engaged in the real-estate business, and since

1905 he has had as his able coadjutor in this enterprise Mr. Oscar Sandusky. The firm, whose title is Wisdom & Sandusky, has operated successfully and upon an extensive scale, as is evident when recognition is had of the well authenticated fact that the firm has handled more land and closed more important deals than any other of its kind in the county. On its books are at all times to be found represented most desirable investments in both city property and farming lands and the business is conducted according to the highest principles of fairness and integrity. Mr. Wisdom is a recognized authority in the matter of real estate values in Macon county, owing to his previous service in the office of recorder of deeds.

Mr. Wisdom has been a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and is one of its leaders in Macon county. In 1897 Governor Stephens conferred upon him the appointment of state oil inspector for this county, and in 1898 he was elected county recorder of deeds, of which office he continued incumbent four years. In 1906 he was elected a member of the county committee and after his re-election, in 1908, he was made secretary of the body, of which position he is now in tenure. His term of office will expire in 1910. In 1907 Mr. Wisdom was elected a member of the city council and he still holds this office, besides which he is a member of the road commission of Hudson township. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Court of Honor.

In February, 1889, Mr. Wisdom was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Wood, who was born and reared in Macon, a daughter of Wm. M. Wood, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are living,— Ralph, Emily, Mildred and Thomas. Lloyd died at the age of three years.

WILLIAM E. McCULLY.

In tracing the history of lives conspicuous for achievement the most interesting feature of the study is to find the key to the success thus gained. The more critically exact this study becomes, the more convincingly certain it is that the key is in the personality of the man himself. Usually the men who achieve most, do it against the very obstacles before which other men succumb. They gain it not more through natural gifts than from the rallying of the full forces of mind and body into the service of their purposes. He whose name initiates this sketch has admirably illustrated in his career the power of con-

centrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them to the plane of great material achievement; of supplementing excellent natural endowments by close application, impregnable integrity and marked tenacity of purpose. Along the manifold lines in which he has directed his energies and abilities he has made of success not an accident but a logical result. He has conquered adverse forces and has gained precedence as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of his native state. He maintains his home in the city of Macon, and his loyalty to the same has been manifested in divers lines of helpful enterprise and in the support of worthy measures.

William Early McCully was born on a farm near Bloomington, Macon county, Missouri, on the 16th of June, 1853, and as on other pages of this publication is entered a memorial tribute to his honored father, the late Henderson McCully, it is not necessary to further review the family history in the present article. Mr. McCully was reared to maturity in the city of Bloomington, where his father was a representative business man, and there he was afforded the advantages of the excellent common schools, including the high school. He initiated his association with the practical activities of life when a mere boy, but he was eventually enabled to carry forward his high educational work, which was completed by a course in Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, in which institution he was a student in 1868-9. When but fourteen years of age he began service as train boy on the line of the North Missouri, now Wabash, Railroad, and after leaving college he became associated with his father in the control and operation of a lumber camp at Sioux City, Missouri. Though he went to that place without capitalistic resources other than the equipment provided by his father, within six years he had become the owner of the entire village, including buildings and business enterprises. In 1881 Mr. McCully removed to Atlanta, Missouri, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In April of the following year, during the general financial panic in that locality, he met with financial reverses which left him without a dollar but with an unblemished reputation and unflinching courage. The leading business men of the county practically all deserted the place, but he remained, and by energy and determination partially recouped his losses within the ensuing few months. In 1883 he assumed the position of traveling saleman for a wholesale clothing house in the city of Cincinnati, and one year later he became a stockholder and traveling representative of the Warfield Grocery Company, of Quincy, Illinois, with which he continued to be identified for the ensuing six years, within which he made advancement to a

position as one of the principal stockholders in the concern, to the upbuilding of whose business he had contributed in large measure.

In 1890 Mr. McCully sold his interest in the business just mentioned and took up his residence in Macon, the thriving little capital city of his native county. Here he purchased the Palace hotel, which he conducted for the ensuing thirteen months, at the expiration of which he sold the property, upon advantageous terms. In 1891 he became associated with Messrs. Thomas E. Wardell and Harry M. Rubey in the ownership of the Macon Gas & Electric Light & Power Company and with this important public utility in his home city he has been actively concerned during the intervening years. Since 1897 he has held the offices of secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Macon Gas & Electric Light Company. Of the same triplicate executive office he is also incumbent with the Northwestern Electric Heat & Power Company, of Kearney, Nebraska, the Palmyra Light & Water Company, of Palmyra, Missouri; the Rhea Lead & Zinc Company, of Jasper county, this state; the Ward-Mere Mineral Company, of Jasper county, Missouri; the Wardell-McCully Orchard Company; and the Macon Publishing Company.

In 1893, still associated with Messrs. Wardell and Rubey, Mr. McCully was interested in the installing of electric plants in Mexico and Marshall, Missouri; of similar plants in Kearney, Nebraska, in 1901, and in Palmyra, Missouri, in 1902. He has been identified with lead and zinc mining enterprises in Jasper county, this state, since 1904, and he is still concerned in the various other enterprises noted in this paragraph. In 1899 Mr. McCully effected the organization of the Wardell-McCully Orchard Company and which represents the most extensive enterprise of the kind in North Missouri. The company owns an orchard of twenty-five thousand trees, located one mile north of the city of Macon,—a section admirably adapted for the cultivation of the best types of fruit. Mr. McCully was one of the organizers and incorporators of the State Exchange Bank, of Macon, of which substantial and popular institution he has been a director from the time of its inception.

As an alert man of affairs and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, Mr. McCully has not hedged in his interests in the demands of his extended and varied business connection, but has ever stood ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in the promotion of enterprises and measures tending to advance the general welfare of his home city and native county. In politics he accords an unqualified allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and in the same he has given zealous and

effective service. In 1899 he was elected a member of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and, nothwithstanding the exactions of his private business interests, he rendered most efficient service in this office, of which he continued incumbent for six consecutive years. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and since 1894 he has been president of the official board of the church of this denomination in Macon. He has attained to the chivalric degrees in the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is past eminent commander of Emmanuel Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars, of Macon. He is also affiliated with the Macon lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

On the 5th of March, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCully to Miss Georgia E. McCully, who was born and reared in Shelby county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of the late William McCully, a representative citizen of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. McCully have three children,—Gertrude, who is the wife of Frederick H. Tedford, editor of the Macon Times-Democrat; Velma Eugenia, who is the wife of Waldo F. Smith, of Macon; and Harry, who remains at the parental home. The family is prominent and popular in connection with the social and church activities of Macon, and the beautiful home is one in which a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence.

HENDERSON McCULLY.

It is most consonant that in this publication be entered a memoir to the late Henderson McCully, who was one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Macon county, with whose civic and industrial progress he was intimately identified during the course of a long and peculiarly active and successful business career. The city of Macon represented his home at the time of his death, and when he was called from the scene of life's activities the entire community manifested a sense of personal loss and bereavement.

Mr. McCully was born in Powell's Valley, Tennessee, on the 24th of January, 1819, and he met his death as the result of an accident in one of his lumber camps, at Peach Orchard, Arkansas, in 1887. His remains were interred in the cemetery of his home city, where also rest those of his cherished and devoted wife, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1906. Mr. McCully gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native state and when he was a lad of about ten years, in 1829, his parents removed from Tennessee to Missouri and settled in Howard county, where he was reared to maturity

and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the schools of the period.

In 1844 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCully to Miss Mary Jane Harvey, who was born in Howard county, Missouri. Fairfax county, Virginia, was where the family had long been one of prominence and whence came her parents to Missouri. In 1847 Mr. McCully took up his residence in Macon county, settling on a farm on the Sheridan river, near Bloomington, which was then the county-seat. In purchasing this property he also became the owner of an old over-shot water wheel, which was used for the operation of a saw mill and also a grist mill and which was long an object of interest, as it was the only one of the kind between the Missouri river and the state of Iowa. In 1856 Mr. McCully removed from his farm to the village of Bloomington, where he became associated with Alfred Tobin and Albert L. and George Shortridge in the general merchandise business and the manufacturing of tobacco. With the same representative citizens he was also prominently identified with the organization of the Bloomington Bank, which was the first to be established in the county and of which he was one of the largest stockholders, as well as an executive officer. Mr. McCully was a man of great business acumen and his activities were diversified and of wide scope and importance. As a manufacturer of lumber he operated upon an extensive scale, buying large tracts of timber land in Missouri and Arkansas and operating four saw mills. He contracted for the construction of one of the first railroad bridges at St. Joseph, Missouri, and later was the leading bridge and tie contractor for the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad in Macon county.

Mr. McCully was a man of impregnable integrity of character and his life was guided and governed by the highest principles and ideals. In the earlier days he was the owner of a large number of slaves, but he never sold one and freed them all long prior to the inception of the war between the states. During this great internecine conflict his sympathies were with the south and in the perpetuation of the institutions under whose influences he had been reared. During the war he maintained a neutral attitude so far as active service was concerned. He was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party but never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, as he was intrinsically and essentially a business man. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to whose support they contributed in liberal measure.

Henderson and Mary J. (Harvey) McCully became the parents

of seven children, of whom four are living: Walter G. is general manager of the Columbus Electric Light & Power Company, at Columbus, Nebraska; Wiliam E. is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Ada is the wife of William J. Brasfield, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Arthur P. is auditor of the Rhea Lead & Zinc Company, at Joplin, Missouri.

WILLIAM E. JONES.

The aggressive enterprise and strong initiative that have caused so wonderful industrial progress in all sections of the United States within the past decade find exemplification in no uncertain way in the person of this able and popular young business man of Macon, where his energy and ambition have been so coupled with discrimination and business prescience that he has gained a place of prominence as one of the essentially representative citizens here identified with industrial and commercial activities. Though he is not yet thirty years of age he is president of the W. E. Jones Cutlery Company, which is engaged in the manufacturing of razors and other articles of cutlery and which is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading concerns of its kind in the country. Its operations are based upon adequate capital and mechanical facilities, and under the effective direction of its president its affairs are being administered with most excellent results, so that it proves a valuable acquisition to the industrial interests of Macon county and the state of Missouri.

William Edward Jones was born at New Cambria, Macon county, Missouri, on the 8th of August, 1881, and is a son of Dr. Evan Jones, who was born in Wales, in the year 1845, and who was there reared to maturity, receiving a good common-school education. In 1870, at the age of twenty-five years, he left his native land to seek his fortune in America, to which Wales has contributed a most valuable element of citizenship. He was variously engaged for some time after his arrival in the United States and finally entered a medical college in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon afterward he located in New Cambria, Missouri, where he engaged in the active work of his profession and where he built up a large and successful practice, becoming known as one of the able physicians and surgeons of that section of the state. He still maintains his home in New Cambria, but has been virtually retired from active professional work since 1905. He is identified with the Missouri State Medical Society, is a Republican in politics, though never a seeker of public office of any description, and he and his wife

hold membership in the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees and other fraternal and social organizations, and is one of the honored and influential citizens of the thriving town in which he has so long maintained his home and in which he has rendered effective service to suffering humanity. In New Cambria, in the year 1880, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth James, who was born in Australia, whence she came with her parents to America when a child. Dr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: William E., Alice, Nell, Thomas C., John K., Ida, Robert L., James I., and Virgil C.

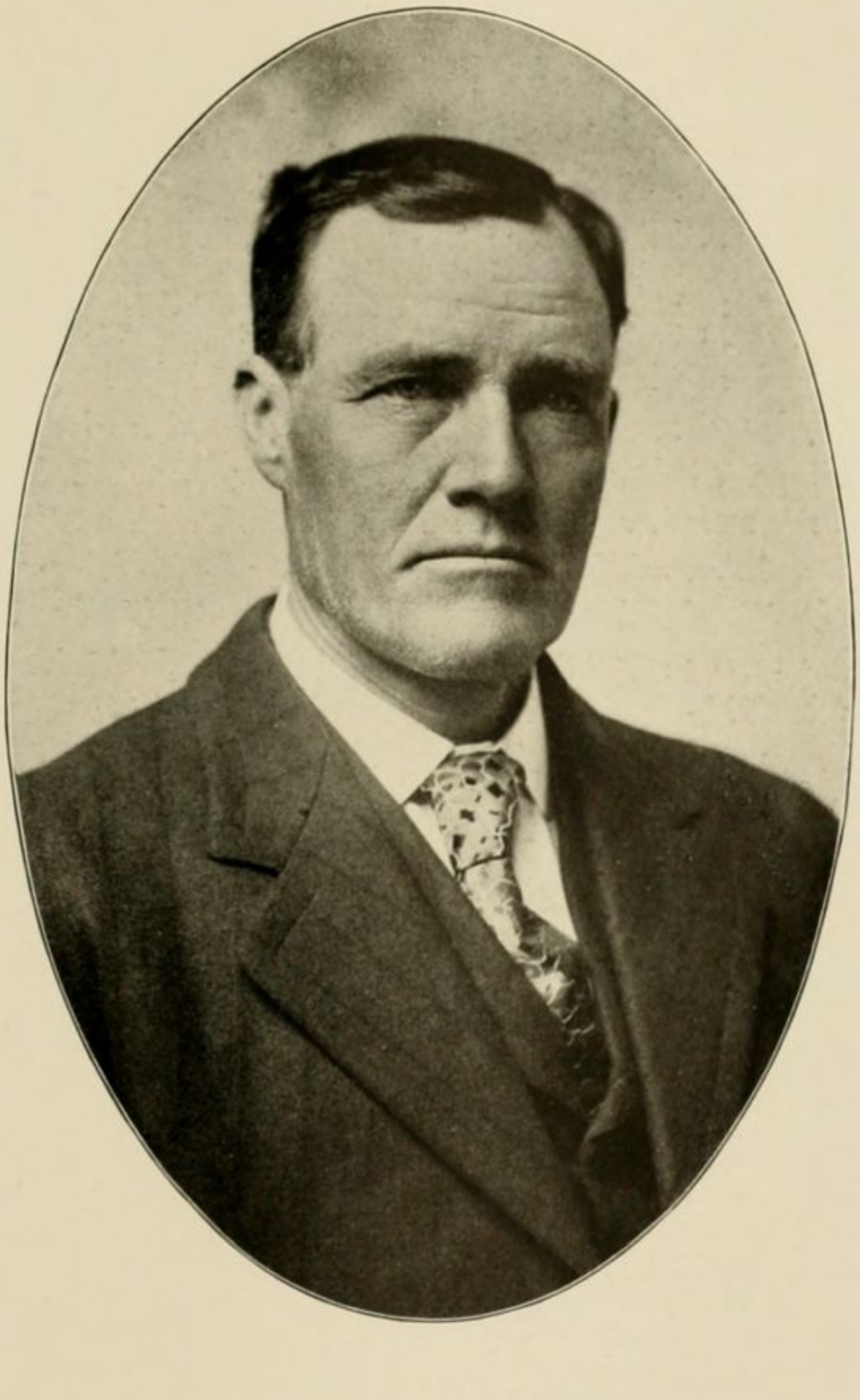
William E. Jones, the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to the excellent public schools of his native town for his early educational training, which included a course in the high school. He later completed a course in a business college at Quincy, Illinois, and thereafter was employed for one year in the New Cambria State Bank, where he held the office of bookkeeper. In 1900 Mr. Jones came to Macon to assume the position of quartermaster and instructor in commercial branches in Blees Military Academy, with which institution he was thus identified until 1904, when he became manager of the Macon Shear Company. He resigned this position in May 1905, and effected the organization of the W. E. Jones Cutlery Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, and of which he has been president and general manager from the beginning. The company has a well equiped plant, provided with the most modern facilities for the handling of the various details of manufacturing, and its output has gained a high reputation for superior excellence. The principal products are razors, of both the ordinary and safety types, and though the enterprise may yet be classed with the "infant industries" it is certainly a sturdy youngster, strong in sinew and fostered under the most auspicious of surroundings, as is evident from the fact that its products are now shipped into the most diverse sections of the Union. In the establishing and maturing of this important industrial enterprise Mr. Jones has shown the utmost courage, confidence and self-reliance, and none can doubt that he has wisely applied his powers and that the splendid success of the business has amply justified his faith in himself and in the concern of which he is the executive head. He is not a man of idle moments but one who crystallized dreams into deeds, and, in his quiet, unassuming way, he gives the evidences of intrinsic strength and follows a definite course with that tenacity of purpose and that comprehensive viewpoint that

augur well for the still greater success of the enterprise with which he has thus identified himself. Though one of the youngest business men in Macon he is one of the most progressive as well as most popular, and he is duly appreciative of the advantages and attractions of Macon as a place of residence and as an eligible manufacturing and distributing center. His loyalty is manifest in public spirit as well as in his fostering of a business that has large direct and collateral influence on the commercial precedence of the city. He is one of the enthusiastic and valued members of the Macon Commercial Club, of which he served as secretary in 1906-7 and of whose directorate he is a member at the present time. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, his religious views are in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the Macon lodge of the Knights of Pythias. It may be stated that this representative young citizen of Macon still clings to a life of celibacy.

WILLIAM D. COOK.

This prominent and progressive farmer, dairyman and stock-raiser of Callao township, who occupies a leading position in the industries with which he is connected and is generally esteemed as one of the forceful and influential citizens of his locality, was born March 22, 1862, at Elmer, Macon county which his grandfather helped to found and where his father grew to manhood and passed the remainder of his days at Callao. The grandparents and the parents were all natives of Kentucky, and the paternal grandfather moved his family to this county in 1838 and located on a tract of wild land on a part of which the town of Elmer now stands. There he redeemed his land from the wilderness and made it over into a good farm, helping to start the influx of population and the spirit of improvement that have resulted in the present high grade of development of the region.

The parents of William D. Cook were James Wade and Mary Ellen (Truitt) Cook, natives, as has been stated, of Kentucky, the former born in Barren county and the latter at Bowling Green in Pike county, of Missouri. They have seven children four of whom are living. They are: Victoria, the wife of Robert L. Wilkin, of San Juan, New Mexico: Ida, the wife of James Smith, of Ethel, Missouri; William D. and Phineas G., of Callao. The father died in 1902. He was a prosperous farmer and a well esteemed citizen. The mother is still living and has her home in Elmer. She is advanced in years but enjoys good health and is hale and vigorous. Her experience has been highly interesting, although it has been repeated many, many times in American



WILLIAM D. COOK

history. She came to this county when it was very sparsely populated and the greater part of it was still under the dominion of its savage denizens of forest and plain, man and beast, and yet bore on its surface the wild appearance it has worn for ages. The soil was virgin to the plow, the forests were unbroken, the whole region, except in spots, was an unpeopled waste, untouched by civilizing influences and with all its powers and possibilities still slumbering as they had been from the time when the land emerged above the surface of the great deep. She has lived to see it a veritable garden in productiveness, the home of a progressive, enterprising and all-conquering people and rich in all the achievements of modern times. And she and her kindred have helped to accomplish all the improvements.

Her son, William D. Cook, attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and completed his scholastic training at St. James Academy in Macon. After leaving that institution he taught school for a number of years and had the benefit of the self-knowledge and knowledge of others which that instructive occupation gives its wideawake and observant pupil. He had aspirations, however, for a broader if not a higher field of effort, and with the savings he had accumulated he bought a farm and started a dairying business on a small scale. He has continued both his farming and his dairying ever since, steadily expanding both and also increasing his enterprise in raising stock for the markets, until now all are of magnitude and highly important in a commercial way. He owns 209 acres of good land improved with good buildings and fully equipped for advanced farming, and he cultivates it with spirit and intelligence. His stock interests are extensive and profitable, and his dairy work not only adds considerable to his revenues but also aids largely in supplying many wants of the community.

Mr. Cook has given full attention to the development and advancement of the region and the enduring warfare of its people. He is a stockholder and director of the Callao Fair Association and also a stockholder in the Macon Creamery. He has served ten years or longer as a member of the school board, and in many other ways has ministered to the welfare of the township and its inhabitants. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, and takes an active part in the meetings and proceedings of his lodge in each. He is a member of the Christian church in religious affiliation and earnest in promoting the activity and usefulness of the congregation to which he belongs. In his church membership he has departed from the example of his father, who was a Prim-

itive Baptist, and was also zealous in the service of his church.

On December 31, 1884, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Laura D. Gentle, a native of Callao but of Kentucky parentage. They have two children, their son Herbert V. and their daughter Pauline.

JOSEPH L. BRIDGEFORD, D. D. S.

Not only by reason of his distinctive technical ability in a profession that represents both a science and a mechanic art but also through his invention of an appliance that has proved of inestimable benefit to his profession the world over and a boon to those who utilize artificial teeth in plate form, has Dr. Bridgeford gained a wide reputation in his chosen calling, and he is today numbered among the widely known and distinguished exponents of the dental profession in the United States, being estabished in practice in the city of Macon, where he is also president of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, which manufactures his special dental appliance or preparation, to which further reference shall be made in this context.

Dr. Joseph Luckie Bridgeford is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Missouri, of which he is a native son and to which his fealty is of the most appreciative and insistent type. He was born in the village of Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, on the 16th of September, 1871, and is a son of William Henry and Rachel Julia (Luckie) Bridgeford, the former of whom was likewise a native of Paris, this state, where he was born in 1840, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, whence her parents removed to Missouri when she was a child. The paternal grandfather of the doctor was William Bridgeford, who was born and reared in Kentucky, where the family was early founded and whence he came to Missouri in the pioneer days, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of Monroe county, where he continued to reside until his death.

William H. Bridgeford was reared and educated in the town of his nativity and as a young man engaged in the general commission business in the city of St. Louis. Later he turned his attention to the raising and handling of live stock, at Paris, where he became an extensive shipper of cattle. In 1885 he engaged in the general merchandise business at Mexico, this state, but he retired from active business in 1889, after which he returned to the city of St. Louis, where his death occurred on the 2nd of December, 1892. His widow now maintains her home in Mexico, Missouri. Of their two children the subject of this review is the younger, and his brother, Dr. Emmet McDonald Bridgeford, is a representative physician and surgeon of Mexico, this

state. The honored father was an active factor in connection with the cause of the Democratic party in his native state, but never sought or held public office. He was a man of strong intellectual force and of the highest personal integrity, ever commanding the unreserved esteem of all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, of which his wife also is a devoted member, having been active in church work for many years.

Dr. Joseph L. Bridgeford was about fourteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Mexico, Missouri, to whose public schools he is indebted for his earlier educational discipline, which was supplemented by a literary course in Washington University, in the city of St. Louis, and also by the completion of the prescribed technical curriculum in the dental department of the same institution, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, besides winning the honors of his class in examination in prosthetic dentistry, in which connection he received a valuable prize offered by the St. Louis Dental Manufacturing Company. It should be stated that Dr. Bridgeford has ever stood exponent of the highest professional ethics and has done all in his power to raise the standard of the same and to discourage the granting of licenses to those not thoroughly fitted for the important work devolving upon the practitioner of dental surgery. After his graduation Dr. Bridgeford located in Moberly, Missouri, where he was associated in practice with Dr. James T. Fry until the winter of 1893, when he came to Macon county and established himself in practice at Bevier, where he continued his professional work until 1897, since which year he has maintained his home in Macon, where he has built up a large and substantial professional business, drawn from representative and appreciative sources. He is a valued member of the Missouri State Dental Association and the Missouri Dental Club, whose headquarters are maintained in the city of St. Louis.

In 1906 Dr. Bridgeford invented and placed on the market a substance or preparation known as the Bridgeford plate paste, in the exploitation of whose merits he organized the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, which turns out the product upon a large scale, as the same is now in demand on the part of dental practitioners in all parts of the world.

In politics Dr. Bridgeford clings to the faith in which he was reared and is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, though he has never evinced aught of ambition for political office. He manifests a deep interest in all that touches the welfare and progress

of his home city and is one of the most zealous members of the Macon Commercial Club, which stands representative of high civic ideals and which has done much to promote the industrial and commercial advancement of the city. He was secretary and treasurer of this organization, is identified with the local lodges of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the alumni association of his alma mater, Washington University.

On the 11th of December, 1907, Dr. Bridgeford was united in marriage to Miss Mary Melinda Stone, who was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of Benjamin F. Stone, of Macon city.

PAUL W. TUTT.

One of the alert and progressive young business men and popular citizens of Macon is Paul William Tutt, who is a native of Germany and of distinguished and patrician ancestry. He is the only representative of the immediate family in America, and here his success has been such as to offer the best indication of his ability and his integrity of purpose.

Mr. Tutt was born in the city of Metz, Germany, on the 14th of September, 1881, and is a son of Colonel Dogobert F. and Catherine (Melchers) Tutt, the former of whom was born at Bensberg, near the city of Cologne, Germany, and the latter of whom is a native of Dusseldorf. They now maintain their home in Metz, Germany, and the father there holds an important government office. Colonel Tutt was educated in the city of Cologne, and after leaving school he entered the German army, in which he rendered gallant service and from which he was finally retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1864 he was an active participant in the war between Prussia and Austria, in which he took part in the battles of Munchengratz and Sadowa, and later he participated in many of the important conflicts marking the progress of the Franco-Prussian war. After the close of this war he married Miss Catherine Melchers, and they have four children, concerning whom the following brief record is apropos in this connection: Carl holds the office of first lieutenant in the German army; Elizabeth is the wife of Gardy S. Knox, a Prussian army officer stationed in Berlin; Paul William is the immediate subject of this review, and Henry remains at the parental home.

Paul William Tutt was afforded the advantages of excellent schools in his fatherland, having availed himself of the facilities of the Lyceum

in his native city, after which he attended a military school in Bensberg and a private school of high scholastic grade in Metz.

In 1898, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Tutt severed the gracious ties which bound him to his home and fatherland and set forth to gain for himself a place as a loyal American citizen. He landed in New York city, and from the national metropolis came directly to Macon, Missouri, where he soon afterward assumed a position with the Macon Shear Company. In 1899, more thoroughly to familiarize himself with the English language, he attended the Blees Military Academy, at Macon, Missouri, and in 1901 he became bookkeeper for the Blees McVicar Carriage Company, of Macon, continuing to be identified with the office affairs of the company until January, 1904, when he assumed the position of traveling representative of the concern, in which connection he covered important territory in the northern states. In the same year he was assigned to the office of assistant manager of the company's branch establishment in Shreveport, Louisiana, and in April, 1905, he was called back to Macon to assume the office of manager of the Macon Shear Company. In November of 1906 he was elected secretary and manager of the Blees Carriage Company, of which position he has since continued incumbent, and he has gained precedence as a business man of much initiative power and fine administrative ability. His record since coming to America has been one of definite and worthy accomplishment, and he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the inviolable confidence and regard of those with whom he has been associated, both in commercial and social circles. In politics he has aligned himself as an ardent supporter of the cause for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he takes much interest in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his home city, where he is deservedly popular, owing to his gracious personality and his careful consideration for others.

On the 14th of January, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tutt to Miss Mary Morrison Kern, daughter of Judge Robert H. Kern, a prominent and honored citizen of St. Louis, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Tutt are active in the best social life of Macon and in the same their popularity is of the most unequivocal type.

CHARLES L. FARRAR.

The name borne by the subject of this brief review has been identified with the annals of Macon county for more than half a century, and his father was one of the prominent and influential citizens of this section for many years prior to his death. The son has well upheld the

prestige of the name and is to-day one of the representative citizens of his native county, where he has been prominent in public affairs and where he is now the able and popular incumbent of the office of postmaster of the city of Macon.

Mr. Farrar was born on a farm in Ten Mile township, Macon county, Missouri, on the 29th of May, 1861, and is a son of John and Selina (Thornton) Farrar, both natives of England, where the former was born in the year 1815 and the latter in 1817. John Farrar was reared and educated in his native land and as a young man came with his parents to the United States. The family located in the state of North Carolina, where he remained until 1857, when he settled in Macon county, Missouri, where he secured land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, to which he continued to devote his attention for a number of years and in which connection his well directed endeavors brought him a due measure of material success. He finally took up his residence in Macon, the county seat, and here he was prominent in business and in public affairs. He espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its inception and ever afterward gave to the same an unwavering allegiance. In 1866 he was elected county clerk, and of this office he continued incumbent for four years. He also served as city collector for some time, and in 1888 was elected police judge, in which capacity he continued to preside on the bench for three years. During the Civil war he served four years as postmaster of Ten Mile. He was a man of superior intellectual and moral force, and no citizen of the county was accorded a fuller degree of popular confidence and esteem. In 1871 he became senior member of the firm of Farrar & Bourke and engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business in Macon. He continued to be identified with this enterprise until 1877, when he disposed of his interest in the same, after which he lived virtually retired from active business until his death, which occurred on the 2d of November, 1882. He was a member of the Episcopal church, of which his wife also has been a devoted member for many years. She still maintains her home in Macon and has attained to the venerable age of ninety-two years (1909). They became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, namely: William, who is engaged in the insurance business at St. Louis; Sarah, who is the wife of William B. Gilbert, of Macon; Alice, who is the wife of William B. Barnes, of this county; Eliza, who is unmarried and resides with her mother; Carrie, who is the wife of Albert D. Strong, of Macon; and Charles L., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. It is interesting to record that six generations of the family are now found represented. Mrs. Farrar, the

venerable and revered "mother in Israel," represents the first generation; her daughter, Mrs. Gilbert, has a daughter, Viola, who is the wife of Pittman Lindley, of Livingston, Montana, and their daughter, Pearl, is the wife of Mr. Gilman, of Livingston, Montana, in whose daughter, Cordie Nell, is found the representative of the sixth generation.

Charles L. Farrar, whose name initiates this review, gained his early educational training in the schools of Macon, and after leaving school he became clerk in a local mercantile establishment. In this capacity he was thereafter employed by several other local concerns of representative order, and his business career aside from such occupation has mainly been that of city clerk (twenty-two years).

Mr. Farrar has long been a potent factor in connection with political affairs in his native county and has been one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party in this section of the state. In 1904 he was chosen secretary of the Republican committee of Macon county, in which office he served four years, within which he did effective work in the maneuvering of political forces in the various local and state campaigns. In 1902 he was elected chairman of the Republican city committee of Macon, and he retained this incumbency until 1908. In 1886 he assumed the office of city clerk, and he held this position for a period of twenty-two consecutive years, resigning the same in May, 1908. In the following month he received his commission as postmaster of Macon, and he has given a most able and effective administration of the affairs of the office, having done much to systematize and facilitate the service and having gained unqualified popular approval. He is signally interested in all that tends to advance the material and civic prosperity of his home city, and is loyal and progressive as a citizen. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in the local parish of St. James, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Woodmen of the World. He enjoys unqualified popularity in his native county, where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

On the 19th of June, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farrar to Miss May Bennett, daughter of Edward F. Bennett, of Macon, and they have one child, Nelle.

In a reminiscent way it may be stated that Mr. Farrar's mother was a passenger on the first railroad train operated between Manchester and Liverpool, England. The engineer of this train is still living

and is now a resident of the state of Iowa. A model of the primitive engine used in hauling the train was on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in the city of St. Louis in 1904.

NATHANIEL M. LACY.

One of the representative members of the bar of Macon county, where he formerly served as assistant prosecuting attorney, Mr. Lacy has been most successful in the practice of his profession and is recognized as a strong and versatile advocate and well fortified counselor. He maintains his home and professional headquarters in the city of Macon, and is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the county.

Mr. Lacy claims as the place of his nativity the fine old Hoosier state, having been born at Nineveh, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 6th of August, 1874, and being a son of James D. and Tamar (Maris) Lacy, whose marriage was solemnized in the year 1873 and who now reside in Johnson county, Indiana, where the father is living virtually retired, having long been numbered among the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of that county and having been influential in public affairs of a local order. He now has his home in the village of Nineveh. James D. Lacy was born at Coshocton, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1846, and is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Buckeye state. He was reared and educated in his native place, and for a number of years his vocation was that of contracting and building, which line of enterprise he followed after his removal to Indiana. Later he engaged in farming and stock-raising, becoming the owner of a valuable farm in Johnson county, and he continued to be identified with its work and management until about 1907, since which time he has lived retired, though still retaining possession of his fine farm. His wife is a native of Brown county, Indiana, and they became the parents of three children, all of whom are living, namely: Nathaniel M., William J. and Mary E. William J. is a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mary E. remains at the parental home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the father has long been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party, in which he has wielded no little influence in a local way. He has held various local offices of public trust and is at the present time a member of the board of equalization of his county. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is past master of his lodge.

Nathaniel M. Lacy was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and gained his early educational training in the public schools, after which he continued his studies for four years in Franklin College, at

Franklin, Indiana. In preparation for the work of his chosen vocation he was matriculated in the Indiana Law School in the city of Indianapolis, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of his native state shortly after his graduation and was engaged in practice at Franklin, Indiana, until 1901, when he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon, where he has built up a substantial and representative law business, having an excellent clientele and having appeared in connection with much important litigation in the local and state courts. In 1904 he was chosen assistant prosecuting attorney of Macon county, in which office he gave very able service and added materially to his professional prestige. He retained this incumbency until 1906, and simultaneously held the office of city attorney of Macon.

In politics Mr. Lacy gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he has been an active worker in its cause. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity.

On the 9th of September, 1903, Mr. Lacy was united in marriage to Miss Daisy L. Strickler, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of H. C. Strickler, of Franklin, that state.

HUNTER L. GARY.

On other pages of this publication is entered a review of the interesting career of Theodore Gary, whose capitalistic and industrial interests in Missouri and elsewhere are of wide scope, and as his son, the subject of the sketch at hand, is intimately associated with him as private secretary and as an executive officer of the many enterprises with which he is identified, reference should be made to the review of the father's career in connection with that of the son. Under such referatory facilities it will not be necessary to repeat the data in this article. Hunter L. Gary is recognized as one of the essentially representative business men of the younger generation in Macon, and has shown distinctive acumen and initiative, while he has had the benefit of the counsel and effective training of his father, whose success has been of a most pronounced order, especially in the field of telephone development.

Mr. Gary is a native of the city of Macon, where he was born on the 27th of May, 1884, and to the public schools of this city he is

indebted for his early educational training, which was supplemented by a course of study in Blees Military Academy, at Macon, where he continued a student for a period of three and one-half years. In 1903 he completed a thorough technical course in telephony in the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, thereby fortifying himself in a practical way for the supervision of the large telephone interests with which he is associated in an administrative capacity.

After leaving the military school Mr. Gary entered his father's office, and he has since been intimately associated with the latter in his varied business operations. He showed, even as a boy, a distinctive predilection for practical business affairs, and while attending school voluntarily sought employment during his leisure hours as collector for various business concerns in his home city, also acting as collector and bookkeeper for the Macon Telephone Company. His advancement has not been merely one of paternal or other fortuitous influences, for he is of the timbre from which strong business ability is naturally evolved, and his ambition has been one promotive of definite personal accomplishment. The importance of the enterprises with which he is concerned may be understood by referring to the previously mentioned sketch of the life of his father, to whom he is his private secretary in connection with all of the latter's operations. He is secretary and assistant manager of the Macon Telephone Company, and also assistant manager of the Atchison Telephone Company, of Atchison, Kansas; assistant manager and treasurer of the Nevada Telephone Company, of Nevada, Missouri; secretary and director of the Hudson-Gary Land Company, of Macon; a director of the Theodore Gary Investment Company, of Macon, Missouri; and a director of the Topeka Independent Telephone Company, of Topeka, Kansas, as well as of the Macon, Atchison and Neveda telephone companies, already mentioned.

In politics Mr. Gary is aligned as a stanch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the chivalric degree, being identified with Emmanuel Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He also holds membership in the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of the Maccabees. He and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and are specially active in the work of St. James, parish in Macon. He is superintendent of its Sunday school at the time of this writing and has also been for twelve

consecutive years incumbent of the position of secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school.

Mr. Gary has taken a deep interest in athletics and outdoor sports, and he has served as vice-president of the Missouri Trap Shooters' Association and as secretary and treasurer of the Macon Gun Club, which latter dual office he held for three consecutive years. He is one of the loyal young men of his native city and shows much interest in every enterprise tending to advance its civic and material welfare. He and his wife hold a prominent position in connection with the social activities of the community, and their popularity is of the most unequivocal order.

On the 28th of June, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gary to Miss La Mora Sauvinett, who was born at Macon, this state, and who is a daughter of Hon. J. M. Sauvinett, a prominent and influential citizen of Macon, of which city he was formerly mayor. Born to this union one child, Mary La Mora, July 15, 1909.

EDWARD S. SMITH, M. D.

Among the distinguished representatives of the medical profession of Macon Dr. Edward S. Smith is numbered and is well known in professional and scientific circles.

Edward Sanborn Smith is a native of Salina, Kansas, where he was born on the 25th of April, 1875, and in his ambition and vital initiative he well exemplified the progressive spirit of the west. He is a son of S. Edward and Eunice (Webster) Smith, who are now residents of Macon, Missouri, where the father is engaged in the clothing business. The doctor was a child at the time of his parents' removal from Kansas to Macon, and here he attended St. James Military Academy, at Macon, for six years. In this institution he was prepared for college, and in 1894 he was matriculated in the Johns Hopkins University. He had taken up a pre-medical course during his regular university work in the academic department, and afterward he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in May, 1900. During that year he served as senior interne in the university hospital at the quarantine station of the port of Baltimore, and in this connection he gained invaluable clinical experience, so that his reinforcement for the active work of his profession was most admirable when he initiated his independent practice.

In May, 1901, Mr. Smith established himself in practice in Macon, and here his recognized ability and exceptionally advanced training in

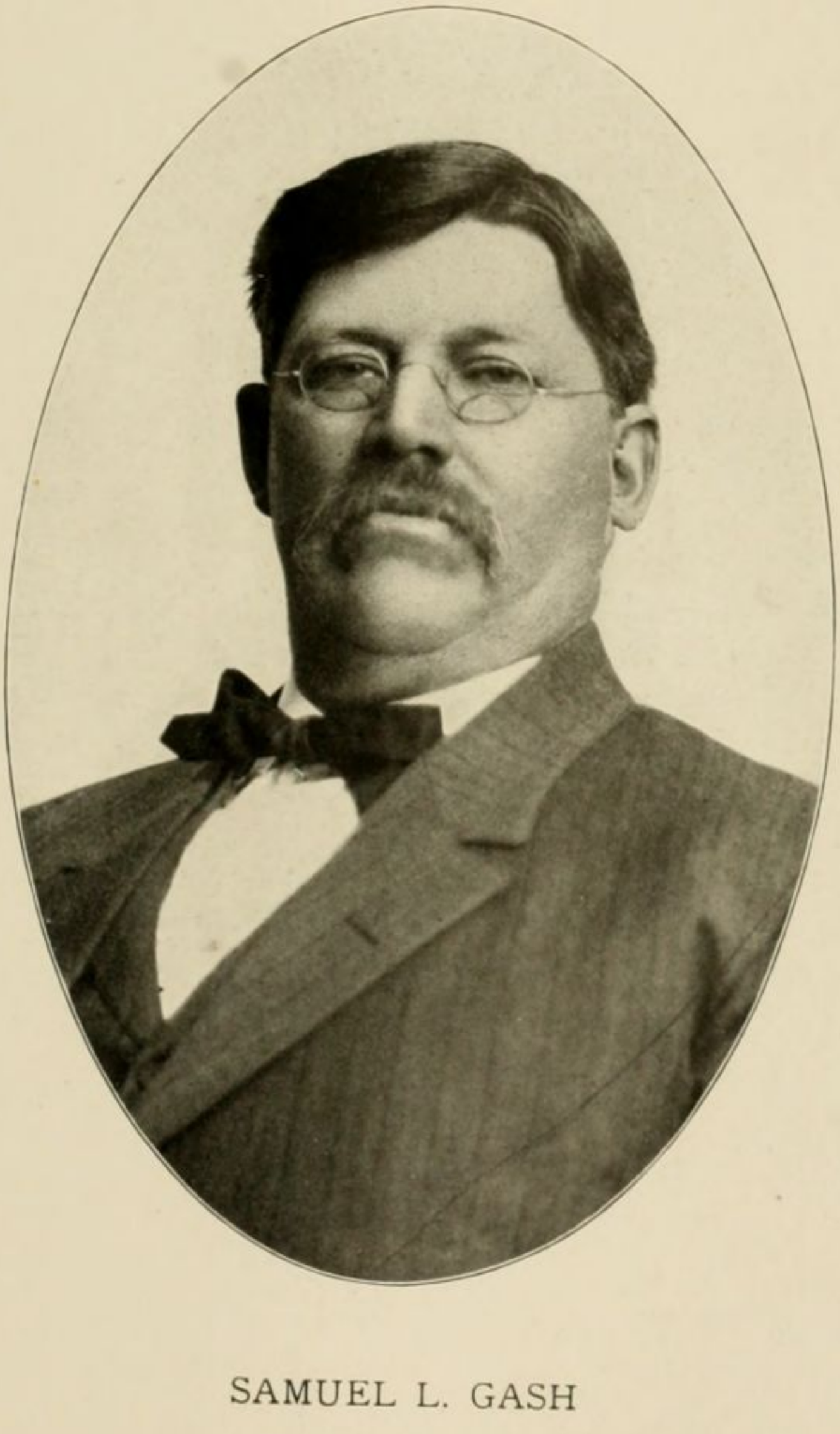
his profession have contributed to his splendid success not less than has his unequivocal personal popularity. He is associate medical director of the International Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis; is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, with the title of major, conferred by the governor of Missouri; is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the National Geographic Society; and is also identified with the American Medical Association and the Missouri State Medical Society. He is unswerving in his allegiance to the cause for which the Republican party stands sponsor and takes an active interest in the same, as does he also in all that tends to advance the material and civic advancement of his home city and state, but he has never had aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. Member of vestry of St. James' Episcopal church.

On the 14th of October, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Smith to Miss Emily Montague Frey, who was born and reared in the city of Washington, D. C., being a daughter of Robert E. Frey and a lineal descendant of Montague Barron, who fought under La Fayette in the war of the Revolution. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are prominent in the social life of their home city and their home is a recognized center of gracious and generous hospitality. They have no children.

SAMUEL L. GASH.

The personal history of American citizenship in all parts of the country, but particularly in the Middle and Farther West, is a succession of stories of men who have risen to consequence, and in many cases to celebrity, through their own efforts, because they have been quick to see, alert to seize and resourceful in using their opportunities to their own best advantage and for the benefit of the community around them. Fortune has not smiled upon them except as they have forced her to, and they have not needed her smiles. All they asked was a fair field and freedom of opportunity, and their own native ability has done all the rest. In many instances, even when circumstances have been unfavorable, they have compelled the adverse conditions to minister to their progress and become wings or weapons for their advancement.

A striking case in point is the life-story of Samuel L. Gash, which it is the purpose of these paragraphs to briefly record. Mr. Gash is a native of Macon county and has passed the whole of his life to this time (1910) with its borders. He was born in Easeley township on May 6, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Maria J. (Dale) Gash, the



SAMUEL L. GASH

former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. The father came to this state when he was a young man and located in Elmer, this county. He was a miller and wrought industriously and profitably at his trade during the years of his activity. In politics he has always been a Democrat and has been firm and faithful in the service of his party, but has never held a political office of any kind. The mother, who died in 1905, was a daughter of Abraham and Effie Dale, long residents and highly esteemed citizens of Macon county. Mr. and Mrs. Gash had five children, all of whom are living. They are: Laura, the wife of W. H. McDavitt of Mercyville; W. W., a resident of Elmer; Samuel L., the immediate subject of this review; A. D., who lives in Chicago, and J. L., who, also is a resident of Elmer. The father is still living and has his home with his daughter, Mrs. William H. McDavitt.

Samuel L. Gash obtained a limited education in the district school of Mercyville, and after completing that worked as a farm hand until 1879, when he began farming on his own account. He had no capital for his enterprise but his own courage, ability and determined spirit, but these were of a fruitful kind and contained the elements of success within themselves when managed with prudence and good judgment, the directing qualities which he applied to them. He continued farming with success and progress until 1907, when he retired from activity in this line of effort and turned his attention to real estate, insurance and loan business, in which he is still extensively and profitably engaged. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Farmers' Exchange Bank of Gifford and has been its president since 1906. He is also a member of the committee on construction of the Inter-Urban railway between Palmyra and La Plata, Missouri, and has been one of the most active and useful men in connection with the enterprise, promoting it by every means at his command and through the forces he has been able to invoke and bring to its aid through his influence and the force of his example.

In many other ways Mr. Gash has been of great and appreciated service to his township and county, and in the domain of public affairs has at all times been very active and zealous in behalf of the best interests of the region in which he lives. He is an active, working Democrat in politics, but except a membership of more than eight years on the school board, has never been induced to accept a public office of any kind. But when business interests are at stake, he is all energy and enterprise. He has been president of the La Plata and Western Telephone company for the last five years, and its present high state of

development and efficiency are largely due to his progressiveness and skill in the management of its affairs. He owns and has farmed under his supervision a fine farm of 315 acres and possesses in addition extensive holdings of valuable city property in La Plata. Beginning the battle of life for himself without a dollar, and now being one of the most substantial citizens of Macon county in a worldly way, his career has been successful from the beginning and furnishes a fine example of what enterprise, ability and persistent and intelligent industry can accomplish in a land where opportunity only waits the commanding might of mind to yield up its treasures to its master.

In fraternal life Mr. Gash is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman, and in religious association a member of Missionary Baptist church. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mary J. Evans, a daughter of Allen and Hopey (Morris) Evans, who were born and reared in Kentucky and came to Missouri in early life. Of the five children born of the union only three are living: Abraham H., of La Crosse, Missouri; Minnie E., the wife of Emory Enterline, also a resident of La Crosse, and Sanford N., who lives in La Plata.

WILLIAM E. WEBB, M. D.

One of the definite purposes of this publication is to make specific record concerning those citizens of Macon county who stand representative in their various spheres of endeavor, and in this connection there is all of consistency in according special recognition to Dr. Webb, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Macon and who is known as one of the essentially able and successful physicians and surgeons of the county.

Dr. Webb finds a due mede of satisfaction in reverting to the state of Kentucky as the place of his nativity. He was born in Perryville, Boyle county, in the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth, on the 6th of April, 1855, and is a son of William F. and Sarah E. (Balboa) Webb, both likewise natives of Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1850. The father was born in Greene county, that state, in the year 1824, and after due preliminary discipline he entered Central College, at Danville, Kentucky, where he completed a course of study. He engaged in the life insurance business and finally became general state agent for Kentucky of the Connecticut State Life Insurance Company. Later he engaged in the publishing business, in which he continued successfully for many years. He passed the closing years at the home of his son and died at Macon, Missouri. The doctor's mother is still living in Cincinnati, Ohio. Of their six children four are living,

namely: Misses Sallie H. and Lulu, who are successful and popular teachers in the public schools of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Ada, who resides in Cincinnati; and Dr. William E., who is the immediate subject of this review.

In politics William F. Webb was a stanch Democrat, and though he had been the owner of a number of slaves he was stanchly opposed to secession and gave a loyal support to the cause of the Union at the time of the Civil war. He became captain of a company of home guard, and his northern sympathies caused him to become persona non grata in his section of the state, from which he was finally compelled to remove, remaining in the state of Ohio until after the close of the great fratracidal conflict between the states. Both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In both the paternal and maternal lines Dr. Webb is a scion of distinguished and patrician stock. His paternal grandfather, Edward Carey Webb, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1792, and he passed his entire life in that state, where he died in 1868. He was a successful agriculturist and a man of prominence and influence in his community. His father, Captain Louis Webb, was born at Richmond, Virginia, April 6, 1755, and was a member of one of the old and honored families, of English origin, that settled in that historic old commonwealth in the early period of its history. He died in Kentucky, on the 12th of July, 1841. He was ardently loyal to the patriot cause during the war of the Revolution, and in the same maintained a company at his own expense, besides personally rendering active service as an officer in the Continental line. In recognition of his devotion to and support of the cause of independence the government granted to him a large tract of land in Boyle county, Kentucky, to which state he removed with his family, becoming one of the pioneers of that section, where he improved his estate and attained to commanding influence as a citizen.

The mother of Dr. Webb was a lineal descendant of the famous Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific ocean, and was practically the last of the Balboa line, whose name she perpetuated until the time of her marriage. She was also a granddaughter of Colonel Harry Greenwood, who was born in Virginia, in 1750, and who passed the closing years of his life in Kentucky, in which state he had the distinction of being the first member of the Masonic fraternity. He gained his military title through service in the Revolution. His death occurred in the year 1831. Mrs. Webb was also a descendant of Major Fauntleroy Dye, who was born in 1763 and who sacrificed his life while serving as a soldier and officer in the war of 1812.

Dr. William E. Webb gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, and after having made choice of vocation he began the work of preparing himself for the same. In this connection he was finally matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, coming forth well fortified for the active work of his profession. The doctor initiated practice in Athens, Ohio, where he remained four years, at the expiration of which he removed to Chanute, Kansas, where he continued in successful practice for the ensuing four years. He then, in 1888, came to Macon, where he has continued in active general practice as a physician and surgeon for more than a score of years and where his success is best indicated by the prestige which is his and the large and representative practice which he controls. For the past fifteen years he has served as surgeon for the Wabash Railroad Company, and is surgeon to Blees Military Academy.

In his political allegiance Dr. Webb is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has rendered effective service. In 1904 he was elected a member of the city council of Macon, as representative of the Second ward, and in 1906 he was chosen as his own successor, retiring from office at the expiration of his second term, in 1908. He proved a most progressive and loyal member of the municipal governing body, in which he served three years as chairman of the light and waterworks committee and in which he was for one year chairman of the finance committee. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the local lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and he has held various official positions in the same, including that of high priest of his chapter, eminent commander of Commandery, of which position he was incumbent for three successive terms. He is past exalted ruler of Macon Lodge, No. 999, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is one of the prominent and influential members of the Knights of Pythias in his state. In 1895 he was elected grand outer guard of the Missouri grand lodge of this fraternity, and in 1898 he was honored with election to the office of grand chancellor of the grand lodge. In the following year he was chosen brigadier general of the uniform rank of this order, and within his tenure of this position he was also elected supreme representative of the Supreme Lodge, retaining this incumbency for six years. Since 1902 he has served as surgeon general of the uniform rank of the world. He has done much to promote the interests of the Knights of Pythias

in Missouri and is one of its influential and popular representatives in the state.

Dr. Webb was married to Emma F. Pickett, at Guysville, Ohio, in 1875. They have had two children: John P., who died in infancy, and Austin Webb, who for fifteen years has been on the stage. At present he is being starred under the Harris management in "The Traveling Salesman."

ALFRED B. MILLER, M. D.

One of the able and popular representatives of the medical profession in Macon county is Dr. Miller, who is engaged in active general practice in the city of Macon and who is known as a physician and surgeon who is thoroughly fortified for the work of his exacting and humane profession, in which he has gained both success and distinction, being one of its well known representatives in the state and having formerly been a member of the faculty of the medical department of the state university. Aside from his profession Dr. Miller is a business man of marked progressiveness and discrimination, and his capitalistic and industrial interests are of important order.

Alfred Beckett Miller was born on a farm in Liberty township, near the village of Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, on the 1st of February, 1852, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of this commonwealth, in which he is a representative of the third generation. He is a son of Abdel and Sarah Mary (Jones) Miller, the former of whom was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1818, and the latter of whom was a native of Maryland, where she was born in the year 1828, and whence she came with her parents to Missouri when a child. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Miller was a native of Kentucky and a member of one of the stanch old families of Pendleton county. He came to Missouri in an early day and was one of the pioneers of the state. He first located in St. Louis county, whence he later removed to Marion county, where he improved a farm in the primitive forest, and continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits during the residue of his long and useful life. Abdel Miller was one year old at the time of the family removal to Marion county, where he was reared to manhood, receiving a good common-school education, and there he continued to devote his attention to farming and stock-growing until his death, which occurred in 1868. He was a man of strong character and distinctive individuality, wielding a large and beneficent influence in his community and ever commanding the unequivocal confidence and respect of his fellow men. Though never consenting to become a candi-

date for public office he was thoroughly loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and was a stanch and intelligent supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stood sponsor in his day and generation. During the war between the states he took no active part, but his sympathies were with the south. Both he and his wife, whose death occurred in 1872, were zealous and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They became the parents of four children of whom one died in infancy; William G. lives in North Macon; Alfred B. is the immediate subject of this review, and Medora A. is near Palmyra.

Dr. Alfred B. Miller passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm in Marion county, and his preliminary educational training was secured in the public schools of the community and Palmyra Seminary, at Palmyra, after which he attended Central College, at Fayette, this state, for three years. In 1876, having formulated definite plans for his future career, he was matriculated in the historic old Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 12th of March of that year and coming forth admirably equipped for the active work of his chosen vocation. Soon after his graduation Dr. Miller located in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Missouri, where he established himself in the practice of his profession and where he continued to maintain his home for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, on the 14th of June, 1882, he took up his abode in Macon, where he has since been engaged in active general practice as a physician and surgeon and where his success has been of the most unequivocal order, as indicated by the large, lucrative and representative practice which he has long controlled. He has continued a close and appreciative student of both branches of his profession and has kept in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery. He holds membership in the American Medical Association and is also a prominent and valued member of both the Missouri State Medical Society and the Macon County Medical Society. He has been an occasional contributor to periodical literature of his profession and has presented valuable technical papers before medical societies, but for eight years he was an influential member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he held the chair of gynecology.

Dr. Miller has closely identified himself with every legitimate movement and enterprise tending to advance the civic and material welfare

of his home city and county, and as a citizen he is essentially loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He has been president of the Macon Building & Loan Association since 1889; is a stockholder in the Rhea Lead & Zinc Company, of Cartersville, Missouri, and is a stockholder in the Union Sand Company, of St. Louis.

In politics Dr. Miller has ever been aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but he has never had desire or leisure to enter the arena of "practical politics." In 1901 the governor of Missouri appointed him a member of the board of managers of the state hospital for the insane at Fulton, but he resigned the office after one year's service. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Censor Lodge, No. 172, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has passed the various official chairs, and also with Macon Chapter, No. 22. Royal Arch Masons. He has been local surgeon for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for the past thirty years, and in 1893 he was president of the Missouri State Medical Society. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Macon, and are active in the support of the various departments of its work.

On the 9th of October, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Miller to Miss Lillian Rush, who was born in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of the late Rev. Lilburn Rush, a representative member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he was in the active work for forty years.

ANDREW EDWIN RILEY.

Among the successful business men and popular citizens contributed to Macon county by the fine old Buckeye state is Andrew Edwin Riley, who is engaged in the real estate business and also identified with agricultural pursuits in the county, where he owns a farm.

Mr. Riley was born on the 12th day of September, 1863, in Allen county, Ohio, and was next to the youngest child in a family of nine children. He came with his parents to Macon county in the spring of 1866 and was reared on a farm near Redman, Macon county, and received his early education from the schools at that place. Later on he attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri.

On the 7th of May, 1891, he was married to Miss Lizzie A. Archer, at the home of her parents, Joseph and Phoebe Archer, who were formerly from Harriettsville, Noble county, Ohio. Mr. Archer was a fifer in the Civil war and a member of the 196th O. V. I.

Mrs. Riley was twelve years of age when coming to Macon county.

She is a graduate of the Macon High School and taught for a number of years in the county schools as a successful teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley bought a tract of land just north of town in 1902 and have divided it up into suburban homes until at present it forms one of the prettiest parts of town. Mr. Riley still owns a handsome home and twenty-five acres of land adjoining Macon city.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley have three children, Thelma, born on September 16, 1897; Elizabeth, born on July 7, 1901, and Edwin Archer, born on December 28, 1906.

Mr. Riley has devoted most of his life to farming and carpentering. From the time of attaining to his legal majority Mr. Riley has been an active and effectual worker in its local ranks, also a zealous worker in the cause of temperance. In 1898 he was elected constable of Hudson township, and as further evidence of public confidence he was appointed to the position of justice of the peace for Hudson township for four years. His administration was a most able and faithful one in this office. Among several positions of importance he is at present acting as deputy sheriff for the county. He takes pride in raising fine fruits and berries and thoroughbred stock and poultry. His father, Leslie P. Riley, was one of Macon county's best known citizens, and this sketch would not be complete without a short sketch of him.

He was born in Burtington county, New Jersey, October 27, 1827. Reared in Allen county, Ohio. His father was Rev. George Riley, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Speaking of this learned and able man, his biographer in Ohio says: "Father Riley was one of nature's noblemen, and his face wore the impress of moral excellence. He was a man of fine mental qualities." He was found writing an essay on mental philosophy at the age of ninety years. He was equally at home with the leading theological works of the church. His testament was marked by his own hand as having been read through at the family altar twenty-eight times. He died in 1882 at the age of ninety-one years.

Leslie P. Riley inherited many of the qualities of his father and upon coming to Missouri in its pioneer state he immediately engaged in helping mentally and morally to uplift his community, and to that end spent much of his time in teaching and organizing churches and Sunday-schools.

On the 27th of October, 1848, he was married to Miss Susanna Cripp, daughter of Henry and Margaret Cripp, of Ohio, but formerly of Richmond, Virginia. In 1863 he was commissioned captain of Company B, First Regiment Ohio Militia. He died September 2, 1897, and

his wife January 21, 1901. Only five of his children are still living. The subject of this sketch being the youngest of them.

DWIGHT H. PAYSON.

It was within the province of the late Dwight H. Payson to have wielded a large and beneficent influence in connection with civic and business affairs in the city of Macon, to the promotion of whose progress and material prosperity he contributed with all the loyalty of a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, and he was an exponent of that high type of manhood which ever stands indicatory of usefulness and subjective honor. He impressed his strong individuality on the community which so long represented his home, and it is most consonant that in this historical publication be entered a brief tribute to his memory as one of the representative business men of Macon county and as a citizen to whom was ever accorded the unqualified confidence and regard of all who knew him. He was the pioneer insurance man of Macon and here was identified actively with this line of enterprise for nearly two-score years.

Dwight H. Payson was a scion of a family early founded in America and was a native of the state of New York, where he was born in the year 1845. When he was a child his parents removed to the state of Wisconsin, becoming pioneers of Rock county. His father purchased a tract of land near the present city of Janesville, where the son was reared to manhood, duly assisting in the work of the farm and availing himself of such advantages as were offered by the common schools of the locality and period. In 1865, while a young man, he came to Macon, Missouri, and here for a time he devoted his attention to the selling of books, after which he engaged in the general insurance agency, with the conducting of which he was thereafter identified until the time of his death, having been one of the first to here engage specifically in this line of business and having built up a large and representative enterprise as an underwriter of both fire and life insurance. He devoted thirty-seven years to the insurance business, and the agency which he thus established is now conducted by his only surviving son.

Mr. Payson was a man of excellent intellectual equipment and inflexible integrity of character, and he occupied a position of prominence and influence as one of the progressive business men and loyal citizens of Macon county. He was charitable and tolerant in his judgment of his fellow-men and was ever ready to offer succor and sympathetic aid to those in affliction or distress. He was a man of energy and marked business acumen, and upon his career there rests

no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, so that he has left to posterity the priceless heritage of a good name and of kindly thought and action. In politics he was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and, while he rendered active and effective aid in the promotion of its interests and in the furtherance of good government in his home county and city, he never aspired to public office nor would he permit the use of his name in this connection. Mr. Payson was summoned to the life eternal on the 20th of October, 1904, and his cherished and devoted wife did not long survive him, as she passed away on the 4th of the following month, so that in death they were not long divided. In the community their loss was felt with a sense of personal bereavement on the part of all who knew them and now that they rest from their labors their memories are revered by those who came within the sphere of their benignant and gracious influence.

In the year 1879 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Payson to Miss Margaret Patton, who was born and reared in Macon county, a daughter of the late Harvey Patton, who was one of the honored pioneers of this favored section of the state. Of this union were born two sons—Emery H., who died at the age of sixteen years, and Charles H., who succeeded his father in business and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this volume.

CHARLES H. PAYSON.

In the thriving little city of his nativity Mr. Payson holds prestige as one of the essentially representative business men of the younger generation and is one of the prominent and popular citizens of Macon, where he conducts the successful insurance business established by his father nearly forty years ago. In the matter of definite accomplishment and high personal integrity Macon county has every reason to be proud of her native sons who are lending their aid in forwarding her industrial, commercial and civic advancement, and such a one is found in the person of him whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Payson is a man of fine intellectual attainments and marked business acumen, and he stands forward as a citizen of progressive ideas and utmost fealty and loyalty.

A son of the late Dwight H. Payson, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, Charles H. Payson was born in the city of Macon, Macon county, Missouri, on the 4th of January, 1875, and he is now the sole surviving member of the immediate family circle. To the excellent public schools of his native place he is indebted for his early educational discipline, and after leaving the same he

entered East Greenwich Academy, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. In the autumn of the same year he was matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he followed the scientific course for the ensuing two years, after which he entered the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895.

Shortly after his graduation Mr. Payson returned to Missouri and assumed a clerical position in the Baird National Bank, of Kirksville, in which institution he continued to be employed until 1902, when he resigned the office of teller and in the same town established himself in the insurance business, to which he there continued to devote his attention until the death of his honored father, in October, 1904, when he returned to Macon county and assumed charge of the large and representative insurance business that had so long been conducted by his father and which he has continued with uninterrupted and cumulative success, the agency being the oldest and most important of its kind in Macon county and controlling the best class of underwriting in this community.

Alert and progressive as a business man and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Payson maintains an abiding interest in all that tends to conserve the welfare of his native city and county, and though, like his father, he has never consented to become a candidate for public office he is known as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, having been identified with the "grand old party" from the time of attaining his legal majority. He is affiliated with Macon Lodge, No. 74, Knights of Pythias, and is president of the Commercial Club, whose high civic ideals and well ordered functions have been potent in forwarding the material and civic progress of Macon. He and his wife are members of the Macon Presbyterian church, and he is leader of its choir, being especially interested in the "divine art" of music and possessing a well cultivated baritone voice.

On the 24th of December, 1900, Mr. Payson was united in marriage to Miss Lena Trowbridge, who was born and reared in Kirksville, Missouri, and who is a daughter of B. J. Trowbridge, a representative citizen of that place. The two children of this union are Gilbert Trowbridge, who was born on the 19th of September, 1901, and Charles H., Jr., who was born on the 23rd of May, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Payson are prominent in connection with the social activities of their home city

and their pleasant home, the old Payson homestead, is recognized as a center of gracious hospitality.

SILAS A. PATTERSON.

One of the aggressive and popular representatives of mercantile interests in the city of Macon is Mr. Patterson, who is here successfully engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing business and who has here maintained his home since his boyhood days.

Mr. Patterson is a native of Illinois and is a scion of one of the honored pioneers of that commonwealth. He was born at Mount Pulaski, Logan county, that state, on the 5th of August, 1861, and is a son of Milton and Jane (Moran) Patterson, the former of whom was born in Logan county, Illinois, and the latter at Milford, Ohio; their marriage was solemnized on the 1st of January, 1844, and of their nine children six are living. The father was reared to manhood in his native county, where he received a fair common school education and where he assisted in the work and management of the home farm during his boyhood and youth. In Illinois he eventually became a successful stock-grower, making a specialty of breeding high-grade horses and training them for turf work. In 1879 he removed with his family to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon, where he continued successful operation in the buying and training of horses. He was a man of marked business acumen and his genial personality and sterling worth of character gained to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He was a loyal and uncompromising supporter of the principles of the Republican party, though he never sought or desired public office of any description. He died in Macon, in November, 1882, and his wife died August 19, 1906, at Tyler, Texas.

Silas A. Patterson, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to the age of seventeen years in his native town, to whose excellent public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course of study in the Macon high school. He was seventeen years of age at the time of the family removal to this city, and after leaving school he secured employment as clerk in a local mercantile establishment. In this capacity he was thereafter employed by one firm for eighteen years in Macon and was made manager of the business of the firm of McKee & Smith most of those years, having won this preferment through his ability and his fidelity. With this concern he continued to be identified for a period of eighteen years, within which he formed a wide acquaintanceship and gained distinctive per-

sonal popularity. In 1900 he became a member of the firm of Smith, Haberman & Patterson, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishings, and he retained a third interest in this concern until December 15, 1905, when he sold the same to his partners, and in the following month he purchased the stock and business of the Wallace clothing store and engaged individually in business. His resourcefulness, marked initiative and executive ability, knowledge of business methods, and great personal popularity have been the factors through which he has built up his large and representative enterprise, transforming a business which had reached the lowest ebb to one of the most important and successful of its kind in this section of the state. His establishment is well stocked in all departments and its appointments are of metropolitan order. He caters to a discriminating trade and his store is one noted for its invariable offering of value received on every purchase made.

As a business man and also as a citizen Mr. Patterson is essentially progressive, and while he takes a deep interest in all that makes for the advancement and material and social prosperity of his home city and is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, although he has never permitted the use of his name in connection with candidacy for public office. He is identified with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and is affiliated with Censer Lodge, No. 172, Free and Accepted Masons, and Macon Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and Emanual Commandery, Knights Templar No. 7. He is a lover of music and has distinctive talent in this direction.

On the 12th of November, 1886, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kingsnorth, who was born in St. Louis and reared in Macon county, and who is a daughter of John W. Kingsnorth, a representative citizen of the city of Macon. To this union were born four children, of whom only one is living, Don, who was born in 1896.

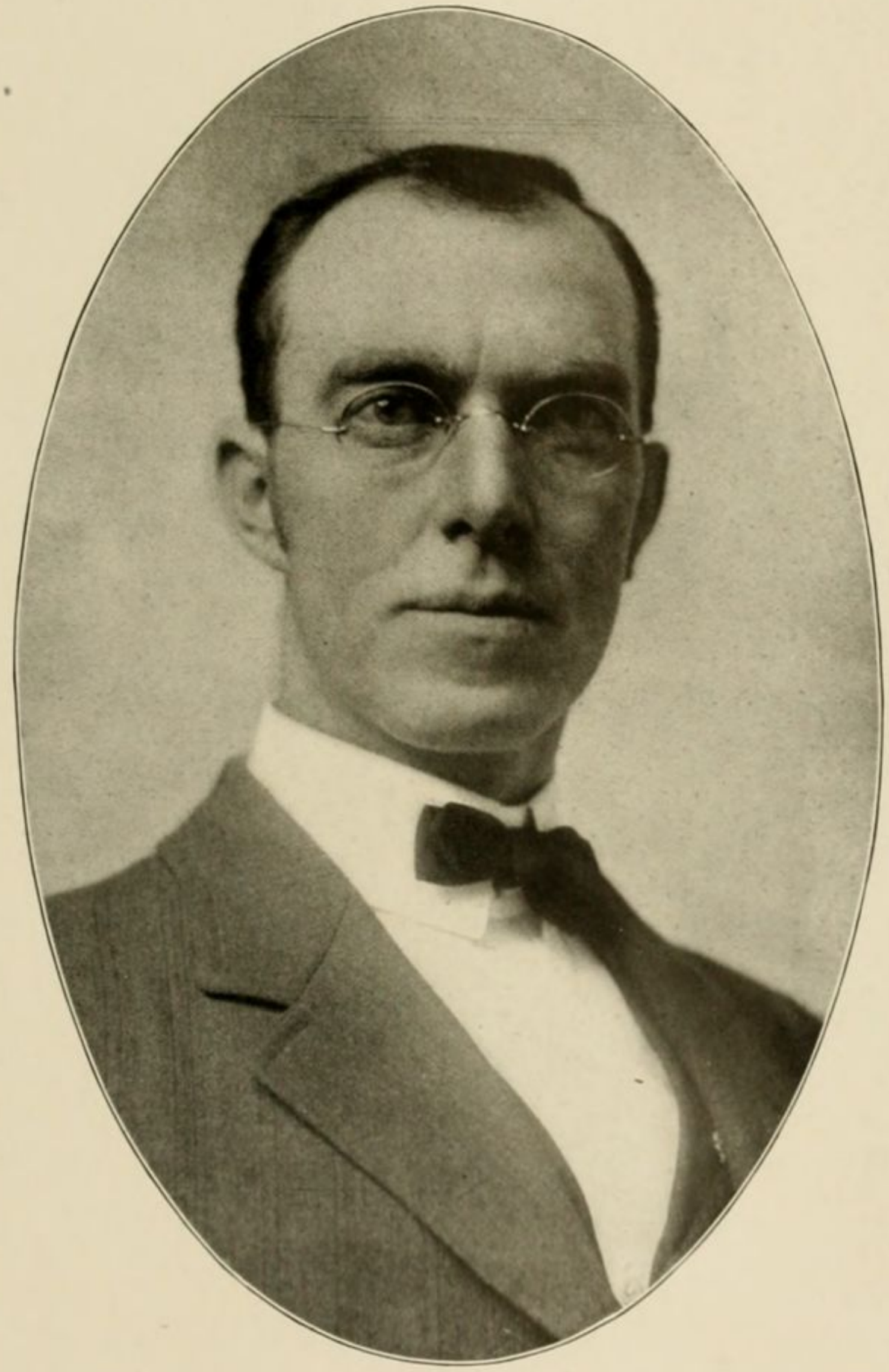
CLAUDE L. POOL.

One of the representative business men and influential citizens of the city of Macon is he to whom this brief review is dedicated. He is here engaged in the general merchandise business, in connection with which he has a large and well equipped establishment. and his personal popularity in the county is shown when it is stated that he has been called upon to serve in the office of county recorder of deeds, of which position he was incumbent for four years. He has been an

influential factor in public affairs of a local order and is one of the leaders in the county contingent of the Democratic party.

Mr. Pool was born at Higland, Kansas, on the 6th of March, 1868, and is a son of Rev. Thomas G. and Louise (Lowry) Pool, the former of whom was born in 1837, at Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, and the latter of whom was born in Fayette, Howard county, this state, on the 7th of May, 1838. Their marriage was solemnized on the 18th of January, 1866, and both now maintain their home in Macon. The father was afforded the advantages of McGee College, at College Mound, Macon county, and after leaving this institution completed a theological course and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, in which he has labored with all of zeal and consecration for nearly fifty years—principally in Missouri and Kansas—and he has also devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he is the owner of a well improved farm in Macon county. In politics he has ever given a staunch support to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has held a position of no little influence in its councils. In 1907 he was elected and served as chaplain of the state senate of Missouri, and he is held in high esteem by the leading public men of this commonwealth. He and his wife became the parents of four children, of whom one daughter died at the age of eighteen months. Of the three surviving, the subject of this review is the eldest; Birdie is the wife of James Y. Bradley, of Moberly, Missouri, and Anna is the wife of John H. Heather, of Huntsville, this state.

Claude L. Pool was about three years of age at the time of his parents' return from Kansas to Missouri, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools, after leaving which he was matriculated in his father's alma mater, McGee College, in which he completed the literary course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After that he passed about four years on the home farm, assisting in its work and management, and thereafter he was employed for seven years as salesman in a general store at Ardmore, Macon county. In 1896 he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale shoe house in Chicago, which he represented in Missouri and adjoining states for a period of two years, at the expiration of which, in 1898, he became candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Macon county, but met defeat with the rest of the party ticket. In 1902 he was elected recorder of deeds for Macon county, in which office, as already stated, he served four years, giving a most able administration and doing



WILLIAM A. WELCH, M. D.

much to systematize the work of the office. In his election to this position he had the distinction of leading the ticket, receiving a most gratifying majority at the polls. He has been a most active and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, and has served as delegate to many of its conventions in Macon county, as well as to congressional and state conventions.

In 1905 Mr. Pool engaged in the general merchandise business in Macon, and his store controls a large and representative trade, based upon the fair and honorable methods upon which the enterprise is conducted and upon the ample equipment of the various departments thereof.

In a fraternal way Mr. Pool is identified with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has long been a devotee of the great national game of base ball, and at one time held a distinct prestige as a performer on the diamond. He was also the chief promoter and the principal supporter of the ball team which has so ably represented the city of Macon in various contests of late years. As a citizen he is most liberal and public-spirited and he takes a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the progress and material and civic prosperity of his home city, where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Pool has been twice married. In 1893 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ida Coleman, who died in 1894, leaving no children. On the 8th of October, 1895, he wedded Miss Mollie Lyle, a daughter of Alfred T., of Macon county, and they have three children, whose names, with respective ages (1909) are here entered: Claude L., Jr., eleven years; Anna Marie, eight years, and William L., three years. Mr. and Mrs. Pool are prominent in connection with the social activities of the city of Macon and their home is a center of gracious hospitality.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WELCH, M. D.

During the last six years Dr. William A. Welch has been actively engaged in practicing medicine in this county, allowing nothing to divert him from the course he has marked out for himself. His constancy and devotion to his profession have brought him a large reward in the general esteem of the people and a practice considerable in magnitude and representative in character. He has risen to the first rank among the physicians and surgeons in this part of the State by demonstrating his right to it, although his primary purpose is to serve the people well in his line of effort and make the most of his capacity and

opportunities for the general welfare of the community, personal considerations being always secondary.

Dr. Welch is a native of Tennessee and was born in 1872. He is the son of Jonathan S. and Rebecca (Voiles) Welch, also natives of Tennessee. The Welch family are of an Irish decent. The forebearers having emigrated to America in 1770. Four of the sons settled in Illinois as early as 1835, while the grandfather of our subject settled in Tennessee and died in that state in his seventy-second year. His wife died at the same age.

Jonathan S. Welch was the youngest of a family of fourteen, including ten sons and four daughters, who located in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois & Missouri. He was born in 1847, and was united in marriage in 1871 on May 2 to Rebecca Voiles, who was born in 1851. His wife's parents were of English descent and were among the early settlers of Virginia.

Jonathan Welch displayed his patriotism during the rebellion by becoming a member of the second Kentucky Cavalry under the command of General Kilpatrick, having enlisted at Atlanta, Georgia on March 16, 1864. The regiment became a part of General Sherman's army, and took part in all the engagements incident to that historical campaign through Georgia, and thence through the Carolinas.

Mr. Welch was one of the party that first carried the terms of surrender to General Johnson at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was at Lexington, North Carolina when peace was declared. After receiving his honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, he returned to his home in Tennessee, and shortly after moved to Rugby, Morgan county of that state, where he continued to reside until 1887. In that year he emigrated to Missouri and settled on a farm in Macon county, near the town of Callao, Missouri, where he and his wife still reside.

Dr. William A. Welch was seventeen years of age when the family moved to Missouri, he received a common school education in his native place and supplemented this with a course of special instruction at the Kirksville Normal School in this state. After leaving that institution he taught school seven years. In 1899 he began the study of medicine at the State University, completing his course at Washington University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1903. He began the practice of his profession at Ardmore but only remained there a short time. He then removed to Callao, where he has been actively engaged in an increasing general practice ever since. He attracted attention by his skill and ability early in his practice, and while living at Ardmore was chief surgeon for the Central Coal and

Coke Company. Since his location at Callao his rise in the profession has been steady and continuous, and so exacting and varied has been his practice that he has felt the necessity of more extensive preparation to meet its requirements. So in 1908 he took a post-graduate course at the Post-graduate Medical School in New York City, the value of which has been manifest to him many times since he completed it.

The doctor is a diligent and reflective student of the literature of his profession and mingles freely with his professional brethren in the societies organized for the purpose of promoting its progress and power. He is a member of the State and County Medical and American Medical Associations, an earnest participant in the proceedings of each and a valued contributor to the researches of both. He is local examiner for the Bankers', the John Hancock and the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance companies and the International of St. Louis. In fraternal life he is allied with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. On November 4, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Randall, who was born and reared near Callao. They have two children, their son, Eldred E., aged five, and their son, Martin D., one year old. Mrs. Welch attended school at Englewood, Illinois, seven years, graduating from High School of that place. Mrs. Welch is a daughter of Captain Randall of Callao, further mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

JOHN W. GELLHAUS.

Among the native sons of Macon county who have here attained to prominence and distinctive influence in connection with civic affairs is Mr. Gellhaus, who is the able and honored head of the Gellhaus Grocery Company, of the city of Macon, an important industrial concern that is doing both a wholesale and retail business, and who is also a valued member of the city council. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and to every worthy enterprise and measure tending to conserve the best interests of the community he gives a loyal support. He is one of the popular young business men of his native city and is well entitled to representation in this historical compilation.

John William Gellhaus was born in Macon on the 11th of December, 1873, and is a son of John Thomas and Dora (Souercrip) Gellhaus, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came with their respective parents to America when they were children. John T. Gellhaus received his elementary education in his fatherland and was twelve years of age at the time of the family immigration to the United States. His parents took up their residence in Kentucky, where he was

reared to maturity and where he completed his education. There he continued to maintain his home until 1865, when he came to Macon, Missouri, where he established himself in the grocery business, beginning operations on a modest scale and eventually building up one of the largest and most substantial enterprises of the kind in this county. With this line of business he continued to be actively identified until his death, which occurred in January of 1903, at which time he was fifty-six years of age. The three surviving children are Dora, who is the wife of Fred W. Gieselman, of Macon; John W., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Gertrude, who is the wife of Albert Birdsell, of St. Louis, this state. In politics the father was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he was a citizen who wielded large and beneficent influence in connection with public affairs of a local order, while he ever held a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community which so long represented his home and to whose progress and prosperity he contributed in liberal measure. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Macon, having the distinction of being the first Democrat ever chosen for this office and thus showing his impregnable hold upon the regard of the citizens of Macon. He gave a most able and businesslike administration and continued incumbent of the mayoralty until his death. He was a communicant of the Catholic church, as is also his wife, and was affiliated with the Catholic Knights of America and the Woodmen of the World. In his death the city of Macon lost one of its best and most honored citizens, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of those who have figured as its upbuilders.

John William Gellhaus, whose name initiates this article, was reared to maturity in Macon, to whose parochial and public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a three years' course of study in the Christian Brothers College in the city of St. Louis. After leaving college he became associated with the work and management of his father's retail grocery business, in connection with which he received a most valuable training, familiarizing himself with all details of this line of enterprise, in which he has attained marked success and precedence. After the death of his honored father he assumed sole control of the retail grocery business established by the latter so many years ago, and he continued the business under the same conditions until May 4, 1909, when he amplified its scope and importance by the organization of the Gellhaus Grocery Company, which, with the best of facilities, now controls both a whole-

sale and retail trade and which represents one of the leading commercial concerns of the city.

Mr. Gellhaus has ever taken a lively interest in all that has tended to advance the civic and material progress of his native city, and in this connection he has ably carried forward the work of his father. In 1905 he was selected to represent the third ward in the city council, in which his influence has been exerted in a most helpful and loyal way and of which he was president for a period of two years. In 1906 he was elected a member of the road commission of Hudson township, of which office he continued in tenure for three years. No citizen commands more unqualified popular confidence and esteem and no one has shown a more vital interest in all that touches the welfare of the community which has been his home from the time of his nativity. In politics Mr. Gellhaus accords an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and he has rendered marked service in the promotion of its cause. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, in which both he and his wife are communicants, and he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, besides which he is an enthusiastic member of the Macon Gun Club.

On the 3rd of February, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gellhaus to Miss Anna E. Jurgensen, who was born and reared in Macon and who is a daughter of Ferdinand and Elizabeth (Brüll) Jurgensen, of this city. They have no children.

LOGAN M. THOMPSON, M. D.

Dr. Thompson, an able physician and surgeon, engaged in practice in the city of Macon, is one of the distinguished and honored representatives of his profession in his native state and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Macon county. He was born at Sioux City, this county, on the 31st of March, 1858, and is a son of Logan and Angelina (Sweeney) Thompson, both natives of Pulaski county, Kentucky, where the former was born on the 11th of September, 1811, and the latter on the 16th of August, 1816. Their marriage was solemnized on the 24th of December, 1836, and in 1839 they came to Macon county, Missouri, where the father purchased a tract of land, near Sioux City. He developed one of the valuable farms of the county and here he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits during the residue of his long and useful life, which came to a close in the year 1886. He was a man of strong individuality and impregnable integrity and commanded the high regard of the community which so

long represented his home and to whose upbuilding and civic advancement he contributed his quota. He had the privilege of casting his ballot in support of General Andrew Jackson for the presidency of the United States and ever afterward continued a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He took an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day and was well fortified in his convictions as to matters of public polity. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Baptist church. They became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, namely: Joseph, a resident of Macon county; John W., of Macon county; Zelphia, wife of Louis Lyda, of Macon county; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin F. Taylor, of St. Louis, Missouri; Robenia, wife of William Costello, a retired farmer of Kirksville, this state, and Dr. Logan M., subject of this review. The mother died in 1885.

Dr. Logan Madison Thompson gained his early education in the schools of his native county, after which he continued his studies in the State Normal School at Kirksville, after leaving which institution he began reading medicine. Within a short period he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in which he was graduated on the 2d of March, 1880, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1898 he took an effective post-graduate course in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital. After his graduation Dr. Thompson established himself in the active practice of his profession in his native county, maintaining his headquarters at Economy for some time and later at Atlanta, where he remained until 1901, when he was appointed physician to the state hospital for the insane, at Nevada, Missouri. This incumbency he retained until 1903, in which year he was appointed superintendent for the colony of epileptic and feeble-minded children, at Marshall, this state—a comparatively new institution at that time. During his administration he there organized a school and various industrial departments, and to him is due in large measure the effective system now utilized in the institution. He resigned his office at the expiration of two years, and in June, 1905, located in the city of Macon, where he has since been engaged in the private practice of his profession and where he has a large and representative clientele. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association and the Missouri State Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Thompson is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he is a recognized leader in its ranks in Missouri. He has been chairman of the county central committee of his party since 1905 and, while he has ever been a zealous

worker in the party cause, he has invariably refused to become a candidate for political office. He is a stockholder and director in the Gary Investment Company and vice-president of the Times-Democrat Printing Company, of Macon. He has attained to the chivalric degrees in the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Emanual Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, of Macon, and also holding membership in Aradth Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Kansas City. He is a member also of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

On the 21st of October, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Thompson to Miss Alice Nickell, who was born and reared in Macon county, and who is a daughter of Alexander Nickell, who followed the vocation of stock-raiser during the major portion of his active career. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson became the parents of three children, Maud, who is now the wife of M. A. Romjue, of Macon; Rodney E., who died in 1905, at the age of twenty-two years, and Ruby, who died in 1884, at the age of nine months.

JOHN J. CHOPE.

An honored citizen and enterprising business man of Macon, which has represented his home from his childhood days, is Mr. Chope, who is here engaged in the harness and saddlery business.

John J. Chope was born in Lake county, Illinois, not far distant from the city of Chicago, and the date of his nativity was March 7, 1862. He is a son of Thomas and Louise (Hoffman) Chope, the former of whom was likewise a native of Lake county, where he was born in 1839, a son of one of the sterling pioneers of that section of Illinois, where his father, of staunch English lineage, settled in a very early day. Louise (Hoffman) Chope was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and was a child at the time of the family removal to America. Thomas Chope removed with his family to Macon, Missouri, in 1867 and here he became a successful contractor and builder and a citizen to whom was accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. Both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in Macon and both were consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Baptist churches. They became the parents of ten children, of whom four are living. Frederick Charles and John J. are twins, and the former is engaged in the mining business at Ardmore, Missouri; Frank maintains his home in Macon, and Minnie is the wife of John Colwell, of Bantry, North Dakota.

John J. Chope was reared to manhood in Macon, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of Frank Dessert, of Macon, in whose establishment he learned the trade of harnessmaking, in connection with which he became a specially skilful workman. He continued in the employ of Mr. Dessert about eight years, and, in May, 1894, he purchased the stock and business of William P. Dessert and engaged in the harness and saddlery business on his own account. In this line of enterprise he has since continued and he has built up a large and substantial trade, based upon fair and honorable dealings and effective service as well as upon his personal popularity, which is of the most unequivocal order.

In politics Mr. Chope is found arrayed as a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, and as a citizen he is loyal and public-spirited. In 1905 he was elected to represent the first ward in the city council, and he remained incumbent of this position until April, 1910, and in which he gave his aid and influence in the support of good municipal government and the promotion of public enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare and the civic and material advancement of his home city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Women's Circle. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 27th of March, 1889, Mr. Chope was united in marriage to Miss Laura Z. Lyda, who was born and reared in Macon county, a daughter of John S. Lyda, a prosperous farmer of Lyda township. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Chope, one, Frank, died in infancy, and the two surviving are Earl Chester and Gladys Louise.

SIDNEY G. BROCK, A. M., PH. D.

That man lives not to himself alone is an assurance that is amply verified in all the relations of life, but its pertinence is most patent in those instances where persons have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities and so marshaled their forces as to gain prestige which transcends mere local limitations and finds its angle of influence ever broadening in beneficence and human helpfulness. There are thousands of men of fine character and ability ever looming up among us, and in even a cursory review of the lives of such there lies much of incentive and inspiration. He whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the venerable and distinguished members of the bar of the state of Missouri and is still engaged in the active practice of his profession, in the city of Macon. He is a man of high intel-

lectual attainments, a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of our American republic, a veteran of the Civil war, and a citizen who has not only exemplified the utmost civic loyalty but has also been called upon to serve in various offices of high public trust. In offering perpetual record concerning the lives of such citizens a publication of this order exercises its supreme function.

Sidney G. Brock was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 10th of April, 1837, and is a son of Eleazer A. and Margaretta Maria (Platt) Brock, the former of whom was born at Danville, Vermont, in 1806, and the latter of whom was born at Plattsburg, New York, which place was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, who was the first district judge of Clinton county. Eleazer A. Brock gained his earlier educational training at Burlington, Vermont, and later continued his studies in an academy conducted by his father in Plattsburg, New York, where his marriage was solemnized in the year 1832. His father, David Brock, was a successful educator and continued to follow the pedagogic profession in the state of New York for many years. He there continued to reside until his death. David Brock was a son of Major John Brock, who served for seven years in the war of the Revolution, in which he attained to the rank of major, and who was sent to France by the government after the close of the war as a member of the escort of General LaFayette. By virtue of the military service of this distinguished ancestor, the subject of this review is eligible for and holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Eleazer A. and Margaretta M. (Platt) Brock became the parents of seven children, whose names are here entered: Sidney G., David, Nathaniel P., Anna M., Sophia B., Caroline M., and Margaretta. Those now living (1909) are Sidney G., David, Sophia B., Caroline M. and Margaretta. Eleazer A. Brock became one of the pioneer business men and influential citizens of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he established and operated the first oil-cloth factory and where he also was engaged in the boot and shoe business for a number of years. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and he served as a member of the city council of Cleveland, as representative of the first ward, which was at the time the richest ward in any city west of New York City. He held this office for two terms and was otherwise prominent in civic and business affairs in the Ohio metropolis, which represented his home for many years. He was a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1878, and his devoted wife, a woman of most gracious personality, died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867. Both were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Sidney G. Brock, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity in his native city, where he received his early educational discipline. In 1855 he was matriculated in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in which institution he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1859, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From the same institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1860, and in 1888 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. At the time of his graduation Mr. Brock delivered the Greek salutatory for his class and also received first honors for an essay in English.

After the completion of his collegiate course Mr. Brock returned to Cleveland, where he began reading law under the direction of able preceptors, and, in June, 1861, he was there admitted to the bar of his native state. In September of the same year he subordinated all personal interests and considerations to tender his aid in defense of the Union, whose integrity was jeopardized by armed rebellion. He enlisted as a member of Company H, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he held in turn the offices of first lieutenant, adjutant, captain and major. As major he was a member, in turn, of the staffs of Generals Joshua Howell, Foster and Terry. The history of his gallant command constitutes virtually the record of his military career, which was marked by his participation in twenty-one engagements, including a number of the most important battles marking the progress of the great internecine conflict. He was with his command in the Army of the Potomac during the major portion of his period of service, and he received his honorable discharge in February, 1865, with the rank of major. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion.

After the close of his faithful and gallant military career Major Brock returned to Cleveland, where he remained until Spring, 1866, when he took up his residence in Macon, Missouri, where he entered into a law partnership with General Fielder A. Jones, with whom he continued to be associated under the most pleasing relations until the death of General Jones. He soon gained marked precedence as an able advocate and counselor, and the firm controlled a large and representative practice up to the time it was dissolved by the death of General Jones. In 1871 Major Brock and General Jones founded the Macon Republican, which they made an effective exponent of local interests and a distinct power in political affairs in this section of the state. He continued as editor and publisher of this paper until 1888, when he

sold the plant and business. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, D. C., and he continued incumbent of this governmental office until 1893, when he returned to Macon and resumed the work of his profession, in which he has since continued and in connection with which he controls a large and representative clientage. He has appeared in causes of much importance in the state and federal courts in Missouri and is known as one of the representative members of the bar of this commonwealth, where he is well known and highly esteemed by his professional confreres.

Major Brock has rendered effective service in promoting the cause of the Republican party, to which he has ever accorded a staunch allegiance. From 1885 to 1887, inclusive, he served as mayor of Macon, and his administration has passed on record as one of the most progressive and well ordered in the history of the municipal government of his home city. In 1888 he was the candidate of his party for member of congress, but was unable to overcome the normal Democratic majority in the district, being defeated by Hon. William H. Hatch. The major and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and, in addition to being identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, as already noted in this context, he is also affiliated with the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, whose headquarters are maintained in the city of Washington, and also of the Academy of Political and Social Science, in Philadelphia. He has retained his membership in the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, of which he became a member while a student in Allegheny college. Major Brock has ever continued his interest in scholastic and literary matters, and in his study and reading has covered a wide realm of literature. He has also contributed to various periodical publications and is the author of a number of able and valuable books, including those designated by the following titles: "The Commerce of the Great Lakes," "History of the Hawaiian Islands," "Resources and Commerce of the Pacific Slope States and Territories," "Commerce with South America," and "Progress of the United States from 1790 to 1890."

On the 1st of December, 1861, Major Brock was united in marriage to Miss Louisa O. Williams, daughter of Professor Lorenzo D. Williams, who was at the time vice-president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. The children of this union are Alson Williams, Sidney L. and Benijah B. Sidney L. is a merchant of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, also president of Chamber of Commerce. Benijah B. is assistant manager of the Cable Piano Company, of Chicago.

MILTON ANDREW ROMJUE.

Among the representative members of the legal profession in Macon county is numbered Mr. Romjue, who is established in successful practice in the city of Macon, the judicial center and metropolis of the county. His success is the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that it has been gained in his native county, where he is well known and enjoys marked popularity and where he is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of this favored section of the state.

Milton Andrew Romjue was born at Love Lake, Macon county, Missouri, on the 5th of December, 1874, and is a son of Andrew J. and Susan E. (Roan) Romjue, the former of whom was born in Scotland county, this state, on the 4th of August, 1840, and the latter of whom was born in Randolph county, on the 6th of February, 1843. She was a daughter of John Roan, who rode on horseback from North Carolina to Missouri and located in Randolph county in 1836, there remaining until 1846, when he took up his residence in Macon county, where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives and where their daughter, Susan E., mother of the subject of this review, was reared and educated. Andrew J. Romjue was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county, where he assisted his father in the development and other work of the home farm and where he continued to reside until 1857, when he came to Macon county, where he became an extensive farmer and stock dealer and where he ever commanded the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He was a man of excellent business acumen and he gained a position of independence and definite prosperity through his own well ordered endeavors. He died on the 27th of April, 1904, and his widow now maintains her home in Atlanta, Missouri. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, though he would never consent to become a candidate for public office of any description. Of the nine children in the family, two died in infancy, and of the survivors, the names are here entered in order of birth: William H., James F., Edgar, Eudora F. (wife of U. F. Ketcham), Milton A., Price, and Josie B. (wife of Hershel M. Goodding).

John H. Romjue, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Kentucky, December 20, 1803, and there he was reared to maturity. He received good educational advantages for that time and place, and in his youth learned the trade of cabinet making. He became dependent upon his own resources for when a lad his father,

whose name was also John H. Romjue, was a wealthy physician, but lost his fortune of $40,000 paying the obligations of friends for whom he was security, and bravely did he, the son, fight the battle of life, in which it was his to win a victory worthy the name. He had practically no financial reinforcement when he came to Missouri, but he eventually became not only one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Scotland county, but also a citizen of prominence and distinctive influence in the community. He served for some time as judge of the county court of that county and he was called upon to serve in other offices of public trust. In 1858 he purchased land in Macon county and here he continued to be identified with the great basic art of agriculture during the remainder of his active career. He died in this county in the year 1878. His wife, whose maiden name was Speer, was summoned to the life eternal in 1857. They became the parents of twelve children, and of the number two are living at the time of this writing, in 1909.

Milton Andrew Romjue passed his boyhood and early youth on the old homestead farm, which was the place of his nativity, and after duly availing himself of the privileges of the public schools of Macon county he continued his studies in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, for three years. He later was matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated, with the highest honors of his class, in June, 1904, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same month, upon examination before the supreme court, in Jefferson City, he was admitted to the bar of the state, and to the federal bar at St. Louis. Prior to thus fortifying himself for the practice of law he had been a successful teacher in the public schools, having devoted his attention to the pedagogic profession at intervals for about three years. After his admission to the bar he engaged in the practice of his profession in Macon, where he was not denied recognition of his splendid equipment for successful work as an advocate and counselor, and he continued to devote his attention to general practice, with marked success, until 1906, when he was elected judge of the probate court of Macon county, of which position he has since continued incumbent and whose important and diversified affairs he has ministered with signal discrimination and ability. In politics Judge Romjue is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and as a specially effective public speaker he has rendered yeoman service in the cause of his party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Wood-

men of America, besides which he is identified with the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity and the Phi Lambda Epsilon, Missouri University, While in the law school Judge Romjue was valedictorian of his class, besides which he delivered the class oration at the graduating exercises. He was president of his class in the junior year. While a student in the normal school at Kirksville, in 1899, he won the declamatory medal, and the following spring he won in the oratorical contest between the debating societies of the school. In 1900 he represented Kirksville in the oratorical contest participated in by representatives of the three normal schools of the state, at Cape Girardeau, and succeeded in carrying off the honors for the school he represented. He and his brother, Price, were students in Kirksville at the time of the cyclone which swept that place on the 27th of April, 1899, and thirty-one persons were killed. He and his brother were driven for a distance of sixty yards and were covered with debris. It was thought they also had lost their lives, but both were fully recovered from their injuries within a few weeks. After the disaster, Judge Romjue facetiously states, several letters of his brother's sweethearts were found at a point twenty-five miles northeast of Kirksville and were returned to him, much to his discomfiture, as his attention had previously not been accorded in "assembly" form.

On the 11th of July, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Romjue to Miss Maud N. Thompson, who was born in Macon county and who is a daughter of Dr. L. M. and Alice (Nickell) Thompson, well known residents of this county. Her father is a well known physician in Macon county. Judge and Mrs. Romjue have one child, Lawson Rodney, who was born May 6, 1907. Milton A. Romjue and wife are members of the Baptist church.

GENERAL WILLIAM M. VAN CLEVE.

A distinguished and honored citizen of Macon county was he to whom this brief memoir is dedicated. He served as brigadier-general in the state militia, represented Macon county in the lower house of the state legislature and later became a member of the senate of this commonwealth, and in the city of Macon, where he maintained his home, he was known and esteemed as a reliable and progressive business man and as a citizen ever animated by the utmost integrity. His generous attributes of character and his genial personality gained to him a wide circle of loyal and appreciative friends, and in all the relations of his signally noble and useful life he was a man worthy of unqualified esteem.

General Van Cleve was born in Clark county, Virginia, on the 4th of November, 1840, and was a son of John and Martha M. Van Cleve, both members of old and representative families of the patrician Old Dominion. He received his early educational training in his native state and when he was fifteen years of age, in 1855, his parents removed to Randolph county, Missouri, where his father purchased a large tract of land and became a successful farmer and influential citizen. Both of his parents continued to reside in Missouri until their death. General Van Cleve assisted in the work and management of the home farm after the removal to Missouri, and here he also became a successful teacher in the common schools, having followed the pedagogic profession for some time, in Randolph and Chariton counties. Later he returned to Virginia and completed a course of study in Winchester Seminary, a well ordered institution of higher academic lines. While in Virginia he was married, on March 11, 1862, to Miss Frances N. Van Cleve, only daughter of Elijah and Eliza Van Cleve, of Berkeley county, same state. He continued to reside in his native state until 1871, when he returned to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon, where he engaged in the general merchandise business in company with his brother, James G. Van Cleve. Later he was interested in the tie and grain business. He was an energetic, progressive business man and as a citizen he did much to further the development and civic and industrial advancement of his home city and county. He was the soul of generosity and, in addition to making liberal contributions to religious, charitable and educational institutions and objects, his private benefactions were many, though ever unostentatious. He was a man of distinctive culture and represented the courtly type designated as gentlemen of the old school.

In politics General Van Cleve gave a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, and he was well equipped for leadership in thought and action. In 1878 he was elected to represent Macon county in the state legislature, and in 1884 he was chosen a member of the state senate, as representative of the district then comprising Macon, Randolph, Adair and Schuyler counties. He also took a deep interest in military affairs and was an able tactician. He organized the First and Second Regiments of the Missouri State Militia, and during the administration of Governor Crittenden he held, by appointment, the distinguished office of brigadier-general of the militia of the state, being incumbent of this position as well as that of state senator at the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th of May, 1886. He and his wife were both zealous members of the Baptist

church, and he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the chivalric degrees, having been a valued member of the commandery of Knights Templars in Macon. He was also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

General Van Cleve's wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of February, 1880. They became the parents of three children, Lucy, who is the wife of H. Waitman Doneghy, of Macon; Frances, who died in 1896, and William M., Jr., of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work.

HENRY M. POWELL.

For about sixty-nine years this venerable man and most highly esteemed citizen of the city of Macon has been a resident of Macon county, and in that period his contributions to its welfare and progress have been so considerable that he is one of the best known men in the county, and stands as high in the regard and good will of its people as any man within its borders. He is not a native of the county or the state, having been born in Caswell county, North Carolina, on December 9, 1833, but he was brought to this locality by his parents in 1841, when he was but eight years old, and he has lived here ever since. In all his long years of active and productive life he has been a potent force in the social, industrial and political affairs of the township and county of his residence, and has left his mark in enduring phrase and creditable inscription on its civil and educational institutions and all elements of its progress.

Mr. Powell is a son of Henry A. and Nancy (Poteet) Powell, natives of the same county as himself and descendants of families resident in the Old North State for many generations. Their forefathers were prominent in the history and development of that state, dignifying and adorning almost every walk in life among its people in peace and war, and it was vouchsafed to them to bear the same relation to the progress and development of Missouri that their ancestors did to that of North Carolina. The father was born on June 23, 1803, and remained in his native state until 1841. He then moved his family to Missouri and located in Macon county, where he bought 300 acres of land and began raising tobacco. As his prosperity increased he kept on entering government land until he owned 1,000 acres. He was very enterprising and successful, and, as he managed his undertakings with intelligence and good business capacity, he profited by them all, and became a man of considerable wealth as well as one of prominence and influence in the state.

HENRY M. POWELL

In politics the father was a Democrat of the old school, and he held to the principles and governmental theories of his party with the utmost tenacity. In religion he was a Presbyterian and as loyal to his church as he was to his political party. By his marriage to Miss Nancy Poteet, which occurred in 1827, he became the father of seven children. Only two of them are now living, Henry M. and his older sister Nancy, who is the wife of Captain Turk of Macon. Their mother died in 1839, and the father afterward married Miss Mary Shepard, who was also a North Carolinian by birth. They had three children, all of whom are living: Shepard, who resides in Macon county: Baswell, whose home is in Dallas, Texas, and Martha Sarah, the wife of Benjamin Stone, who lives in the city of Macon. His second wife died in 1865, aged sixty-two years.

Henry M. Powell was educated in the district subscription schools of Bevier township, and as they were primitive in character, limited in scope, crude in appliances and of short duration every year, his instruction necessarily covered only the rudiments of learning. But it at least gave him an idea of the value of extensive information and taught him how to acquire it. He has used all his advantages since leaving school to good purpose, and by judicious reading and reflection has become one of the best informed men in Macon county. After leaving school he worked on his father's tobacco farm and generally assisted the family until 1855. He then rented a farm and began raising tobacco on his own account, continuing his operations on this basis until 1857. Then, with some money he had made and a legacy from his grandparents, he bought 300 acres of land as a permanent investment and the foundation of the fortune he had determined to win. He lived on this land for forty-nine years, adding to his domain by additional purchases from time to time until he owned 800 acres. Here he spent his strength in vigorous and intelligent farming on a large scale and in raising live stock very extensively. He took great pride in this branch of his industry and was the first man to introduce Shorthorn Cattle into this part of the country, and later, the first to introduce the Polled Angus breed. In the latter years of his activity in the stock industry he made a specialty of mules. In 1906 he retired from active business and, dividing his land among his children, moved to Macon, where he now resides.

Mr. Powell is a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Macon and takes an earnest interest in its affairs. To the progress and development of the community in which he had his home he has always been ardently devoted, and he has spared no effort possible on his part to aid in pro-

moting its advancement. In political matters he has always voted and acted with the Democratic party, and he is firm and unyielding in his loyalty to it and its principles. During the township organization he rendered excellent service to the public as collector, but this is the only political office he ever held, as he always preferred private life. During a portion of the Civil war he was a member of the State Guards in the service of the Confederacy, and served under General Price in Gen. John B. Clark's division, for a period of eighteen months. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Dry Wood, Springfield or Winson's Creek and others of importance, and numerous minor engagements.

On November 15, 1855, Mr. Powell was married to Miss Artelia Mathis, a native of Macon county and a daughter of Drewry and Delaly (Jackson) Mathis, the former born in North and the latter in South Carolina, but for many years residents of this county, where they were among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Powell had nine children, of whom five are living: Susie, the wife of William Hyde, who resides in Macon county; Robert Lee, who is also a resident of this county; Stonewall Jackson, who lives in Arkansas; Orie, the wife of William Nesbeth of Bevier, and Ethel, the wife of Leonard Skinner, whose home is in St. Joseph, Missouri.

The wife and mother died August 6, 1907, aged seventy-two years. She was a life long member of M. E. church south.

WILLIAM M. VAN CLEVE.

One of the representative younger members of the bar of Macon county is William M. Van Cleve, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in his native city of Macon and whose labors in his profession have been attended with results that give ample justification to his choice of vocation. He is a son of the late General William M. Van Cleve, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present article.

Mr. Van Cleve was born in Macon, on the 10th of February, 1880, and after duly availing himself of the privileges of the public schools he continued his studies in St. James Military Academy of this city, where he prepared for college. In 1898 he was matriculated in the literary department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. In May, 1901, Mr. Van Cleve began the study of law under the able preceptorship of the firm of Guthrie & Franklin, of Macon, in whose office he continued his technical reading of the science of jurisprudence until

the following September, when he entered the law department of Washington University, in the city of St. Louis, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, with the well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had secured admission to the bar of the state the year prior to his graduation and after leaving the law school he opened an office in Macon, where he has since given himself with all of ambition, zeal and devotion to the work of his profession in which his success has been of unequivocal order and in which he has a practice that is constantly expanding in scope and importance.

In politics Mr. Van Cleve is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has been an active worker in its local ranks. In 1904 he was made the nominee of his party for the office of city attorney, and in the ensuing election he led the entire ticket, being elected by a gratifying majority and retaining the office for two years and enjoys the distinction of being the only Democrat up to the present time that has. His administration of the same was eminently satisfactory and inured not a little to the increasing of his professional prestige. He is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 27th of June, 1907, Mr. Van Cleve was united in marriage to Miss Florence Wardell, of this city. In the spring of 1910 Mr. Van Cleve was elected police judge for the city of Macon, which position he is now filling (1910).

OSWALD HICKS.

Identified with lines of enterprise which are of significance and important value in every community, Mr. Hicks is one of the representative citizens of Macon, where he is engaged in the abstract, loan, and real-estate business and where he is held in high regard as a reliable and progressive business man and liberal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Hicks finds due satisfaction in claiming the fine old state of Missouri as the place of his nativity. He was born on the old homestead farm of his father, near Thomas-hill, Randolph county, on the 26th of February, 1861, and is a son of George W. and Virginia L. (London) Hicks, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1827, a scion of one of the old and honored families of the patrician Old Dominion, and the latter of whom was born in the state of Missouri.

The genealogy in both lines is traced back to English origin. George W. Hicks is a son of John Hicks, who was a child of four years at the time of his parents' removal from Virginia to Missouri. The family located in Howard county, where the father of John Hicks was engaged in farming about ten years, at the expiration of which he removed to Randolph county, where he became the owner of a large landed estate, which he developed into one of the fine farms of this section of the state and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1879. There also his devoted wife passed the closing years of her life. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters, and of the number one son and two daughters are now living.

George W. Hicks, father of the subject of this review, was reared to manhood in Randolph county, and there his entire active career was one of intimate and successful identification with the great basic art of agriculture. He became the owner of a valuable landéd estate of 300 acres and was long prominent and influential as a citizen of Randolph county, where he is well known and where he is held in unqualified confidence and esteem He still owns his farm in that county, though he is now living retired in the city of Macon. He is an Independent in his political proclivities. Our subject is the only child.

Oswald Hicks, whose name initiates this sketch, passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and he was afforded the advantages of the local schools and the public schools of Macon, after which he completed a course in Yale Business College, at New Haven, Connecticut, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886. He then returned to Missouri, and for some time he diversified his labors in teaching school and assisting in the work and management of the home farm. For a time he was engaged in the retail grocery business in Chillicothe, this state.

In June, 1887, Mr. Hicks established his present business enterprise in Macon, and in each of the departments of the same he controls a representative business. He has a complete and authoritative set of abstracts of titles to all real-estate holdings in Macon county, and in the handling of realty his books show at all times most desirable investments in both city and farm properties. He has also properties for exchange and rent, and makes a specialty of financial loans upon approved real-estate security. His agency is one of the most important of its kind in this section of the state and through his honorable methods and progressive policy he has built up this flourishing and substantial

enterprise. He is recognized as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Macon and is ever found enlisted as an earnest supporter of all measures and enterprises that tend to advance the material and civic welfare of his home city and county. His political support is given to the Populist party, but he has never been animated by aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In the year 1899 Mr. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss Mabel V. Williams, who was born in the state of California, and they have one daughter, Jennie Mabel.

WILLIAM G. WALKER.

One of the oldest business men and most honored and popular citizens of Macon is Mr. Walker, who is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Macon county, which has represented his home from the time of his birth and with whose annals the family name has been identified for fully three-fourths of a century. He is engaged in the real-estate business in the city of Macon, and is also the owner of valuable farm property in his native county.

Mr. Walker was born in Round Grove township, Macon county, Missouri, on the 30th of November, 1845, and is a son of John P. and Mary (Brown) Walker, both of whom were born in the state of Virginia, where the respective families, of English lineage, were early founded. John P. Walker was reared and educated in the Old Dominion, where his father was a successful planter and a man of prominence and influence, having been a native of Virginia and having there passed his entire life. John P. Walker came to Missouri in the year of 1839, making the trip from New Orleans up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and thence coming overland with team and wagon to Macon county, where he secured a tract of government land and reclaimed a good farm. He was one of the pioneers of Round Grove township and was one of the most progressive citizens of the county, where he wielded much influence in public affairs. He was a man of strong individuality and excellent intellectual attainments, so that he was admirably equipped for leadership in thought and action. During the early period of his residence in this county his services were in requisition as a school teacher, and he proved a most able and successful instructor in the pioneer schools. He served for twelve years in the office of county surveyor, and while incumbent of this position did much important work which has effectually stood the test of time. He was also

elected to the bench of the county court, and was presiding judge of the same for a number of years. He was a man of most gracious personality and of impregnable integrity, leaving an indelible and beneficent impress upon the history of Macon county, on whose roll of honored pioneers his name merits an enduring place. He continued to reside on his fine homestead farm until his death, and his devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal, later. She was a consistent and active member of the Baptist church, and in politics Judge Walker was ever a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party has stood sponsor in a generic way. Judge and Mrs. Walker became the parents of five sons and four daughters, and all save one of the daughters attained to years of maturity. The five sons and two of the daughters are now living. Mrs. Walker's father, a Virginian by birth, was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812.

William G. Walker, whose name initiates this review, passed his childhood and youth on the old homestead which was the place of his birth, and his earliest experiences in connection with the practical affairs of life were in connection with the work on the farm. He was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period and also had the gracious surroundings and influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. After the close of the war between the states he became identified with the civil engineering work in connection with railroad construction. In this line of work he was identified with the building of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, the Santa Fe system and other lines. He has been to a greater or less degree actively identified with agricultural pursuits in his native county from his youth to the present time. He has maintained his residence in the city of Macon since 1901.

In 1872 Mr. Walker was elected county surveyor, and in this office he ably carried forward the work which has previously been assigned to the care of his honored father. He held this incumbency for a period of eight years, and since that time he has devoted his attention largely to the real-estate business, in which his operations have been of wide scope and important order in a relative way. To him was assigned the disposing of the lands owned in Macon county by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and he has had much to do with the material and civic development and progress of his native county, where his name has ever stood exponent of integrity and honor in all the relations of life and where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintanceship, which is exceptionally wide and representative. He served as county superintendent of schools from 1869

to 1871, and has ever taken a deep interest in providing the best of school facilities in the county, as well as in all other matters that touch civic prosperity and social well being. He is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and is strongly fortified in his opinions as to matters of public policy. He is affiliated with the Macon lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and with the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife have long been zealous and valued members of the Presbyterian church in Macon.

In the year 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Walker to Miss Sarah C. Thompson, who was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of the late Granville Thompson, a farmer by vocation and one of the honored citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one son and six daughters: Fannie and Maude who now resides in Lethbridge, Canada; Stella, who resides in Seattle, Washington; Lela, who resides in Chicago. Nellie and Norma live with their parents in Macon, as also the son Clyde, who at this writing is attending school at Columbia, Missouri.

WILLIAM E. MOSS.

The able and popular superintendent of schools in Macon county is undoubtedly one of the youngest incumbents ever called to this responsible position in this county, and in his administration of the affairs of his important office he has fully justified the wisdom of those through whose suffrages he was chosen. Mr. Moss is a native son of Macon county and a scion of one of its old and honored pioneer families. The name which he bears had been indissolubley identified with the annals of this section of the state from a very early period in its history and has ever stood exponent of sterling character and loyal citizenship, as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities.

Mr. Moss was born in Round Grove township, Macon county, Missouri, on the 15th of May, 1880, and is a son of Francis M. and Sarah J. (Hutton) Moss, both of whom are likewise natives of this county; the father was born in Round Grove township and the mother in Middle Fork township. Francis M. Moss was reared and educated in Macon county and his entire active career has been one of close identification with the great basic art of agriculture, under whose influences and labors he grew to maturity. He is now the owner of a finely improved landed estate in his native township, and is one of the representative farmers and highly honored citizens of the county. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities but has never desired public office. The

only position of this order of which he has ever been incumbent was that of road overseer. His wife is a zealous member of the Christian church. To them have been born five children—two sons and three daughters—all of whom are living.

James Moss, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was likewise a native of Round Grove township, this county, where he became a successful farmer. At the inception of the Civil war he tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, and enlisted in the Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was with his command in a number of important engagements and served under General Price. He was captured, and was confined for a considerable period in the federal prison at Alton, Illinois. After his release he started for his home but died en route, while in the city of St. Louis. His wife survived him by many years and died in Macon county. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom still maintain their home in Macon county except one of the sons, who resides in Monroe county. James Moss, the honored veteran of the Civil war, in which he sacrificed his life, was a son of Carlos Moss, who came from Kentucky to Missouri, becoming one of the early settlers of Macon county, where he secured a tract of government land and eventually developed a productive farm. Here he continued to reside until his death.

Wiliam E. Moss, whose name initiates this article, passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm in Round Grove township, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he contuined his studies in turn in McGee College, at College Mound, and in the Chillicothe Normal School, at Chillicothe. After leavig this institution he devoted his attention to teaching in the schools of Macon county, and he continued to be successfully engaged in pedagogic work of this order for a period of nine years. In 1897 he was elected to his present responsible office of superintendent of schools for Macon county, and his administration has been one of energy, careful system and marked discrimination, so that he has done much to further the efficiency of the work of the schools of the county. His term of office will expire in 1911. Mr. Moss is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is well known throughout his native county, and his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintanceship.

On the 26th of June, 1903, Mr. Moss was united in marriage to Miss

Bertha Cook, who likewise was born and reared in Macon county and who is a daughter of Jeremiah L. Cook, a representative of Liberty township. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have three daughters,—Lucile, and Hazel and Helen, who are twins.

JOHN T. DONEGHY.

Among the men of Macon county who are known as self-made men there is none more justly deserves the title than the subject of this brief sketch, Mr. John T. Doneghy, who was for many years actively engaged in merchandising and banking at La Plata, but who is now living practically retired in the city of Macon, Missouri. Mr. Doneghy is a native of Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky, where he was born on February 18, 1852, and is a son of James and Kate (Campbell) Doneghy, who were also born and reared in that state. The family from which Mr. Doneghy sprang was among the old and well known ones in Kentucky and Maryland. The first of them to become a resident of Missouri was the father of our subject, who emigrated to this State in 1855. He located on a tract of land near Independence, and continued to reside there until his untimely death in 1862, when he became one of the first victims of that great Civil war that darkened this land from 1861 to 1865.

John T. Doneghy obtained his education at Bryant's Academy, Independence, Missouri. He was obliged to begin life for himself at a very early age, and began making a meager living for himself when he was but fourteen, by working as a clerk in a general store at Independence. He continued his industry in this capacity until he reached the age of twenty. In 1874 he moved to La Plata accepting a position as clerk for his uncle, T. C. Campbell, who was operating a store there. Some time afterwards he and his brother purchased their uncle's interest in the business and formed a partnership under the firm name of "J. C. Doneghy & Brother." The business flourished under the wise and productive management they applied to it, and they continued to carry it on successfully for more than twenty years. In 1894, J. T. Doneghy purchased his brother's interest in the establishment, and from then until 1900 he continued the business alone. In the year last named he disposed of the stock and all that went with it, and six years later he became a resident of Macon, where he has ever since resided.

Although seemingly retired from the daily exactions of a large business, Mr. Doneghy is by no means an idle man. He is vice-president of the Savings Bank of La Plata, and still has large interests in the locality of that town which requires his close and diligent attention.

He is also a director of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, and is connected with other productive activities of this city. His active mind and strong physique could not be satisfied with a life of ease and leisure, and although he has changed the form he has not lessened the volume of his engagements or diminished the intensity of his energy. The affairs of the city, county, state and nation enlist his earnest and serviceable attention and command his active and intelligent support in whatever he believes to be right. No movement for the advancement of the county or city goes without his co-operation in the most substantial way, and no project for the general welfare of the people escapes his notice or lacks his energetic assistance. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, but while he always gives his party loyal and effective support, he has steadfastly refused to accept a political office of any kind, or rank, having no fondness for the distinction of official station and being very averse to its exactions and responsibilities.

On May 20, 1885, Mr. Doneghy was united in marriage in Mexico, Missouri, with Miss Mary M. Craddock, a daughter of Samuel F. Craddock, a prominent lawyer of that town. Mrs. Doneghy is a native of this state, but her father was born and reared in Munfordville, Kentucky. One child has been born to them, their son John T. Doneghy, Jr., who is now (1910) a senior in Yale University, where he is preparing himself for a business career.

In conclusion we can truly say that Mr. Doneghy is in every sense a self-made man. The Civil war stripped him of all possessions that would have been his by inheritance, yet he rose from the ruin and rebuilt his estate to proportions surpassing those which dignified it before the disaster came. He has ever been a man of peace, settling all controversies by persuasion and concession in conferences of reason, never appealing to force of any kind, never suing anybody or being sued in his life. By those who know him well he is admired and esteemed as few men are, and by all that know him slightly or have knowledge of his record and career, he is regarded as a fine type of the most exalted American manhood. Both his private life and business career are above reproach and universally acknowledged to be altogether creditable to him.

FRANCIS DUNN JONES.

Miner, music teacher, editor, poet, preacher and man of affairs, Francis Dunn Jones of Bevier, this county, has contributed to the land of his adoption a stimulus for good and an artistic inspiration in many lines of endeavor, and has also aided in its material development and

moral and mental uplifting in ways and to an extent that has won him the esteem of all who know him and a high rank in the citizenship of the county and state. He has given to the productive forces of Missouri both brawn and brain, and has made an excellent record as a worker in all the departments of industry in which his faculties have been employed.

Mr. Jones is a native of South Wales and the son of David W. and Elizabeth (Jones) Jones, also natives of that part of the Welsh country. He was born in 1859, and when he was but a year old his father came to this country and located in Pennsylvania, where he was foreman of a mine for a number of years. In 1881 he came to Missouri and took up his residence at Bevier in Macon county, where he died in November, 1893. His marriage with Elizabeth Jones occurred in 1838, and by it he became the father of eleven children. Four of these are living: William, whose residence is at Reading, Pennsylvania; Watkin, who lives at Donaldson in the same state; Mary A., the wife of Jonathan Davis, a citizen of Iowa, and Francis Dunn. The mother of these children died in 1868, and in 1869 the father married a second time, uniting himself with Miss Elizabeth Thomas, who was also born in South Wales. They had one child, their daughter Elizabeth, who is now the wife of David G. Thomas, at one time state mine inspector of the state of Wyoming. After his arrival at Bevier the father engaged in mining there during the remainder of his life.

Francis D. Jones was educated in the public or state schools of his native land and thoroughly instructed in music there by Prof. T. Price, a renowned musical teacher and composer of that country. After completing his education, the young man, the theme of this writing, whose parents were far distant from him, making their way to comfort and consequence in a foreign country, worked in the mines in Wales for a few years. He, also, came to the United States with a view to bettering his fortunes, making the trip in 1880 and living for a time in Pennsylvania. He became a resident of Missouri and Macon county, finding a home in a region somewhat similar to his native heath in the mining district of Bevier, where he located. Here he mined coal and taught music for a period of about eight years, making headway in the world in the accumulation of some means and gaining in favor and popularity among the people.

In September, 1889, he founded The Bevier Appeal, of which he is still the editor and proprietor, being the oldest newspaper editor in continuous service in Macon county. He is especially well fitted for his work in the field of letters, having considerable scholastic attainments,

a ready and fluent pen, a comprehensive grasp of public affairs and a high sense of duty. He is an accomplished musician and a great lover of music. And he has another gift of intellectual power among the ornamental and more graceful lines of literary ability. His father was a poet of ability and celebrity in the Welsh language, and the son has inherited the talent and uses it in a different tongue. He has written many English sonnets and other poems which are esteemed as productions of high merit and have given him a wide reputation as a refined and graceful writer of verse.

In political affairs Mr. Jones is independent of party control, bestowing his suffrage according to his best judgment without reference to partisian considerations, choosing his candidates according to their worth and wholly apart from any claim their party alliances might seem to give them. He has always avoided the turmoil of political contentions and might very properly be said to have no party ties at all. In September, 1882, he was married to Miss Jennie Jones, a native of Macon county whose parents came to this region from South Wales. Of the nine children born to the union six are living: Myfanwy, whose home is in Denver, Colorado; and Anna, Frank, David, Gwenwyfar and Jennie, who are living in this state. The father is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations, and in religious affiliation he is connected with the First Baptist church, in which he is the leader of the choir. He is a preacher in his church organization and has been of considerable service to the community in this capacity, although he has no regular charge or congregation. Among the citizens of Macon he stands high and is universally esteemed.

ROBERT ALLEN GUTHRIE.

This gentleman, who is one of the leading men of Macon in business, social and church circles, was born at College Mound, Missouri, on January 2, 1875, and was brought by his parents to the city of Macon when he was but one year old. Since then he has lived in the city and ever since reaching maturity has been active and zealous in the work of promoting its welfare, aiding and augmenting its forces of progress and building up its industrial and commercial power and influence. No project of merit in which the enduring good of its people has been involved has been without his active support and intelligent, broad-minded direction.

He is a son of a distinguished sire, Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume, and began his education in the

public schools of Macon. His scholastic training was completed in Missouri Valley College, located at Marshall, Missouri. After leaving that institution he engaged in newspaper work, acting as secretary and treasurer of the corporation that owned and conducted the Macon Times, until 1898. Previous to his connection with the paper he was employed for a few years in the Bank of Macon. This gave him an insight into and a taste for the banking business and he returned to it a few years later. When he severed his connection with the Macon Times in 1898 he assumed the management of the La Plata Home Press, and was the controlling spirit of that enterprising and able publication for about one year. In 1899 he accepted an appointment on the force of the First National Bank of Macon, and he remained in association with that institution until 1907, rising through successive steps on demonstrated merit to the position of cashier, and filling every position he held with great credit to himself and benefit to the bank and its patrons.

On September 1, 1907, he resigned as cashier of the bank and accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Theodore Gary Investment Company, one of the most energetic, enterprising and progressive business institutions in the city of Macon. He is still acting in that capacity and the company is flourishing and enlarging its business as a result of its own enterprise and the care and capacity with which he performs his duties in its service, which, though at times onerous and exacting are in line with his tastes and his business training for effective work.

Mr. Guthrie is allied with the Democratic party in politics and an active worker for its success in all campaigns, but he has always refused to accept a political office, either by election or appointment, and has never consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate, preferring at all times to serve the state from the honorable post of private citizenship. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and in the congregation to which he belongs he is a zealous worker and a leading man. He is a member of its board of deacons and the treasurer of the church and its Sunday school, and engages earnestly in all its benevolent and uplifting work.

On November 7, 1900, Mr. Guthrie was united in marriage with Miss Effie Sharp, a daughter of J. P. and Mary L. (Stark) Sharp, who came to Missouri and Macon county from Kentucky many years ago. Mrs. Guthrie was born and reared in this county. She and her husband have two children, their daughters Allene and Mary Sue. The parents move in the leading social circles of the city and are accounted

as among its best and most useful citizens, contributing to all the forces for good at work among its people and stimulating others to exertion by their own industry for the general weal and the excellent examples of fidelity to duty which they give.

JAMES ROBERT HUNT, M. D.

With twelve years of active general practice in this county as a physician and surgeon, Dr. James R. Hunt has had opportunity to win a large business and establish himself firmly in the regard and good will of the people, and he has used his opportunity to the best of advantage by faithfully performing his every duty and giving the public the best service of which he has been capable, which has been the best his circumstances and abilities have permitted. He has taken nothing for granted and been satisfied with nothing less than the best that was attainable. He has kept abreast of the most advanced thought and discovery in his profession by a close and reflective study of its literature and a free interchange of thought and experience with its leading practitioners all around him.

Dr. Hunt is a native of Macon county and his professional services have had the incentive, in addition to others, of being rendered to his own people—the men and women among whom he has grown to manhood and passed his life so far. He was born on April 18, 1874, the son of John Henry and Julia (Leathe) Hunt, born October 16, 1839, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father became a resident of Macon county when he was but ten years of age and has been living within its confines ever since prosperously engaged in farming. His birth occurred March 25, 1833 and his marriage on April 18, 1856. He and his wife became the parents of eight children three of whom are living: Ella, wife of George Brock of College Mound; George O., a successful Macon county farmer; and Dr. James R., the immediate subject of this sketch. The father has been a life-long Democrat in politics. He and the mother are still living and have their home at Callao.

Dr. Hunt was reared in the city of Macon and began his scholastic training in its public schools. This he completed at the Missouri State University, which he attended two years. At the end of his university course he began the study of medicine at St. Louis, attending the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897. He began his practice at Macon and for eight years, while performing with fidelity and zeal the duties of a general practitioner, he also served as physician and surgeon for the Central

JAMES R. HUNT, M. D.

Coal and Coke Company at that place. In June, 1906, he located at Callao, where he has been carrying on an increasing practice ever since. He has now reached the first rank of physicians in the county, and while standing well with his professional brethren, is also cordially respected and esteemed by all classes of the people.

In connection with his practice he owns and operates a drug store in Callao, and to this he gives his personal attention to the extent of seeing that it is conducted with every regard to the welfare of its patrons, and that all its work is first class in every particular. The utmost care is used in compounding prescriptions, and only the freshest and purest drugs are employed in the work. The general stock of the store is up to the highest standard, and the prices are always reasonable and fair.

While Democratic in his politics, the Doctor is not an active partisan, always believing that he does his part in helping to keep the people from illness and relieve their sufferings when sickness or disease assails them, without attempting to aid in governing them. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen. Professionally he is examiner for the New York and the Aetna Life Insurance Companies and the National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont. He was married on April 13, 1898, to Miss Nellie Gibbs Cromwell, a native of this county, born January 11, 1877. He has been very successful and is acknowledged to be one of the leading physicians of the county.

FREDERICK H. TEDFORD.

"Here shall the Press the People's right maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty and Law."

This exalted sentiment, which Story penned as a motto for the Salem (Massachuetts) Register many years ago, might fitly be written conspicuously on the Times-Democrat of Macon as that newspaper is conducted under the proprietorship and editorial management of Frederick H. Tedford, its present owner. It is the leading Democratic paper in the county, and the most potential organ of the party whose principles it advocates with such signal ability and force, and it has a hold on the regard and good will of the people that is solely due to merit of a high order.

The proprietor and editor of the paper, Frederick H. Tedford, is well known all over Missouri as a first rate citizen, a cultivated gen-

tleman, and a writer of considerable fluency and force. He has served the people well in important public offices and has contributed to the wealth and power of the state by excellent work in mercantile lines. He also rendered good service for a number of the earlier years of his manhood in the transportation department of industrial life. In every position he has filled he has met all the requirements in a masterly manner and won high commendation by the ability and integrity he has shown.

Mr. Tedford was born on a farm near Moberly, Randolph county, Missouri, on July 5, 1873, and is a son of John F. and Virginia (Baird) Tedford, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Pennsylvania. The parents are both living and have their home in Moberly. The father served in the Confederate army in a Missouri regiment under the command of General Price from the beginning to the end of the Civil war. He participated in many a hard fought battle, endured the wearying and wearing draft of many a long march, suffered often for want of food and proper shelter, and finally was taken prisoner, and for a time languished in a military prison. During a portion of his military service he was under the command of Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. His service was arduous, and, while he escaped being wounded, he found it, at all times, full of hardships and privation. But his paternal ancestors were Virginians and he was true to the section of his nativity and the family history, abiding by the convictions that pervaded it.

Frederick H. Tedford grew to manhood in Moberly and obtained his education in the public schools of Moberly. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Wabash railroad company as an office boy at Moberly and remained with it in various positions until he reached the age of twenty-five years. In 1898 he was appointed chief deputy grain inspector for the state, with headquarters at Kansas City, and after serving well in that capacity six years, was appointed chief inspector and held the office three years. At the end of his term he spent a year on the road selling cement, then, in January, 1909, took charge of the Macon Times-Democrat, which he is still in control of. The paper gives him opportunity for the full expression of his political convictions, as he has been a life-long Democrat, and a student of public affairs, and it also affords him an opportunity to advocate and defend what he believes in at all times. He does this with great ability and force, and without fear or favor, keeping his paper in the first rank of its class and holding it ever up to a high standard of excellence.

Mr. Tedford's religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church,

and he is a deacon and the superintendent of the Sunday school in the congregation to which he belongs. In fraternal life he is a member of the Masonic order of the Royal Arch degree, and also belongs to the Order of Elks. In 1897 he was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude McCully of Macon. They have two children, their daughter Frances M. and their son Howard William. The parents are reckoned among the leading citizens of Macon and have hosts of admiring friends wherever they are known. The father is a man of influence and prominence, with a potential voice in the public affairs of the city and county of his home and in the political councils of the state. He is a progressive and enterprising man in reference to public improvements and the advancement and development of the region in which he lives, and at all times and under all circumstances does his part toward promoting them to the highest degree and in the most wholesome manner. Macon has no better citizen and none for whom all classes of the people have a higher regard, or in whom they have greater confidence.

JAMES M. RANDALL.

Retired farmer and veteran of the Civil war, and having met the claims of duty on both the farm and the battlefield in a manly and courageous way, James M. Randall of Callao has served his country well in lines of production in peaceful industry and defense in time of need. He was born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, on February 13, 1841, and is a son of Ora P. and Jane (Putnam) Randall, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of the state of New York. The parents were prosperous farmers in New York and also in Wisconsin after their removal to that state in 1856.

The father was born in 1819 and died at his Wisconsin home in 1889, the mother following him to the other world two years later, passing away in 1891. After wrestling for years with the soil in the state of New York in an earnest endeavor to make it yield up it full mete of return for their systematic and well applied industry, they looked westward and saw a winning smile on the face of the country. They yielded to its persuasions and moved their family to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, locating near Oshkosh in the adjoining county of Winnebago, which was then, as it is now, the largest town in a large extent of the surrounding country and the point of identification for a very considerable region. Here they improved a farm taken from the wilderness, and on it they passed the remainder of their days. They had five children but only two are living, James M. and his sister.

The Randall family is of English origin. Its first representative in this country was John Randall, who settled at Westerly, Rhode Island, where his oldest son, Peter Randall, was born in 1673. From there the family moved to Vermont, and some generations later to New York, becoming domesticated in St. Lawrence county in that great commonwealth. The region in which it located was almost as much the frontier then as Wisconsin was when Ora P. Randall settled in it, and as Missouri was at the same time. It might be said with propriety, therefore, that this family has been a pioneer family from early colonial days, and if there be anything in the doctrine of heredity, it would still be one if there were any longer a frontier in this country for it to pitch its tent on.

James M. Randall grew to manhood in Wisconsin and obtained a limited education in the primitive schools of his boyhood on the western plains. After leaving school he engaged in farming and continued his operations in this line of industry until 1861. Being fervently attached to the Union and inspired by lofty patriotism in his devotion, he obeyed the first call for volunteers to defend it against dismemberment, and enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Wisconsin infantry. He served in this company eleven months and during a portion of the time was orderly sergeant. While belonging to it he took part in the battle of Shiloh. In the summer of 1862 he was transferred to Company G, Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry and made second lientenant of it. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted captain, and served as such until he was dicharged in 1865.

While connected with Company G Captain Randall participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Telehoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He was then with Sherman in his victorious march to the sea, and afterward in the campaign in the Carolinas. He was discharged from the service at Goldsborough, North Carolina, in consequence of injuries received at Bentonville in the same state, his discharge taking place in 1865, after four years of service in which he faced death on many bloody fields, tramped thousands of miles on the march, and saw thousands of gallant men, among them some of his best beloved friends, fall before the withering fire of one of the most sanguinary conflicts of history.

After leaving the army Captain Randall returned to his former Wisconsin home and there followed farming until 1868. In that year he moved to Macon county, Missouri, and took up a new farm, which he farmed and improved until a few years ago, when he retired from all

active pursuits. He was married on December 25, 1863, to Miss Martha M. Pollard, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Martin and Rachel (Powers) Pollard, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in Vermont. The Captain and Mrs. Randall have four children: Lena, the wife of P. A. Decker; Linden M., a prosperous farmer living in Macon county; Clinton L., and Mrs. Dr. Welch. The father is a Republican in politics and has served as county judge. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic fraternally and belongs to the Christian church in religious affiliation.

BLOOM J. SIMMONS.

The worthy son of a prominent, enterprising and successful sire, and combining in his parentage the sturdy strain of Old England's yeomanry and the all-daring, all-enduring spirit of the early New Yorkers, Bloom J. Simmons, one of the successful and progressive farmers and stock men of Eagle township in this county, has had the inspiring influence of good family traditions and examples to stir him to action and give him the confidence in himself that is usually necessary to success in any undertaking and scarcely ever fails to win a considerable measure of it. He is not a native of Missouri, but was born just across the great river in Pike county, Illinois, on July 11, 1853, but became a resident of the township in which he now resides when he was but two years of age, his parents locating in Eagle township in 1855.

Mr. Simmons is a grandson of Jacob Simmons, who was born and reared in England and came to the United States when he was a young man. He took up his residence in Rensselaer county, New York, and there his son, William H. Simmons, the father of Bloom J., was born in 1820. He remained in his native county until his marriage, then joined the tide of migration to the West, as it was then, locating in Pike county, Illinois, where he was actively and profitably engaged in general farming until 1855, when he moved his family to a farm of 320 acres of land which he bought in Eagle township, Macon county, Missouri. He continued his general farming operations here and added a thriving and steadily expanding live stock industry, and both as a farmer and a stock man became prominent and highly successful, owning at one time 700 acres of land, all under advanced cultivation with a stock raising and feeding business commensurate with his acreage. Some years previous to his death, which occurred in 1889, he divided his land among his children and retired from active pursuits.

He was a very enterprising and energetic man, making all his

efforts tell to his own advantage and the benefit of the section in which he lived, and rising to considerable consequence and influence in the community of his home, both in this state and Illinois. His political allegiance was given firmly and with ardor to the Republican party, and he was an earnest and effective worker for its welfare. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Wager, and by this marriage became the father of ten children, four of whom are living of the six that grew to maturity. They are: Harriet, the wife of James Wilson, who lives in Macon county; Bloom J., the subject of this writing; and Lafayett and Addie, the wife of Henry Muff, who are also residents of this county.

Bloom J. Simmons grew to manhood in Eagle township and obtained his education at Hickory Grove district school, which he attended about four months a year until he reached the age of seventeen. He then worked on his father's farm and assisted the family until 1876, when he began the battle of life for himself. A year or two later he moved to Minnesota, where he bought seventy acres of land and passed seven years actively occupied in farming, and during the greater part of the time, conducted a saw mill with great success and profit. In 1887 he returned to his former home in Macon county, Missouri, and located on a farm of 120 acres of land given him by his father. He sold all his interests in Minnesota and devoted himself wholly and with productive energy to the cultivation of his land in this county and the development of an active and remunerative business in raising and feeding stock for the markets. His farm now comprises 200 acres and is nearly all under cultivation. It is well improved, skillfully tilled and has grown into considerable value and been also made very complete, convenient and attractive as a country home, being one of the admired farms in the township.

Mr. Simmons has been devoted to the progress and development of his locality, giving all its public affairs, its industries and its social life the benefit of his active aid and intelligent help in supervision, and stimulating others to exertion by the force of his example and his influence. He has been a member of the school board twenty-one years, and the value of his service to the people in this capacity is shown by the elevated standard and excellent condition of the schools. He is a Republican in politics and a hard and efficient worker for the good of his party. On March 19, 1876, he was married to Miss Nancy Ann Wilson, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Wilson, esteemed residents of Macon county for many years. Five children have been born of the union and all of them are living. They are all, also, residents of Macon

county and are: Sarah, the wife of Thomas Goodman; Dora, the widow of the late Emory Naylor; and Ada, Esther and Virgil, who are still at home with their parents.

JOHN C. CARPENTER.

This vigorous, progressive and successful farmer is a native of Macon county and has passed the whole of his life to the present time within its borders and been active and helpful in the development of its industries and the promotion of all of its elements of progress and power. He was born in Richland township on December 8, 1856, and obtained his education in Seibert district school in that township. Selecting farming and raising stock as his occupation for life, he began very early in his manhood the career in those industries which has distinguished him as one of their energetic and enterprising promoters in this part of the county.

Mr. Carpenter is a grandson of Samuel Carpenter, who was born in Virginia and became an early settler in Cooper county, Missouri, where his son, Henry Carpenter, the father of John C., was born. Henry remained in that county until 1847, when he moved to Macon county and acquired the ownership of 400 acres of land, on which he conducted a highly successful and profitable business in farming and raising stock until the beginning of the Civil war. Then, inspired by a strong love of his state and firm faith in his political convictions, he gave himself up to her service by enlisting in the Confederate army under General Price He continued his military service until 1865, when he was taken prisoner and sent to a military prison at St. Louis, where he died. He participated in numerous engagements during the war, among them the battles of Lone Jack and Pea Ridge, and a host of encounters of minor historic importance.

He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Gilbreath of this county, and by this union became the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Samuel, whose home is in La Plata, this county; Hugh F., who is also a resident of Macon county; William H., who lives in Texas; John C., the subject of this memoir; and James N., who is one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of California. In politics the father was an active and loyal member of the Democratic party of the ultra state rights' school, and he gave his every energy, his most zealous service and finally his life in behalf of his political convictions and the wing of his party to which he belonged. He was a Baptist in religious faith and a member of Mission Baptist church. Industrious and frugal in the pursuits of peaceful industry, valiant

and all-daring in war, and patient under the hardships and privations of prison life, he was a man of whom Missouri is justly proud as a representative of his citizenship, and whose memory is securely embalmed in the admiring regard of her people.

His son, John C. Carpenter, began his career as a farmer and stock man at the age of twenty-two, when he bought 120 acres of land as a base of operations and on which he has ever since lived, labored wisely and flourished in a gratifying measure. He has increased his farm to 225 acres, improved it judiciously and brought it to a high state of development and productiveness. His stock industry has also been conducted with energy and capacity, and been kept up in magnitude to the limit of his resources for its successful and profitable prosecution, making it one of the leaders in its class in this part of the state.

Mr. Carpenter has also been active and helpful in promoting the welfare of the township and county and the substantial advancement of their people. He has served well and with approval as school director and in many other ways has been of decided benefit to the region in which he lives by his enterprise, breadth of view and public-spirit. On March 3, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Graves, a daughter of John R. and Mary (Gates) Graves, esteemed residents of Macon county, of which she is a native. She and her husband are the parents of three children, all of whom are living. They are: Aura, the wife of W. E. Hertzler, of Independence township, this county; and Wilbur and Nellie, who are living at home. The father's political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and he is very energetic and zealous in its service. Although in no sense an office seeker himself, he does all he can to aid in securing the success of his party, the election of its candidates in all campaigns and the maintenance and increase of its power at all times. He is regarded as one of the leading men in his township and is highly esteemed for his demonstrated worth and sterling manhood, which find expression in elevated and serviceable citizenship.

GENERAL GILMORE SLAUGHTER.

Prominent among the progressive and prosperous farmers of Richland township, a leading man in the live stock industry of the same locality, and an important and influential citizen in the social and political life of his community, General Gilmore Slaughter is a credit to Macon county and to the stalwart manhood of Missouri. He is not a native of the state, having been born in Fayette, Seneca county, New York, on June 16, 1863, but has lived in Macon county ever since he

was seven years of age, and during the whole of his youth and manhood to the present time, has been actively and fruitfully engaged in promoting its industries and advancing the substantial and enduring welfare of its people along all lines of wholesome progress.

Mr. Slaughter is a son of Andrew B. and Mary (Brown) Slaughter, the former born in Germany in 1827 and died January 31, 1895, and the latter a native of Seneca county, New York, where she was born September 10, 1823, and died January 26, 1872, in Macon county, Missouri. The father came alone to this country when he was fifteen years old, arriving in 1845 and taking up his residence in the town of Fayette in the great Empire state of the East. There he met with and married Miss Mary Brown and by this marriage he became the father of four children, three of whom are living and named as follows: Jacob, a resident of Macon county, Missouri; Chester, whose home is in Fayette, New York, and General Gilmore, the immediate subject of this brief review. The father brought his family to Macon county in 1870 and settled in Richland township. Here he was actively engaged in farming on a tract of eighty acres of land, which he bought soon after his arrival in the locality, during the remainder of his life. He died January 31, 1895. His birth occurred July 9, 1827.

His son, General G. Slaughter, obtained his education in the Davis district school of Richland township, and after completing its course of instruction, worked out by the month and assisted the family until 1884. In that year he bought sixty acres of good land as a start in the industries of farming and raising stock, to which he had determined to devote himself, and to which he has adhered with unwavering persistency ever since. He has been very successful in his undertakings and all his years of labor have been years of progress. He now owns 318 acres of land, and has his farm well improved with attractive modern buildings, equipped with everything needed for its advanced cultivation, and brought to a high state of development and productiveness. His stock industry is also a thriving and profitable one, and both this and his farming operations are conducted with vigor, intelligence and skill.

On February 27, 1884, Mr. Slaughter married with Miss Mary E. C. Percival, a daughter of Jered Erostus and Susan (Allen) Percival. (She was born April 12, 1844 and died January 8, 1893.) They were long esteemed residents of Macon county. Jered E. Percival was born at Shounee Town, Illinois, January 6, 1841 and died October 4, 1869 in Macon county, Missouri. He served in the Civil war as a member of Company I, Seventh Missouri Cavalry. Mrs. Slaughter was born and

reared in Macon county, and they had three children: Mary, the wife of William Yates of this county; Susan, the wife of Harvey S. Easley, also of Macon county, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; and Bedford G., who lives on the home place. The father is an ardent Republican in his political allegiance and a zealous and energetic worker for the good of his party. He is a member of the Christian church and takes a leading part in all its worthy undertakings for the improvements of the community and the good of mankind. Mrs. Slaughter's death occurred March 2, 1908.

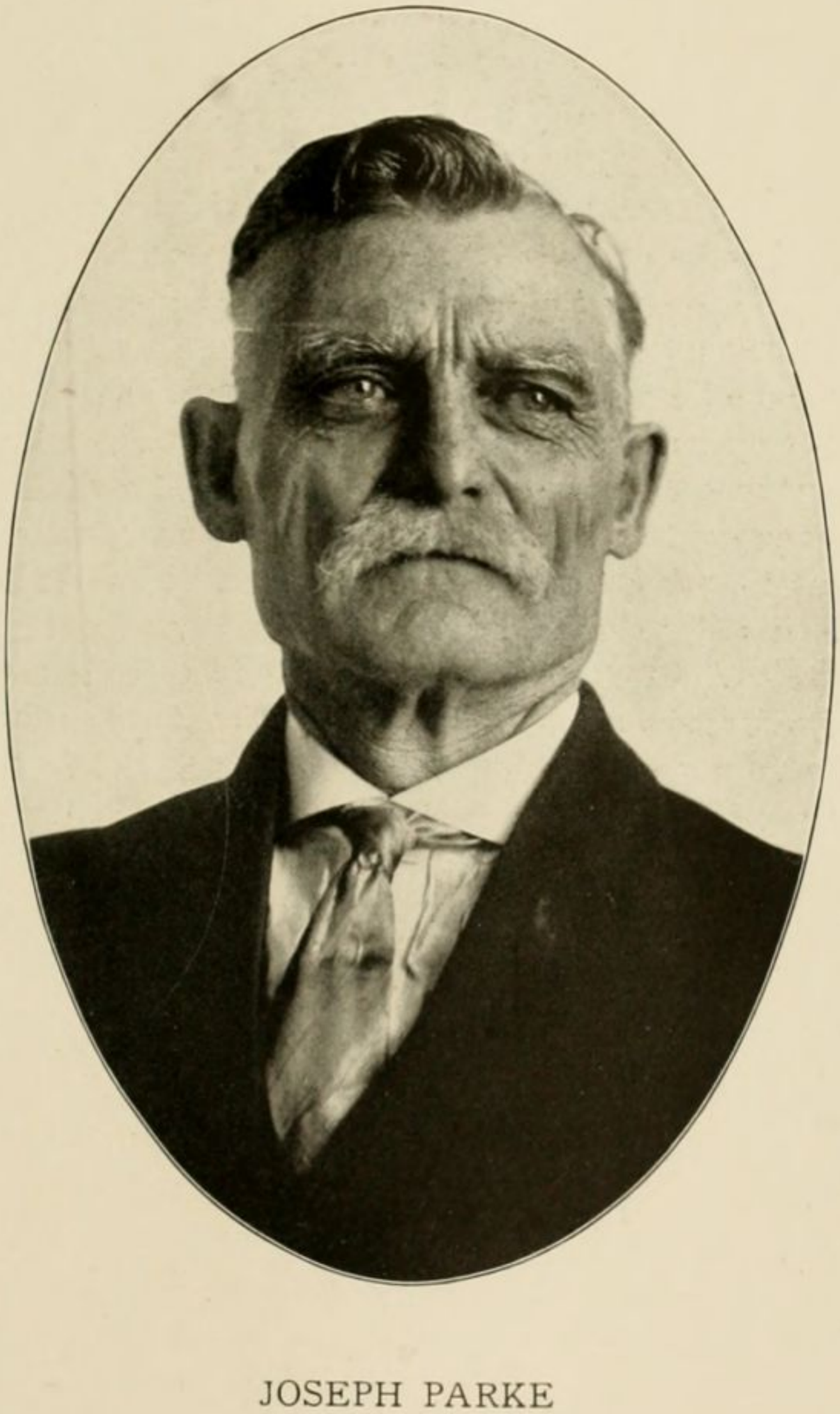
Mr. Slaughter has been in all respects the architect of his own fortune, and his record is altogether to his credit. It shows a gratifying and steady progress from nothing to consequence, the results being achieved wholly by his own efforts and ability. He is a man of prominence and influence in his township and held in universal esteem for the uprightness of his life, the elevation of his character and his usefulness as a citizen.

HENRY WILLARD HALL.

Nature has no choice spots for the birth of her great men. When her purposes require it she is all Athens, all Stratford-on-Avon, all rural Virginia, in which she brought forth a race of heroes for our Revolutionary struggle. Neither is she strenuous in her exactions as to age. Often she endows young men with the breadth of view, the comprehensiveness of grasp and the ready and resourceful ability for great affairs which is ordinarily the result of long training in practical experience and through other means of development. In his way and to the extent of his operations, Henry Willard Hall is an illustration of this fact. He is but thirty-six years old, or scarcely that, and yet he is operating as a farmer and stockman on a scale which is the goal of many a long life in this part of the country and yet is but his starting point.

Mr. Hall was born in Macon county, Missouri, on May 17, 1874, and is a son of Henry and Mrs. Augusta (Pulver) Hall, the former born in Michigan in 1829, and the latter in this county. They were married in 1873 and had three children, only two of whom are living, Henry W. and his brother, Charles, who lives in Adair county, this state. The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade in many states, being of a roving disposition and keeping on the move at intervals until his death, which occurred in June, 1901.

His son, Henry W., obtained his education, it might be said, on the wing, attending schools in a number of different places, but principally



JOSEPH PARKE

and her alone, she unbosoms her treasures of legal lore and success in the application of it in the same generous measure. A striking illustration of these truths is to be found in the career of Joseph Parke, of La Plata, one of the eminent attorneys and counselors of Macon county, who has been assiduous in his attentions before the altar of Themis, and has found his fidelity an open sesame to her storehouse, securing a large measure of professional reputation and a substantial return in more material acquisitions.

Mr. Parke is a native of Henry county, Iowa, where he was born in 1848. His father, John Parke, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, in the eastern part, and emigrated to Henry county, Iowa, in 1842. There he worked industriously at his trade as a cabinet-maker until his death on June 7, 1851. In 1820 he was married to Miss Sarah Barry, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born January 1, 1804, and they became the parents of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity, our subject being the youngest. The mother survived her husband a full quarter of a century, dying on Christmas day, 1876. By his death she was left with a large family of young children to rear and educate, but, although the task was one of great magnitude and difficulty, she entered upon it with resolute courage and performed it with fidelity and a considerable degree of success.

Joseph Parke was reared and educated in the city of Ottumwa, Iowa. He was deprived of the guidance and assistance of his father at the age of three years, but he found in his mother a faithful friend and a safe and sympathetic adviser. Besides, he had within himself the qualities that compel success and the disposition to use them. His direct scholastic training was necessarily limited, owing to the circumstances of the family, but its deficiencies have been made up by Mr. Parke's extensive reading, observation and reflection, and been richly atoned for in the lessons of experience and his wisdom in laying them to heart. He is a gentleman of extensive general information, and of positive and accurate knowledge of many subjects of the highest human interest. And, what is more to his credit, his acquisitions in every line of effort are the fruits of his own ability and energetic practical industry.

Mr. Parke began the study of law in 1874, at Kirksville, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar on June 11, 1875. He at once began the practice of his profession at La Plata, and has been engaged in it there ever since. He has risen to eminence as an advocate and counselor, exhibiting on all occasions extensive knowledge of the law and its construction by the courts, and admirable skill and shrewdness in the appli-

cation of his acquirements. His professional brethren esteem him highly for his acumen and comprehensive ability, and the whole people hold him in cordial regard because of his integrity, his progressiveness and his exalted and serviceable citizenship. While pushing his own car of progress with all the energy and prudence he could command, he has not been oblivious of the general welfare of the community around him and has been sedulous and constant in helping to protect and promote the best interests of its people.

Although he has never held or desired a political office, he is an active worker for the principles and candidates of the Republican party, of which he has been a zealous member from the dawn of his manhood. He has taken a warm and earnest interest in all the details of its campaigns, serving as a delegate to all its state conventions for many years, and a national delegate in 1896 to the convention which nominated Wm. McKinley for president, and doing all in his power to give its assemblies wise counsel and its activities proper guidance and trend. His services in this respect are so highly appreciated by both the party leaders and the rank and file that he is regarded as one of the party's best advisers and his judgment is always deferred to in matters of party judgment. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Masonic order, and his membership in it is highly valued because of the interest he takes in its work and the judicious counsel he is able to give its local authorities in every time of need. Mr. Parke is able to give all of the work in the different degrees from memory, even to the burial service, with the exception of the lectures of the second degree.

In 1875 Mr. Parke united in marriage with Miss Lottie McQuary, a native of this county. All of the eight children born to them are living. They are: Jay Clinton, cashier D. & R. G. Railway, Trinidad, Colorado; Austin E., a successful lawyer living at Los Angeles, California; Charlotte, the wife of T. E. Francis, attorney, of St. Louis, with the firm of Boyle & Priest, and reporter for the St. Louis Court of Appeals; Grace Linn, the wife of Dr. T. J. Collins, who lives at Trenton, Missouri; Chester J., engineer for the Prairie Oil Gas Company, at La Plata; Mrs. Mary Stagg, wife of J. B. Stagg, assistant civil engineer A., T. & S. Fe R. R. at Topeka, Kansas, and Josephine Kay and Pauline, who are living at home with their father. Mr. Parke is approaching the sunset of life and he finds his evening serene and benignant because his day has been active and productive. It has been filled with useful labor for himself and others, and given him a record of fidelity to every duty and capacity for every requirement.

Now, "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, such things as should accompany old age," attend him and will go with him to the end.

FRED N. McDAVITT.

This progressive and prosperous young farmer, who is one of the most successful and enterprising men engaged in this line of productive industry in the township of Richland, Macon county, is a son of Asa W. and Mary M. (Murry) McDavitt, a brief sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and both in his character as a man and his record as a farmer and stockman admirably sustains the family reputation and is a credit to the citizenship of the locality in which he lives. He is not a native of Missouri, having been born in Adams county, Nebraska, during the residence of his parents in that state. But the greater part of his life to the present time (1910) has been passed here and he is a thorough Missourian in everything but his birth.

Mr. McDavitt's life began on March 10, 1876, and his education in the district schools of Macon county, to which he was brought by his parents in his boyhood. He completed his scholastic training at Lombard College in Galesburg, Illinois, and after leaving that institution taught school one year. Thereafter, preferring to make farming and raising stock his occupation, for a time at least, if not for life, he worked on his father's farm until 1889, then went to work improving and developing one of his own, comprising eighty acres, which his father gave him when he attained his majority. He has adhered steadfastly to his chosen employment ever since and has made it pay well by giving it close and careful attention and applying to it all the information he has been able to gather from studious reading and reflective observation of the teachings of his experience. His methods in his farming operations and also in his stock industry are modern and are applied with a vigor and intelligence that are bound to command success, and this he has enjoyed in a marked degree, making his farm a silent but eloquent testimonial to the value of enterprise and progressiveness in agriculture and his live-stock business an equally strong argument for the same elements of power in that line of endeavor.

Enlightened, wideawake and energetic as he is, with reference to his own affairs, he is no less so in connection with the welfare and progress of his township and county. With a true citizen's loyal devotion to the locality of his home, he gives every commendable project for its improvement and advance in development and commercial or industrial power his ready, active and effective support, acting on the conviction that the general well being of any community promotes the interests

of every one living in it, and that it is the duty of all to do whatever they can to bring the region in which their lot has been cast to the highest and best condition its resources will allow, and help to make its people as intelligent, progressive and comfortable as possible under the circumstances of the case. His farm now comprises 105 acres and he has it all under cultivation.

On August 17, 1889, Mr. McDavitt was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Reesman, of La Plata, a daughter of David B. and Cordelia (Randal) Reesman, prominent residents of that town. The marriage has resulted in three children, Elwood, David W. and Mary, all of whom are still members of the parental household. The father is a Republican in politics and a Knight of Pythias in fraternal life. He and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Universalist church and take a leading part in all its useful exertions for the good of the community and its residents. They are looked upon as among the leading citizens of their township and stand high in the regard and good will of all its people.

FRANCIS MARION CURTIS.

Born and reared in this state, aiding in its defense against armed invasion and internal strife during the Civil war, and engaging energetically and productively in its industries throughout his mature life to this time (1910), Francis Marion Curtis, of Richland township, Macon county, has been closely connected with its progress and a valuable contributor to its development and improvement in every material, mental, moral and commercial phase of its varied and multitudinous activity. Although not a native of Macon county, he has lived in it for a continuous period of twenty-eight years since his last location among its people, and before that passed the greater part of his youth in Missouri. He has therefore had plenty of opportunity to become known to its inhabitants and win their esteem by his uprightness and business enterprise as a man and his usefulness as a citizen.

Mr. Curtis was born in Ray county, Missouri, on December 11, 1838. He is a son of Samuel K. and Nancy (Gentry) Curtis, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. On the father's side the family long lived in Tennessee and its members were prominent and influential in the history of that state, the paternal grandfather, Elijah Curtis, being one of the leading citizens in the county of his home there. The same is true of the ancestry of the mother in Kentucky. Samuel K. Curtis was born in 1800 and came to Missouri with his parents while he was yet a boy and the present great

state of the Middle West, in which he passed the remainder of his days, that now challenges the admiration of the world by its enterprise and progress, was but an expanse of unpruned wilderness, given up to the dominion of the savage and the wild beasts of the forests and plains. On its arrival in this state the family located in Ray county, and there the father of Francis M. Curtis grew to manhood and obtained a district school education. He remained in that county until 1852, then moved to Macon county and took up his residence in Richland township, where he entered eighty acres of government land on which he passed the rest of his life successfully and profitably engaged in farming and raising live-stock. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1874, he owned and had under vigorous and advanced cultivation 280 acres, which made one of the attractive and valuable farms of the township, and was a model that inspired other farmers to increased enterprise and activity. His marriage to Miss Nancy Gentry occurred in 1836 and brought him five children, three of whom are living: Francis Marion, of Richland township; David, who resides in Adair county, and General Jackson, who is also a resident of Macon county.

Francis M. Curtis was educated in the district school near his home and, after completing its course of instruction, worked on the home farm and assisted the family until 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army, at Macon in Company I, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, under command of Colonel Foster. He served eleven months in the war and took part in a number of skirmishes in the vicinity of his home, that is in Macon and the nearby counties, and at the end of his term he was mustered out at the same place that witnessed his enlistment. In 1862 he quit the army and returned to his home in this county. During the next twelve years he worked again on his father's farm, and in 1870, desiring to do something on his own account, he bought 120 acres of land in Adair county. This farm was his home and the seat of his progressive operations until 1882, when he returned to Macon county and took up his residence on the farm which is now his home. He has 200 acres of first-rate land, all of which is under good cultivation and is well improved with commodious and comfortable buildings. His farming operations are extensive and carried on with the utmost energy and all the skill he has acquired in long experience and from an industrious study of the requirements of the business he is engaged in. He conducts, also, a flourishing industry in raising live-stock and does it in such a way as to make it profitable to himself and a valuable addition to the productiveness of the township in which it is located and so successfully prosecuted.

In politics Mr. Curtis gives his fealty and active service to the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of that fast-fading host, the Grand Army of the Republic, and in religious affiliation he is connected with the Christian church in whose improving activities he takes a leading part. He is also a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has belonged for a great many years, and in which he has found a great deal of enjoyment. On June 5, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Phillips, a daughter of James and Ruth (Chambers) Phillips, and a native of Macon county. Eight children were born of the union, but only three of them are living: Emma J., the wife of S. H. Elliot, who resides in the county of Macon; James S., a highly respected citizen of Macon county, and John F., whose home is in the state of Montana. The wife and mother passed away August 3, 1909. She was a lifelong member of the Christian church and highly respected by all who knew her.

JOSEPH V. LANE.

The great state of Pennsylvania, which is a veritable hive of almost every form of human industry, has sent abroad throughout the rest of the country many men trained to usefulness in her busy and productive fields of labor, who have put in motion in other places the forces of fruitfulness which they drew in with their stature and strength from her soil. Among the men of this class who have located in Macon county, Missouri, and contributed to its progress and development, adding to its industrial and commercial power and aiding in giving tone and character to its citizenship, Joseph V. Lane, of La Plata township, is entitled to honorable mention and the high place he holds in the regard and good will of the people living around him among whom he has long lived and labored.

Mr. Lane was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on October 31, 1844. There also his father, John Lane, was native and was born in 1791, and there he passed almost the whole of his life, actively engaged in general farming until his death, which occurred in 1863. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Stoakley, a native of New Jersey, and they became the parents of twelve children, only five of whom are now living. They are: Bennet, whose home is in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; James, who resides in McKeesport, in the same state; Mary, the wife of Maury Sutton, who lives in Indiana county, Pennsylvania; Susan, the wife of Isaac Jacobs, a resident of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Joseph V., the only member of the family who lives in Missouri.

The last named obtained a limited education in the district schools of his native county, and, after completing that, worked on the home farm and assisted the family until the death of his parents in 1863. Then, left alone in his orphanage at the age of nineteen, with the wide world before him and no equipment for any enterprise among its multitudinous activities except the health, strength and determined spirit nature had given him and the training in farming he had acquired from experience, he still lingered in the neighborhood of his former home and worked on farms nearby for a number of years. He hung around the old homestead for a time, but all the while the voice of the great west was sounding in his ears with increasing force, pleading with him to join its army of industrial conquest and offering him larger opportunity and better rewards for his efforts than his own state could then promise. In 1879 he hearkened obediently to the persuasions and came to Missouri, locating in Macon county. He had saved a little money from his meager earnings, and with this and the confidence he had in himself and inspired in others by his bearing, he bought the farm of 159 acres in La Plata township on which he now lives, and on which he has ever since been engaged in energetic farming and a vigorous, flourishing and expanding live-stock industry, through which he has secured a competence for life and risen to consequence and influence among the people of the township and county.

The progress and development of the region around him have always been matters of the greatest import to Mr. Lane, and he has borne faithfully and energetically his full share of the burden incident to promoting them in an enterprising and fruitful manner. He has served the people well and wisely as road commissioner and also as a member of the school board, and in many other ways has shown the high and productive quality of his citizenship and his entire loyalty and devotion to the welfare of the community and his adoption as a permanent residence and base of operations.

On December 31, 1878, Mr. Lane was united in marriage with Miss Emma Norfolk, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of John and Lucina (Morrison) Norfolk, of that state. Seven children have blessed the union and sanctified the family hearthstone and all of them are living. They are: Frank, a resident of Macon county; Florence, the wife of Ben Self, of Moberly, Missouri, and John, Violet, Alice, Joseph and Sylvia, all of whom are living at home with their parents. In political allegiance the father is a Republican and an ardent and effective worker for the good of his party in all campaigns. He and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an

elder and both are zealous, efficient and appreciated aids in every worthy undertaking of the congregation to which they belong. Mr. Lane has been very successful in life and it is greatly to his credit that his success is wholly the result of his own industry and ability. He has seized his opportunities as they came and has made the most of them. He has also attended faithfully to all the duties of citizenship and in every relation in life has proven himself entirely worthy of the high and universal esteem in which he is held.

GREENUP WILSON.

Although a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, where he was born, on February 23, 1857, Greenup Wilson, of Johnston township, has lived in Macon county, Missouri, ever since he was two weeks old, having been brought to the county by his parents at that age. His father died in 1860, leaving the son an orphan at the age of three years. It is easy to infer that he was thrown on his own resources at an early age, for while his mother did all she could to rear her family well and educate her offspring, she found the task a difficult one, and as soon as the sons were able they began the battle of life for themselves, each in his own way.

Mr. Wilson's parents, Greenup and Elizabeth (Moulton) Wilson, were born, reared, educated and married in Indiana. The father came to Missouri in 1846, but after a residence in the state of two years at that time, he returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1857. He then moved his family to this county and located in Johnston township, and here the family has ever since been domesticated. The father was a farmer and prospered in his business, owning 280 acres of good land, well improved and fully equipped for its vigorous cultivation at the time of his death, which occurred in 1860. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: Nancy Jane, the wife of Green Bowen, of Knox county, Missouri; Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of John S. Lilburn, of Kirksville; Joseph B., whose home is in Colorado; Joshua B. and Harvey L., whose residences are also at La Plata. Greenup Wilson still lives on the farm. The father was a Democrat in politics and a man of prominence and influence in his party.

Greenup Wilson attended the district schools of Johnston township when he could, and while doing so assisted the family in the work on the farm. After leaving school he continued this useful and filial course until 1880, when he bought eighty acres of land and began farming on his own account, and also raising stock on a scale as extensive

as his facilities would allow. He has kept up his enterprise in these lines of effort ever since, adding to his farm until he now owns 162 acres, and increasing his live-stock business in proportion. He has his farm nearly all under advanced cultivation and directs its operations with sedulous care and such practical intelligence that it is one of the most productive and profitable in the township for its size. His stock interests are also as flourishing as close attention to their requirements and the utmost care in managing them in every detail can make them. Mr. Wilson is regarded as one of the best and most progressive farmers and stockmen in this part of the county.

He is also prominent in the political, social and official life of his locality, for he has been very energetic and broad-minded in pushing its advancement and bringing about every good condition for the advantage of its people that has been attainable. He is now, and has been for more than twenty-five years, a member of the school board, and has also given the community excellent service as road overseer. In Politics he is a Republican and an effective worker for the success of his party, although not seeking any of the favors it might have to confer for himself. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Order of American Patriots, and in religious affiliation with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His membership in the organizations to which he belongs is not a mere form. He takes an active interest and a leading part in all their proceedings and is one of their energetic workers for every good purpose, wise in counsel and zealous in action for every undertaking in which he engages. Greenup Wilson has been president of the telephone company ever since its organization.

On February 22, 1880, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Mollie E. Emmons, a daughter of Jerome B. and Polly Ann (Tiller) Emmons, long prominent and esteemed residents of Macon county, where Mrs. Wilson was born and reared. She and her husband have had eight children, all of whom are living: Enoch, who resides in Macon county; Lola Ellen, the wife of Grove Chambers, also a resident of this county; Lorain J., whose home is at Novelty, Missouri; and O. W., J. O., Mintie H., Gay Sylvester and "Babe," all of whom are still living at home with their father, their mother having died on December 7, 1906. She was recognized throughout the community as a good woman, faithful to every duty, zealous in behalf of every worthy cause and true to a lofty ideal of womanhood in every relation in life. Mr. Wilson is also highly esteemed as a man and as a citizen. His career shows what can be accomplished by enterprise and good business capacity in the unostentatious and noiseless walks of life, and demon-

strates also that whatever may be said of the American idolatry of money, no genuine merit will go long without recognition and general appreciation among our people.

AUGUSTUS WARES.

A native of Macon county, Missouri, and having passed the whole of his life to this time within its borders, engaged in the promotion of its agricultural development and the extension of its live-stock industry, and taking his place in all the activities of the people with a faithful performance of his duty in every way, Augustus Wares, of La Plata township is justly and rightfully regarded as one of the representative farmers and stockmen and useful citizens of the locality in which he lives. He has not sought prominence or distinction among men, even in his own neighborhood, but has striven to meet the requirements of plain, every-day duty and steady and reliable citizenship all the time, and this course has given him not only success in business, but a lasting place in the regard and good will of the people who live around him and have had the benefit of his service and example.

Mr. Wares was born in Johnson township, this county, on March 25, 1851. His father, William Wares, was born in the town of Pratt, Roane county, in what was then Virginia, in 1822. He came to Missouri in a very early time and located on a tract of government land of 160 acres in Johnson township, Macon county, where he passed the remainder of his life farming and raising live stock extensively and profitably. His death occurred in 1887, after nearly or quite fifty years of usefulness in this portion of the country. When he came here the Indians still inhabited this section, and while they were in the main not unfriendly to the whites, they sometimes resented the intrusion of the latter into what they considered their rightful domain, and became troublesome. The wild beasts of the forests and plains were also still numerous, and their enmity to the new comers was as pronounced and often as deadly as that of their long-time masters, the red men of the wilderness. The elder Mr. Wares was a Democrat of the most pronounced type in his political faith and allegiance, and in religious connection belonged to the Missionary Baptist church. He was married in West Virginia to Miss Mary Pratt, a native, like himself, of Virginia. They had eight children, but four of whom are living. They are: Robert, who dwells in the new state of Oklahoma; Richard, an esteemed resident of Macon county; Augustus, who is the immediate subject of this review; and Ellen, the wife of Ralph Zents, whose home

is at Brashear, Adair county, Missouri. The wife and mother died in this county in 1873.

Augustus Wares received a very limited common school education. Under any circumstances, at the period of his school days, his facilities would have been meager in this part of the country. But they were rendered even more so than they would otherwise have been by the disturbed condition of the locality just before and during the Civil war. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm until 1871 and assisted the family. In that year he began a farming and stock-raising enterprise of his own on land which he rented for the purpose. After renting land and farming as a tenant for four years, he bought 160 acres of his own, and on this he continued to farm and raise stock until 1883, when he sold the place and purchased the farm of 355 acres in La Plata township, on which he now lives. His farming operations and his live-stock industry have always been extensive and have been conducted with energy, ability and success. On the new and larger farm he increased them both and became one of the leading men in the business in this part of the county. Nearly all of his land is under cultivation and the farm is improved with good buildings and completely equipped for its cultivation in the most vigorous and progressive manner, and both lines of the industry to which it gives life and activity flourish and bring in good returns.

The public affairs of the township and county have at all times received a good citizen's attention from Mr. Wares, and everything that seemed likely to minister to their welfare and the advancement of their residents has had his earnest and energetic support. He has served as a school director and in many other ways has done his part for the progress and improvement of the region in which he lives. In politics he is an active, working Democrat, strong in his faith in the principles of his party and zealous and effective in helping it to success in all campaigns. In fraternal life he belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, and in religious relations is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, of which he has for years been one of the deacons. His wife is also an active and devoted member of this church.

The marriage of Mr. Wares occurred on December 24, 1871, and was with Miss Nancy B. Kelley, a daughter of William and Frances Kelley, early settlers in Macon county, where Mrs. Wares was born. She and her husband have eight children living of the ten born to them. Those living are: Mary; Frances, the wife of William Boland; James; William B.; Melissa, the wife of Everett Fisk; Clark; Adra and Ray, all residents of Macon county and the three last named living at home

with their parents. The parents are prominent in the social life of the township, and the father is a man of considerable influence in the political and business activities of the county.

GAMALIEL H. GRAVES.

For a period of twenty-two years on the road as a traveling salesman, subject to all the perils, inconveniences and annoyances of that exacting employment, and, since he abandoned that line of endeavor a farmer and land-owner on a large scale, with all the responsibilities and cares incident to such a position in the industrial and productive world, and, finally, with his home darkened by the awful tragedy of a railroad accident which bereft him suddenly and terribly of the partner he had chosen for life, G. H. Graves, of La Plata, in this county, has had his full share of burden to bear and sorrow to suffer. But, in spite of all, he has kept steadily on his way of expanding and progressive prosperity, adding to his worldly estate and steadily gaining in prominence and influence among the people around him. For he has a nature that is not easily discouraged or driven from its purpose, and while he has by no means been indifferent to his burden of toil and care, he has not allowed it to master him, lessen his activity or abate his enterprise. Rather has it increased his efforts and made them more fruitful, it should be said to his credit.

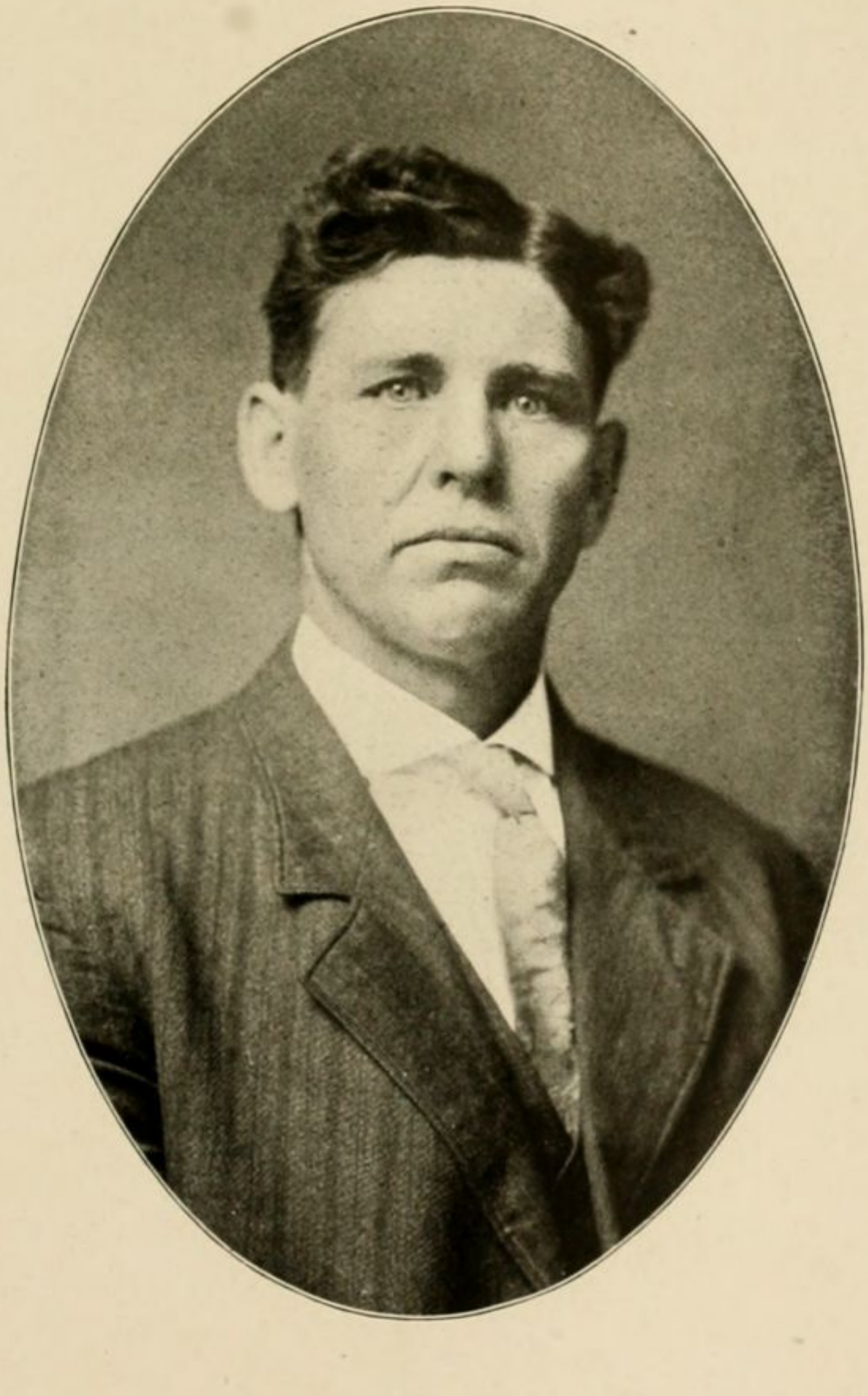
Mr. Graves is a native of New England, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on January 14, 1847. His father and his grandfather were of the same nativity as himself, and his mother was born and reared in the adjoining county of Fairfield, Connecticut. He is a son of Jackson J. and Mary E. (Giddings) Graves, who had nine children, four of whom are living: Sarah C., the wife of Perry L. Hubbell, of Gaylordsville, Connecticut; Frank, whose home is at St. James, Missouri; G. H., the immediate subject of this brief review, and Charles M., who lives in Chicago, Illinois. The father was born in 1816 and passed the greater part of his life in his native county. He was a farmer for many years and also served as railroad station agent at Gaylordsville, Connecticut, for a number. In 1879 he moved to Missouri and located in Macon county, and here he resided, with occasional periods of absence, until his death, which occurred in 1900. In politics he was a Republican and active in the service of his party, and both in his native state and the state of his adoption he was universally esteemed as an excellent citizen and an upright and useful man.

G. H. Graves grew to manhood on his father's farm in Connecticut and obtained his education in the public schools of his native township,

finishing with a course of special commercial training at a first-rate business college in Bridgeport, Connecticut. After leaving that institution he entered the employ of the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and during the next twenty-two years he was on the road as one of its traveling representatives. So faithful was he in the performance of his duties, and so successful in pushing the interests of the company and increasing its business, that long before he quit his occupation as a commercial tourist he became a member of the company, with a considerable interest in its operations and an influential voice in its management.

In 1887 Mr. Graves took up his residence in Macon county, Missouri, and became an extensive purchaser of land and a farmer and stockman on a large scale. He began buying land here soon after the close of the Civil war and has kept on in this line of acquisition until he now owns 1,200 acres of first-rate land and has all of his tract under vigorous and advanced cultivation. His farming operations are carried on with the same solicitous care and the same broad intelligence and productive energy that distinguished him in mercantile life, and that has characterized his movements in everything else. He is also one of the leading stockholders in the La Plata Savings Bank.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Graves is a Republican, and, while he neither seeks nor desires a political office of any kind for himself, he is zealous and effective in service to his party, giving it aid that is appreciated cordially by both its leaders and their followers. He also takes an earnest, intelligent and helpful interest in the affairs of his township and county, backing every worthy enterprise for their advancement by his influence and helping all with wise counsel and more material assistance. No citizen of La Plata township has been of greater service to this part of the county, and none is more highly or generally esteemed. He was married in 1891 to Miss Mary S. Moncrief, a daughter of Wilson and Matilda (Young) Moncrief, natives of West Virginia, highly respected residents of Macon county. Of the three children that blessed the union and sanctified the family altar only one is living, a daughter named Minnie E. On September 6, 1904, her mother was killed in a wreck on the Wabash railroad, which brought bereavement to many households. The event shrouded the whole community in grief, for Mrs. Graves was held in high regard and her tragic death was felt as a personal bereavement by all who knew her and a distinct loss to the region which had enjoyed the benefit of her valued services and excellent example in all the relations of life.



EDWARD A. GATES

HON. EDWARD ALLEN GATES.

A native of Macon county, and having passed the whole of his forty-five years of life to this time within its borders, mingling with its people and bearing his full share of the labor and responsibility involved in the management and further development of its industrial, intellectual and moral activities, Hon. Edward Allen Gates, county judge for the Southern District, is well qualified by his knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the county and the habits, tendencies and aspirations of its residents, to discharge effectively and for the best interests of all the duties of the exalted station to which the voice of the people called him in November, 1908. And that he will do this all the record of his past life attests.

Judge Gates was born in this county on October 16, 1864, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Whelan) Gates, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Randolph county, Missouri. The father came to Missouri and located in Macon county in 1835, and was married in 1856. The parents were industrious and prosperous farmers and stood high in the esteem of the whole township in which they lived. The father's life was cut short, his death on July 17, 1866, ending a promising career, when he was but thirty-one years old. The mother survived him forty-three years, passing away on April 2, 1909. She was universally venerated as one of the most estimable Christian women in the county, and her life was cited as an example worthy of all imitation.

Judge Edward A. Gates attained his maturity in his native place, and while gaining strength and suppleness of body and independence and self-reliance of spirit in his labors on his father's farm, sought mental development and further preparation for the battle of life in the great university of the people, the public schools. Although his opportunities for schooling were meager, he made good use of what he had, and especially acquired the habit of study, reading and reflection, and this has been the source of his present wide intelligence and excellent equipment for any of life's duties. After leaving school he began an enterprise in farming and raising stock, which he is still conducting, and in which he has won great success and prosperity. He now owns and farms more than 300 acres of first-rate land, and has it well improved with substantial and commodious buildings and other structures. His land is cultivated with intelligence and skill, and has been made as good and productive as any in the county.

On October 28, 1883, Judge Gates was united in marriage with Miss Emma Summers, a native of Macon county and a granddaughter

of Judge Evans Wright. Two children have blessed their union, their daughters, Eva, the wife of William Wright, of Callao, and Josie, the wife of Perd Grimshaw, a resident of Hanford, California. The mother of these ladies died on October 2, 1890, and on March 30, 1892, the father was married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Lina Tuttle, who was born and reared in this county, a daughter of Marion Tuttle, of Callao. Five children have been born of this union and all are living. They are Carl B., Wanita Ruth, Ura Wayland, William Marion and George Gailia.

In politics the Judge is allied with the Democratic party. He has always manifested a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and has at all times been active and effective in the service of his party. His influence has been potential in its councils, and his work on the hustings and otherwise in the successive campaigns has been of the most pronounced and beneficial character. His activity and skill in party work brought him prominently into the notice of the people and established him in their regard as a man of affairs and well qualified for judicial functions. To this judgment his high character and sterling worth in every way gave added weight, and the people were not slow to act on their convictions. In November, 1908, he was elected judge of the county court for the Southern district. His tenure of the office has been short to this time, but he has already demonstrated that the judgment of the electorate was a wise one, and given ample assurance in his course on the bench so far that the whole of his term will be creditable to him and beneficial to the county and its people, conserving and protecting all rights, public and private, and holding the judicial ermine high above all taint or chance of uncleanness. The laws will be properly enforced and equal and exact justice to all will be meted out, as far as human agencies can accomplish it.

The judgeship is not the only public position the Judge has filled with acceptability to the people. He has been a member of the school board almost continuously since he was twenty years of age, and is now president of that body. He is also one of the directors of the Callao Fair Association. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the order of Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church, in whose welfare and beneficent activities he takes great interest, advising with those who counsel and working with those who work. In every attribute of good citizenship he is highly endowed and all his powers are freely placed at the service of his county and its people.

DORIAN DUDLEY WHITE.

The position of station agent on a busy railroad line, or several of them, and in a populous and progressive community, is a very important one in itself and in its relations to the people. Almost everybody in the community has business with the man who fills it, and the comfort and convenience of the whole population can be greatly promoted or interfered with by him, according to his disposition. If it be to accommodate and please, he can be of great service and win extensive and general popularity. If, on the other hand, he chooses to do only what is required of him, and that in a perfunctory or autocratic manner, he can bring both himself and the road or roads for which he works into disfavor and make the patrons of the latter very uncomfortable and dissatisfied.

Dorian Dudley White, railroad agent at La Plata, belongs to the class of officials who aim to please those who have dealings with them and afford the public every proper accommodation. And, although he has been stationed at his present post only a few months, he has already won the regard and good will of the whole community. By his course he has also brought greater popularity to the railroads centering in La Plata, and rendered them less subject to criticism and censure.

Mr. White is a native of Montgomery county, in this state, and was born at Wellsville on September 13, 1869. His parents, Fielding and Rebecca (Hyatt) White, also natives of that county, were born and reared at Middletown. The father's life began there in 1844, and there he grew to manhood and obtained his education. When he reached maturity he took up his residence at Wellsville and opened a drug store. He prospered in his undertaking and conducted the business with success and profit until his death, which occurred on December 15, 1893.

His marriage took place at Middletown and he and his wife became the parents of six children, all of whom are living and are: Naomi, the wife of A. N. Jones, of Wellsville; Anna, the wife of D. E. Payton, also of Wellsville; Dorian D., who now lives in La Plata, as noted above; Ollie, the wife of C. M. McCoy, of St. Louis; Lottie, the wife of H. W. Schultz, of St. Louis; and L. H., who lives in Dallas, Texas. In political faith and allegiance the father was a firm and faithful Democrat, and in religious connection he was allied with the Christian church. He was cordially devoted to his church and took a very active part in its good work for the benefit of the community in which he lived. He

was one of the charter members of the congregation to which he belonged, and it was through a liberal contribution from him that the church edifice in Wellsville was erected. In all respects he was a most estimable man and a very desirable citizen, conducting his business on a high plane of integrity, and his private life with noticeable uprightness.

Dorian D. White obtained his education in the public schools of Wellsville and was graduated from the high school in that city. After leaving school he clerked in his father's store for two years, then engaged in railroad work as a telegraph operator at various places until he was appointed station agent at Gallatin, Missouri. He occupied that position six months, and at the end of that period was transferred to St. Peters, where he remained two years. His next assignment was to Jonesburg, and there he was retained four years. He was then sent to Atlanta and during the next four years had control of the railroad business in that city. In October, 1909, he was transferred to La Plata, and in that city he now has his home. In all the places in which he has lived and labored he has taken a hearty and helpful interest in the welfare of the community and has contributed essentially to the promotion of the comfort and convenience of the people. He has also assisted in promoting general advancement and improvement wherever he has been, and has won hosts of friends by his course.

Mr. White is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Atlanta and was one of its founders and a charter member of its directorate. He was married on October 16, 1897, to Miss Anna Tate, a resident of La Plata and a daughter of Jesse and Sallie Tate. He is a pronounced Democrat in his political faith and activity, and he and his wife are zealous members and regular attendants of the Christian church. They are earnest but unostentatious church workers, and they aid in every way they can to augment the force and increase the beneficial activity of all good agencies at work around them, social, intellectual, moral and religious.

DAVID E. ATTERBERRY.

This esteemed citizen of Atlanta, who has lived in Macon county sixty-five years, except when he was absent during the Civil war, and has reached the ordinary limit of human life as fixed by the psalmist, is a son of Seamon and Nancy G. (Weatherford) Atterberry, and a brother of Philander Atterberry of Lyda township, in a sketch of whom, which will be found in this volume, the life story of the parents and the family history is given. He is a worthy son of a distinguished

sire, and in all the relations of life has fully sustained in his own career the family name and reputation.

Mr. Atterberry was born on January 13, 1840, in Davis county, Iowa, and came with his parents to Macon county, Missouri, when he was about five years of age. He obtained a limited education in a school taught by his father in what is now the city of Atlanta, which the father founded and laid out. After leaving school he worked on the home farm and assisted the family until 1862. He then obeyed the impressive call of President Lincoln for volunteers to save the Union from dismemberment and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry. His company was at first under the command of Col. John Warner and later under that of Col. Charles Turner, and was in turn a part of the army divisions commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith and General Grant. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out in Chicago in August, 1865.

Mr. Atterberry found that military life was no holiday. His company was constantly on the march or in the field and saw some of the most active and dangerous service known in the momentous conflict between the sections of the country. He took part in the battles of Haynes' Bluff and Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile, battle of Gun Town, and a large number of minor engagements. He was often in the very center of a deluge of death, but escaped unharmed, and after the close of the war returned to his Macon county home and gave his attention to farming, carrying on his operations extensively and vigorously, and continuing them until 1899, when he retired from business activity and moved to Atlanta, where he and his wife now reside. His fine and well improved farm comprises 180 acres and he owns valuable town property besides.

Enterprising and zealous as Mr. Atterberry has been in seeking to advance his own interests, he has not been oblivious of the welfare of his township and county, but has, on the contrary, done everything in his power to aid in promoting it. He has been an energetic supporter of all worthy undertakings for the development and improvement of the region of his home and the comfort and convenience of its people. As school director he rendered the township valuable and appreciated service for a number of years, and in many other ways he has fostered and advanced its general well being.

He was married on April 18, 1868, to Miss Minerva J. May, a daughter of Philetus and Rachel (Ford) May, long residents of Macon county, who came to this state from Indiana. Three of the five children born of the union are living: Rachel, the widow of the late John D.

Wood, who is making her home with her parents; Mary, the wife of George Taylor, of Los Angeles, California; and Oren, who resides in Macon county. Their mother died in 1886 and on March 6, 1889, the father married a second wife, his choice on this occasion being Miss Martha A. J. Bunch, a daughter of J. W. and Lucinda (Bunch) Bunch. Mr. Atterberry is a Republican in politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in fraternal relations and a Universalist in religion, he and his wife being active workers in the congregation to which they belong, and in which their productive membership is valued by all who are interested in the church and the good work it is engaged in.

ALBERT M. ATTERBERRY.

School teacher, soldier, merchant, farmer and stock man, lumberman and local public official, Albert M. Atterberry of Atlanta has run almost the whole ordinary gamut of human occupation, and it is greatly to his credit that he has done well in each line of activity that he has followed. His grandfather and his father were Kentuckians and farmers, and both were men of consequence in their day and locality. They did what they found to do with zeal and fidelity, in both private and public life, and they never failed to uphold the highest ideals of American citizenship, whatever was at stake. The grandfather's name was Thomas and the father's William P. Attebery.

William P. Atterberry was born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1804 and on March 8. In 1828 he left his native heath and moved to Woodford county, Illinois, where he acquired a farm of 160 acres and farmed vigorously and successfully until 1856. He then sold his farm there and bought one of 592 acres in Macon county, Missouri, on which he passed the remainder of his days, extensively engaged in farming and raising stock until his death, which occurred on April 25, 1878. He was very active and influential in politics but never sought or accepted a political office. He took a great interest in church work, belonging to the sect known as "Christian," and was one of the founders of the congregation of that sect at Eureka, Illinois, and a liberal contributor to Eureka college at that place, which is conducted under the supervision of the church organization. He was married in 1826 to Susanna Glazebrook, of Kentucky, and by this union became the father of eight children, three of whom are living: John J., whose home is in Adair county, Missouri; Albert M., and Cynthia, the wife of Dr. H. K. Cunningham, of La Plata, in this county.

The life of Albert M. Atterberry began on November 9, 1841, in Woodford county, Illinois. He began his education in the district

schools of his native place, continued it at Eureka college, in the same county, and completed it in some of the higher schools of Macon county, Missouri, whither he came with his parents when he was fifteen years old. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching until 1861. Then, being cordially attached to the Union, he volunteered in its defense against dismemberment, enlisting at Eureka, Illinois, in Company K, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry, under Col. John Warner and later Col. Charles Turner, in the commands of Gen. A. J. Smith and General Grant. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out on July 27, 1865, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. His military service was active and took him into the thick of the fight on many a bloody field, among them the siege of Vicksburg, the big battle of Champion Hill and Black River, and the hot contests at Arkansas Post and Guntown, Mississippi, besides a large number of engagements of less importance.

After the war Mr. Atterberry returned to his home in this county and engaged in merchandising in Atlanta. He continued this enterprise two years and was very successful in it. At the end of the period mentioned he sold the business and bought eighty acres of land and began farming and raising live stock. He prospered in this venture also and increased his holdings until he owned 400 acres. He sold part of his land and, in 1888, entered the live stock and commission business in the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis. After operating there in that line for two years under very favorable conditions, he returned to his farm in 1890 and remained on it until 1893. He then removed to Atlanta and engaged in the lumber trade as a member of the firm of Shain & Atterberry. The firm was highly successful and the business flourished vigorously. But at the end of eleven years Mr. Atterberry tired of it and determined to retire from active pursuits and enjoy the rest and recreation he had so richly earned. Accordingly, in 1904 he sold his interest in the firm and since then he has been largely a gentleman of leisure, but has done some business in the domain of transactions in real estate.

Mr. Atterberry is a stockholder in the Atlanta State Bank and owns considerable farming land and a large amount of business and residence property in the city of Atlanta and elsewhere. He has been a very enterprising and successful man and fortune has smiled upon him with a bounty corresponding to his devotion and fidelity before her shrine. In politics he is a Democrat and an important factor in the management of his party. Under the township organization he was assessor and collector and a member of the township board, and he is now secretary of the school board. When Atlanta was incorporated he was elected

mayor and served as president of the city board of councilmen three years. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic order and its auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star. In his Masonic lodge he has been Senior Warden two years, Worshipful Master two years and secretary twenty-one years. He has also been Worthy Patron of his lodge in the Eastern Star five years. He and his wife are active, working members of the Christian church. On January 19, 1870, he was married to Miss Jeannette Atterberry, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Weatherford) Atterberry, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this county. Of the three children born of the union two are living, Phradie, the wife of Nicholas M. Moody, of Macon county, and Claude, who lives in Atlanta.

JOSEPH WARD.

Retired now from active pursuits and spending the evening of his long day of toil and trial in peace after many conflicts, in comfort after much hardship and privation, Joseph Ward, of Atlanta, is a fine exemplification of the truth stated by the sacred writer that the end of a good man is peace. Although not a native of Macon county or the state of Missouri, Mr. Ward has lived in Jackson township about forty-five years, forty of them on the farm on which he located when he came to the county, and during all of this long period has been deeply interested in and very helpful to the industrial, political and social life of the region. He has not chafed under the harness of citizenship, but has cheerfully and vigorously pulled his full share of the load of promoting the best interests of the township and county, giving both excellent service himself and stimulating others to increased exertion by the force of his influence and example.

Mr. Ward was born on February 20, 1838, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jeremiah and Rachel (Kowan) Ward, the former a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1805, and was reared and educated in his native county. When he reached man's estate he moved to Armstrong county, in the adjoining state of Pennsylvania, where he followed farming with enterprise and profit, after he got a start, until 1854, when he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, where he died in 1861, his life ending at Mechanicsville, in that state. He began the battle of life as a day laborer, but was industrious and frugal, spending no time or effort in vain, but making every hour and every stroke count to his advantage. When he died he was possessed

of a fine Iowa farm of 116 acres of land, which he had himself improved and carried to a high state of productiveness.

The elder Mr. Ward was married in 1830 to Miss Rachel Kowan, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children, only four of whom are now living: Joseph, the interesting subject of this brief memoir; Emeline, the wife of George Greenfield, of Shelby county, Missouri; and Jeremiah and John I., both of whom are residents of the state of Colorado. In his political allegiance the father was a Whig and in his religious affiliation he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. His venerable and venerated widow died in Shelby county, Missouri, in the autumn of 1909 at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

Their son Joseph obtained a very limited education in the district schools of his native county, the only text book he owned while attending them being a testament. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm until 1861. Then roused by the armed resistance to the integrity of the federal Union, which had begun the Civil war, he enlisted as a corporal in Company H, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, serving at first under the command of Colonel Hill and later under that of Colonel Keeler, being assigned to several divisions during his three years of service, and finally mustered out at Davenport, Iowa. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Vicksburg, Red River, Mobile and others of historic renown, and also in numerous engagements of minor importance. He was hit three times with bullets but received injury from only one, the others having spent their force before reaching him.

After the war Mr. Ward came to Missouri and located in Macon county. He bought 100 acres of land and on this and the additions he has since made to his acreage he was actively and successfully engaged in farming and raising stock until 1905, when he retired from active pursuits and moved to Atlanta. At that time he owned 356 acres of first rate land, but he has since sold a portion of it. He has taken an interest in other matters of profit to himself and benefit to his community, having been one of the charter members in reorganizing the Atlanta State Bank and served as a director and the vice-president of the institution for a period of twelve years. But he is no longer connected with the bank, having sold his stock in it in the summer of 1909.

In the public affairs of his community Mr. Ward has been one of the most active and serviceable men in it. Under the township organization he was treasurer of the township and since then he has been

president of the board of town trustees of Atlanta and mayor of the city. He is a Republican in politics and at all times deeply interested in the welfare of his party. In fraternal life he is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in religious affiliation a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is very energetic in church work and is now one of the trustees of the congregation to which he belongs and a member of the church board of management.

In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Judith E. Maxey, a native of Macon county and daughter of Joel H. and Peggy Maxey, residents of the county for many years. Only two of the six children born of the union are living: Jennie R., the wife of Morton Meisner, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Alice, the wife of Ernest Ocker, of Macon county, Missouri.

PHILANDER ATTERBERRY.

The pioneers of all sections of Missouri, like those of other parts of the country, were a heroic race and flinched at nothing. They dared all that endangered them and endured with fortitude all that oppressed. And they have left enduring marks of the altitude of their spirit and the firmness and force of character that distinguished them. Some of them built special monuments to their enterprise and daring, although at the time they had nothing in view but the betterment of their own fortunes and the development of the country, which they found a wilderness and left rich in many of the products of civilization and cultivated life.

Among the latter was Seamon Atterberry, the father of Philander Atterberry, of Lyda township, in this county. He laid out the town of Atlanta in what was at the time literally a howling wilderness and started it on its career of usefulness and progress. His father, Elijah Atterberry, was born and reared in South Carolina and in his young manhood moved from that state to Kentucky, locating in Barren county. There his son Seamon was born in 1814 and grew to the age of twelve years. Then the family moved to Missouri and took up its residence in Monroe county, where Seamon grew to manhood, engaged in general farming and also taught school until about 1836. About that time he moved to Davis county, Iowa, and there he continued farming until 1844. The wilderness, however, had for him a savor that no other condition could supply, and in the year last mentioned he again sought it in this county, taking up his residence where the town of Atlanta now stands and building a house of some pretensions in size for that period. In this he taught the sons and daughters of the hardy pioneers the rudi-

ments of learning, and seeing with clearness of vision the possibilities of the region, he determined to found a town in it. He therefore laid out what is now Atlanta, and built the first schoolhouse in it on his own land. He continued to teach for a number of years and also farmed and operated two sawmills. The first of these was run by horse power and the second by steam.

At the time of his death, which occurred on July 4, 1886, he owned and cultivated 500 acres of land and had considerable town property. It will easily be inferred that he was a man of consequence in the community and wielded considerable influence; also that he was a leading spirit in all public affairs. During the Civil war he was postmaster of the town and practically held its destiny in his hands. In politics he was a Republican, and in all the relations of life a very reliable and upright man. He was a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Universalist church, in which he was a very earnest and energetic worker for the good of the cause. He was married in 1837 to Miss Nancy G. Weatherford, a native of Tennessee, but at the time of the marriage a resident of Monroe county. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Mary E., the wife of William T. Williamson, of Atlanta; David E., who lives in the same place; Sarah Ann, the wife of John B. Kimrel, of Moulton, Iowa; Philander and Benjamin C., both residents of Atlanta. Their mother died on February 8, 1852, and in October, 1853, the father married a second wife, his choice on this occasion being Miss Mary C. Dabney, also of Macon county. They had three children, two of whom are living: Buford M., of St. Joseph, and Erasmus M., of Williston, North Dakota. Four of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil war, freely offering their lives on the altar of their country and in defense of what they believed to be right.

Philander Atterberry was educated in the public school in Atlanta, but owing to the undeveloped state of the country and the lack of nearly all the ordinary concomitants of civilized life, the school was primitive in character and limited in scope, and his education was therefore necessarily a meager one, embracing only the rudiments of scholastic acquirements. After leaving school he worked on the home farm and generally assisted the family until 1867. He then started out in life for himself, working as a hand on neighboring farms and farming for himself seventeen acres of land given to him by his father. In 1869 he rented a large farm, and since then he has been continuously and very successfully engaged in general farming and raising stock, making a specialty of mules and dealing in them extensively. He owns and cultivates 343

acres of land in his home place, and also farms vigorously and with skill and intelligence a large acreage which he rents for the purpose. In addition he is a stockholder in the Atlanta State Bank and owns some mining stock of value.

On February 18, 1869, Mr. Atterberry was united in marriage with Miss Melissa J. Farmer, a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth J. P. Farmer, early settlers in Macon county. Five children have blessed the union and all of them are living. They are: Anna, the wife of E. E. Moss, of Macon county; Cora E., the wife of J. B. Fisk, of Macon city; Fannie M., the wife of Joseph Newmyer, also of Macon city; Fred A., who lives in Atlanta; and Eula C., who still abides with her father. The mother of these children died on May 29, 1895, and on March 17, 1896, the father married a second time, uniting with Mrs. Mary E. Fuqua, a daughter of James H. and Margaret Ann Farmer. The offspring of this union numbers three: Raymond L., Florence J. and Noble Eugene, all of whom are living under the parental rooftree and contributing to the brightness and warmth of the family fireside.

In politics Mr. Atterberry is a Republican and consistent in his loyalty to his party, as he is earnest and effective in his services to it. He is one of its reliable workers in his township in all campaigns and omits no effort possible for him to make with propriety to bring success to its candidates, and his zeal and industry in the party service is highly appreciated by both its leaders and its rank and file. But he has never sought, accepted or desired a political office for himself. His religious allegiance is given to the Universalist church, and he takes an active and leading part in all its works of benevolence and morality, aiding every worthy undertaking it inaugurates and helping in every way he can to build up and strengthen the particular congregation in it to which he belongs. In all the relations of life he is accounted estimable and fully entitled on demonstrated merit to the universal esteem which he so richly enjoys.

ERNEST D. LANDREE.

Among the younger business men of Macon county none stands higher than Ernest D. Landree, of Atlanta, and none is more deserving of high rank. From his boyhood he has used all his faculties and opportunities in doing good work for every interest with which he has been connected, and in keeping in the van of progress toward elevated and high-minded citizenship. At school he was diligent and studious, looking ever to future success in life and using all his facilities in preparing

to win it. In the banking business for a number of years he was attentive to every duty and conscientious and capable in the performance of all. And now as a purchasing and sales agent he is alert, ready, resourceful and constant in his industry.

Mr. Landree is a native of Macon county, born in Lyda township on December 29, 1882, and is a scion of old Virginia families domesticated in the Old Dominion from colonial times. His paternal grandfather, James Landree, was born and reared in that state, and with the adventurous spirit that has always characterized the family, came to Missouri in his young manhood and located in what is now the city of Macon. Here his son, J. Monroe Landree, the father of Ernest D., was born in 1855. He was reared and educated in Macon, and has lived there all his life to this time, actively engaged in farming and raising and dealing in live stock extensively. He has been very successful in all his undertakings and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. His fine farm comprises 370 acres and is nearly all under advanced cultivation. He was married in 1879 to Miss Jennie R. Nickell, a native, like himself, of Macon county. Two of their four children are living, their sons, Ernest D. and James C., the latter of whom lives in St. Louis. The father is a Democrat in political connection and a Modern Woodman of America. His wife is a zealous and devoted member of the Southern Methodist church. Both are highly respected and well merit the esteem in which they are held by all classes wherever they are known.

Ernest D. Landree began his scholastic training in the public schools and completed it at the Kirksville State Normal school. After leaving that institution he pursued a course of special training at the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois. Upon the completion of his education he was appointed assistant cashier of the Atlanta State Bank, which he served well and acceptably until 1908, pleasing both the bank officials and its numerous patrons by his fidelity and ability and his close attention to the business of the institution.

Desiring to carve out a business career for himself and occupy his faculties in building up some enterprise expressive of his individuality and owing its being and magnitude to his own immediate direction, he quit the bank in the year last mentioned and turned his attention to handling timber for the Star Timber Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, in which he has an interest of value. He is still engaged in this line of activity and is making his mark in it. The business of the company in this portion of the country has flourished and grown under his management and is still steadily expanding. Mr. Landree also has farming property of value and other interests of high vitality and great promise.

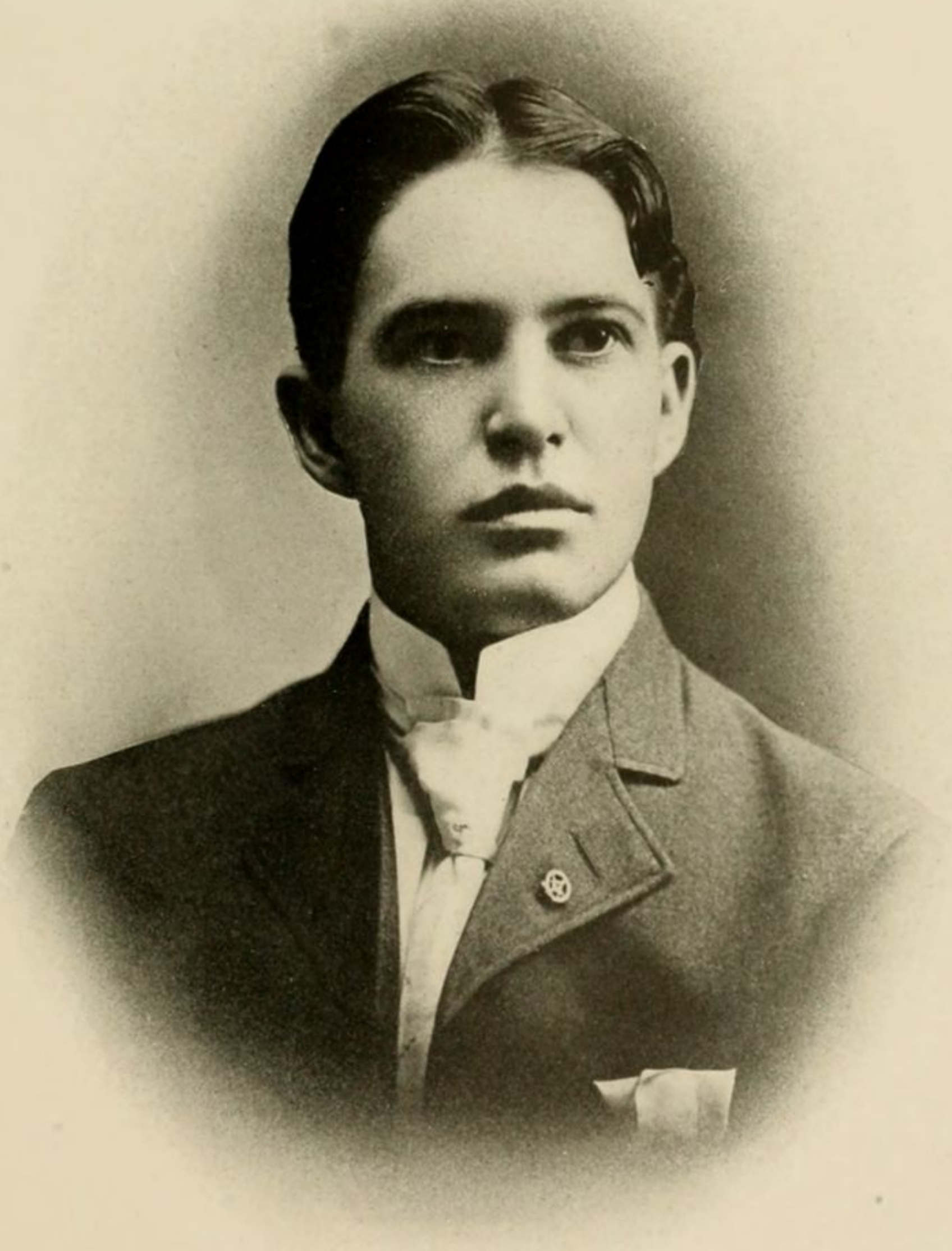
He is a gentleman of considerable activity wherever the welfare of the community is involved, and as a loyal Democrat takes an active and helpful part in the public affairs of the township and county in which he lives. In fraternal life he is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Order of Elks, in all of which his membership is serviceable and highly appreciated.

JOSEPH MORT McKIM, JR., D. D. S.

The science of dentistry is one of the most progressive of modern times. New discoveries and inventions are constantly enriching it with appliances for better results, the artistic character of its product is steadily rising in rank and the excellence of its achievements in every way is every year more and more admirable and commendable. It requires in its practitioners, who wish to keep pace with it, constant study and observation in practice, industrious reading of its literature, and frequent intercourse with the sources of advanced information, technical and practical.

Dr. Joseph Mort McKim, of La Plata, is one of its enterprising and progressive votaries, and his diligent attention to its requirements is winning him the rewards that always follow fidelity in any pursuit of practical utility—public confidence and esteem, widening reputation as a master of his craft, and material acquisitions in increasing patronage and the profits it brings. Dr. McKim is a native of Missouri, having been born at Newark, Knox county, in this state, on June 24, 1882. His father, the late Dr. Joseph M. McKim, was a native of Kentucky and one of the pioneers of this state, coming here in 1839, and locating at Winchester. With Newark as a base of operations he practiced medicine and surgery in that place and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country for forty-five consecutive years, becoming prominent in his profession and an influential leader in the public affairs of that portion of the state. He was one of the representatives of Knox county in the state legislature for two terms, and served on the board of regents of the Kirksville Normal School during eighteen successive years. He was a thirty-second degree Free Mason and an energetic and determined Democrat in political relations.

The elder Dr. McKim was married in 1858 to Miss Natelia Rose, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and brought by her parents to Missouri when she was but four years old. By their marriage the Doctor and his wife became the parents of six children: Hettie, the wife of James Nesbitt, of Shelbyville, Missouri; Dr. H. W., of La Belle, Missouri; James Montgomery, a prosperous druggist at Albuquerque,



DR. J. M. McKIM

New Mexico; Dr. J. V., of Newark, in this state, who enjoys a large practice and is president of the Farmers Bank of Newark; Natelia J., the wife of William Holloway of Canton, Missouri, and Dr. Joseph M., the immediate and interesting subject of this brief review. The father died in 1903. The mother is still living and has her home at Newark, Knox county, where she has so long resided and where she is known and esteemed by everybody.

Dr. Joseph M. McKim was reared in his native place and began his academic education in its public schools. He also attended the Kirksville Normal School and high school in St. Louis, the "Stoddard." He began the study of dentistry in the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, and finished the course at the Barnes Dental University, in St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. on May 3, 1905. He started his professional career at Newark, his native place, but soon afterwards moved to Jacksonville, Florida, where he remained until late in 1908. On December 1, that year, he located in La Plata, and there he has been established ever since, actively engaged in a growing practice and rising to prominence in the affairs of the town. He is up-to-date in his professional work, and keeps abreast of its most advanced thought and discoveries in both theory and practice, meeting all the requirements of his business with a comprehensive knowledge of its details and the highest skill in the practical application of that knowledge. His accomplishments in his profession are winning him a high rank in it, and his high character as a man and enterprise and usefulness as a citizen command universal esteem and commendation. He is always at the front in the support of all worthy projects for the good of the community, and in its moral, intellectual and social life is one of the leading influences for advancement toward the highest standard of excellence.

In fraternal life the Doctor is extensively connected and serviceably energetic. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In religious affiliation he is a Christian, and in political relations a zealous and hard-working Democrat. On June 9, 1909, he was joined in marriage with Miss Bess Tansil, a native of La Plata, Missouri, and daughter of Lon and Minie (Yancy) Tansil.

RICHARD S. THOMAS.

The life story of this esteemed citizen of Bevier is one of arduous effort at all times for his own advancement and the welfare of his country, and of heroic struggle under great difficulties after a tragical

visitation in the performance of important duties in an occupation full of hazard, and in which the employers of labor seldom take sufficient precaution to protect their workmen from disaster, many of them seeming to consider human life cheaper than safety devices or the enforcement of strict discipline in the operation of their business.

Mr. Thomas was born on October 19, 1865, at Morris Run, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Thomas, natives of Wales, where their forefathers lived many generations following the vocation in which their son Richard met with such signal disaster. The father was born in Wales on July 15, 1834, and came to the United States in 1863. On his arrival in this country he located at Morris Run, Pennsylvania, because there he had opportunity to follow the calling to which he had been trained in his native land, that of coal mining. In Heolyfelin, Aberdare, South Wales he met with and married Miss Elizabeth Hughes of the same nativity as himself, the marriage occurring on March 6, 1862. They became the parents of twelve children seven of whom are living: Thomas H. of Bevier; Annie, the wife of John F. Barnhart of Denver, Colorado; Sarah, the wife of David Abrahams of Rock Springs, Wyoming; Mary J., the wife of John Rice, who also lives in Denver; Maggie, the wife of Adam Walker of Amarillo, Texas; and Edward S., who is a resident of this county.

The family remained in Pennsylvania until 1869 and the father continued mining there until that time. He then moved to Missouri and located in Livington county, where he followed farming for two years. At the end of that period he changed his residence to Carroll county, and there he farmed for one year. In 1872 he moved to Bevier, and after mining for a time, again turned his attention to farming and raising stock, and in these occupations he passed the remainder of his life, which ended on May 18, 1903. He was a Republican in politics, an Odd Fellow and charter member of Bevier Lodge in the order in fraternal life, and belonged to Mission Baptist church, in which he was an active worker and organizer.

Richard S. Thomas obtained his education in the public schools of Bevier, and as soon as he completed it went to work in the mines there, as he had been doing from the time when he was nine years old. In 1888, when he was twenty-three, he went to Fremont county, Colorado, and there he again followed mining and gave supervisory service in various capacities to his employers until 1891, when he was so seriously injured while in the performance of his duties that he was unable to work at mining again for five years. During that period, however,

he learned the barber trade and worked at it in Colorado until 1896, most of the time on crutches. In the year last named he returned to Bevier, and here he has ever since resided. Having recovered some measure of his strength and freedom of motion, he mined coal at Bevier until 1905, when he was appointed mine inspector by Governor Folk. He served four years under him and three months under Governor Hadley. Prior to that time, in 1899, he was elected doorkeeper of the state house of representatives, and after serving a term of two years in that capacity, was appointed assistant paymaster and clerk of the clerical force. Since leaving the office of mine inspector he has been selling coal for the Rombauer Coal and Mining Company of Novinger, Missouri.

Mr. Thomas has taken a very active interest in the affairs of the city and county in which he lives and rendered valuable and appreciated services to their people in many ways. He has been a member of the city board of aldermen for the last ten years, and has looked after the interests of the city with studious and intelligent diligence. He is a pronounced and unwavering Democrat in political allegiance, and on all occasions is an earnest and effective worker for the good of his party. During the past ten years he has been county committeeman of the organization and as such has won a high reputation as an organizer and energetic worker. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Order of Elks and the Order of Redmen.

On December 23, 1896, he was married to Miss Annie C. Scheller, a native of Eckhart Mines, Maryland, where she was born on December 19, 1875. They have had three children all of whom are living and still members of the family circle of the parental home. They are Leota, Marion and Cathryn. The mother is a daughter of William L. and Isabelle (Close) Scheller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. They have for many years been highly esteemed residents of Macon county.

LOUIS J. MELVIN, SR.

Louis J. Melvin, Sr., one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and stock men of Bevier township, this county, has had experience in several states of the American Union and a variety of occupations, and he has made it all tell to his advantage. Being an observing and thoughtful man, he has not been slow to take the hints his experience has given him, and being enterprising and energetic he has made full use of them in advancing his own interests and helping to promote the wel-

fare of his community and the people living in and also interested in its progress.

Mr. Melvin is a native of Lawrence county in the great central state of Indiana, where he was born on May 5, 1834. He is of old Southern stock, his grandparents having been born and reared in South Carolina, where their forefathers had lived for generations before them, and having moved from that state to Kentucky early in their married life. Their son Levi, the father of Louis J., Sr., was born in Kentucky and grew to manhood there. While yet a young man he moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he farmed industriously, raised live stock extensively and profitably, and served as constable and deputy sheriff acceptably until his death in 1834, soon after the birth of his son Louis J. He was married in 1820 to Miss Elizabeth Neal, a native of South Carolina, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: George, whose residence is at Lancaster, Missouri; Henry, whose home is in Schuyler county; Levi, who also lives at Lancaster, and Louis J., the immediate subject of this brief memoir.

After the death of Mr. Melvin's father his mother married Bennet Rector, and they also became the parents of six children, of whom three are living: James, whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri; Nancy, the wife of John Payton, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Frank, who resides in Iowa. The mother did the best she could to rear her offspring by her first marriage and give them good preparation for life's struggle, but in the nature of the case it became necessary for them to begin providing for themselves as soon as they were able.

As a result her son Louis J. was thrown on his own resources at an early age and has ever since fought the battle of life for himself, relying on his own resources and efforts for success and winning it in a gratifying measure wholly through them. He obtained a very limited education in the district schools of his native county, where he remained until he reached the age of eighteen, working at home and on neighboring farms. In 1854 he determined to come West and made his way to Kansas. But he remained in that state only a short time, as political and social life was greatly disturbed by sectional questions and the agitation over the activities and fate of John Brown. From Kansas he moved to Schuyler county, Missouri, and there he operated a saw mill until 1857, when he came to Macon county and located on the farm which is now his home.

With a readiness for any duty and a willingness to do any kind of labor that would afford him a livelihood, Mr. Melvin worked in the coal

mines at Bevier for a period of thirty-three years, and since the expiration of that period he has been continuously engaged in farming and raising stock with immediate success at the start and increasing profits ever since. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, which is well improved and has been brought to an advanced state of productiveness. His live stock industry is also a flourishing one, adding considerably to his revenue and helping to satisfy his desire for something of value to occupy his mind and engage his energies.

He has always shown a cordial and helpful interest in the welfare of his community and has done his part in aid of all worthy undertakings for its promotion. He is a Democrat in political faith and works for the good of his party in all campaigns as a matter of duty and without any desire for any of the favors it may have to bestow as a reward for faithful service. He has long been a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity and always taken a deep and ardent interest in its work, giving his lodge as regular attendance as his circumstances would permit and standing by it with the utmost loyalty under all circumstances.

On May 15, 1860, he was married to Miss Louisa J. Reed, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reed and a native of Kentucky. They have had nine children and seven of them are living: David L., whose home is in Denver, Colorado; James, who is living at home with his parents; Mary E., the wife of W. H. Newlin of Macon county; Retta G., who is also still a member of the parental family circle; Minnie J., the wife of Evan Jones of Bevier; Fannie B., the wife of W. F. Allen of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Louis J. Jr., who is also at home. The wife and mother died March 25, 1891.

RICHARD SIMPSON TATE.

Three of the great commonwealths of the United States had the benefit of the intelligent and well-applied energy of Richard S. Tate, who was one of the leading farmers of Liberty township in this county, and while in all of them he had followed the same lines of endeavor, his experience had not been without variety and many different phases of interest. He farmed and raised live stock not only under different conditions as to locality and surroundings and amid people of widely diverse tastes, habits and dispositions, but also in successive stages in the progress of these industries themselves and the mercantile condition to which their products were subject, involving all the elements of production, preparation for the markets, transportation and methods of barter and sale. That he kept pace with the advance in all these

respects proved that he was a progressive man and at all times alive to the requirements of his business.

Mr. Tate was a native of Clark county, Kentucky, where he was born on September 8, 1832. His paternal grandfather, William Tate, was born and reared in Tennessee, and while yet a young man moved to Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life. He located in Clark county, and there he married and reared a family. In that county his son Waddy Tate, the father of Richard S., came into the world, and there he grew to manhood, obtained his education, married and became a farmer. His marriage was with Miss Ruth Winn, who was also a Kentuckian by nativity. They had nine children, all of whom have passed away. The family remained in Kentucky until 1841, then moved to Iowa, where it dwelt fifteen years, father and son engaging in farming and making substantial progress. In 1863 both families, that of the father and that of his son Richard, took another flight into a new country, this time coming directly south and locating in Liberty township, Macon county, Missouri. Here the father continued farming and raising stock until his death at the age of seventy-five years, and after a life of continuous usefulness.

Richard S. Tate grew to the age of sixteen in his native state and obtained his education in the public schools of Clark county. In 1848 he accompanied his parents to Davis county, Iowa, and there he followed farming and stock breeding, occupations to which he had been reared, and in which he had previously been engaged.

He became a resident of Missouri in 1863, and one year later located on the farm on which he died on March 5, 1910. He bought eighty acres to begin with, and since then, by active and energetic farming and stock raising and good business management, he trebled his holdings, owning at the time of his death a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved with good buildings and completely equipped for the purposes of modern farming, making it one of the most attractive and valuable country homes of Liberty township. He had all his land under cultivation, but reserved a sufficient portion every year for pasturage for his stock. His stock industry was also extensive and flourishing, and like his farming, yielded good returns for the labor and care he bestowed upon it, and the intelligence with which he managed it.

Mr. Tate was a potential factor in the development and progress of the county, always aiding in the promotion of every worthy enterprise for its advancement and helping to strengthen and quicken to greater usefulness all good agencies at work among its people. He

was a Democrat in political faith and a hard worker for the success of his party, although never sought or desired any of the honors or emoluments it had to bestow for himself. His citizenship found its best and most serviceable expression in doing well what he had in hand for himself and contributing to the general weal by activity in its service and giving those around him an example of clean living and steadfast uprightness as a man, and not by the performance of official duties, however capable and acceptable he may of been for them. He was married on January 14, 1850, to Miss Caroline Lowe, a daughter of Obadiah and Caroline Lowe, natives of Kentucky and residents, at the time of the marriage, of Davis county, Iowa. Twelve children were born in the Tate household and nine of them are living: Catherine, the wife of Harrison Floyd of Price county, Wisconsin; Drucilla, the wife of George Holdberry of Adair county, Missouri; and Jefferson D., Richard S., Jr., Obadiah B., Caroline, the wife of Marion Johns, John, Daniel, and Ruth, the wife of George Lafond, all residents of Macon county. His wife died in 1883. He was actively engaged in farming until his death March 5, 1910.

WILBUR FISK MORSE.

Having contributed to the progress and prosperity of three of the great states of the American Union as a carpenter, a farmer and a breeder of high grade live stock, and having helped to save that Union from dismemberment as a valiant soldier in the Federal army during our Civil war, in which he faced death on some of the most sanguinary fields of the momentous conflict, Wilbur F. Morse of Liberty township, Macon county, has been a very serviceable citizen of this country, and has made a record that is wholly to his credit. His varied and intense experience has also been of great value to himself, giving him breadth of view and readiness for emergencies that have aided him to many a personal advantage and helped to keep his car of progress steadily in motion.

Mr. Morse was born on April 12, 1839, in Washington county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Justice Morse, was a native of England and came to the United States a young man, locating in Connecticut, where his son, Madison Morse, the father of Wilbur F., was born in 1828. While he was yet very young the family moved to Ohio, and there he grew to manhood and learned the trades of tanner and shoemaker. He worked at these until his death, which occurred in 1900. He was married twice, his first choice being Miss Mary Porter, a native of Ohio. They had ten children, but only four of them are living: Wilbur Fisk,

the subject of these paragraphs; Winslow, who lives in Nebraska; Wayne, who is a resident of California, and Willis, whose home is in Iowa. Their mother died in 1863, and in 1880 the father was married to Mariam Merritt, also of Ohio. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, and in religious connection he was a Presbyterian. He served four years in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the rebellion as a member of the band.

Wilbur F. Morse was educated in the district schools of Washington county, Ohio, and after leaving school learned the carpenter trade and worked at it until the beginning of the Civil war. In response to one of the early calls for volunteers to defend the Union he enlisted in the Eighteenth Ohio infantry for six months. At the end of that period he re-enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Ohio infantry, in which he served under Captain Palmer and Colonel Stanley until late in 1864, when he was mustered out at Columbus, the capital of his native state. His command was in the thick of the conflict almost continually, and Mr. Morse took part in the terrible battles of Antietam, Chickamauga and Second Bull Run, besides numerous engagements of minor importance. He escaped the deluge of death in which he was involved unharmed, and after his discharge from the army, came to Missouri on a prospecting tour, looking for a suitable place in which to plant his hopes and expend his energies in the struggle for advancement among men.

He remained in this state then but one year, and at the end of that time went to Kansas, where he remained two years working at his trade as a carpenter. In 1867 he returned to Missouri and located in Liberty township, Macon county, where he has resided ever since. Here, soon after his arrival, he bought 120 acres of land as a base of operations and the foundation of the competency which he had determined to wrest from the soil, which, though fruitful and responsive, never yields up its treasures without due effort on the part of him who seeks them. He now owns 400 acres and carries on an extensive and flourishing business in advanced general farming and raising stock, his special lines in the latter being jacks and jennets and sheep. All his operations in both his farming and stock industry are directed by intelligence and good judgment, and they are correspondingly successful and profitable. He is regarded as one of the leading stock men and farmers in this part of the state and deserves his rank.

While pushing his own fortunes with assiduous and wisely directed industry, Mr. Morse has not neglected the interests of the township and county in which he lives, but has given their substantial and

enduring welfare close and careful attention and sought by every means available to him to foster and promote it. He has been a school director for a number of years, and in many other ways has labored for the progress and development of his locality and the comfort and well being of its people. In politics he is a Republican, but while rendering his party effective service in all campaigns, he has never sought or desired a political office for himself. On March 20, 1873, he was married to Miss Lizzie Milam, a daughter of Buise H. and Hannah (Richardson) Milam, pioneer settlers in Macon county. Eleven children have been born of the union and nine of them are living: Alice, the wife of Darwin Salyer of this county; Mary, the wife of William Weise, also a resident of this county; Ansil, whose home is here also; Wayne, who is at school in Fayette, Missouri; Buise, who lives at Billings, Montana; and Mattie, Josephine, Lulu and Frank, all of whom are living at home, esteemed members of the parental family circle and ornaments to the society of the township. The parents are held in high regard and number their friends by the host in all parts of this and the adjoining counties.

GEORGE R. McDUFFEE.

Born and reared on the farm which is now his home, and having passed all the years of his life on it so far, educated in this locality and taking an active interest in its industries from his youth until the present time, George R. McDuffee of Liberty township, Macon county, has full knowledge of the region and its people, and is familiar with their needs and well posted as to all that is required for their progress and substantial welfare. He is justly taken as a representative man of his township, for he is thoroughly imbued with the spirit that pervades it and in full sympathy with the aspirations of its people.

Mr. McDuffee's life began on May 11, 1865. He is a son of John and Lucinda (Harris) McDuffee, and the youngest of their six children. The father was a son of Duncan and Nancy (Bine) McDuffee, a native of Scotland who settled in North Carolina when he came to this country, and in that state in Monroe county his son John was born on November 26, 1813. Four years later the family moved to Tennessee, where John McDuffee grew to manhood and obtained his education in common schools and Hoke College. As manhood began to "darken on his downy cheek," that is, in 1839, when he was twenty-six years old, he took his father as an exemplar and plunged into the western wilderness on his own account. He came to Missouri and located in Cooper county, where he engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1846. In

that year he moved to Macon county and took up his residence near Atlanta, but a few years later he bought the present home of his son George in Liberty township, and on that he passed the remainder of his life, which ended on July 14, 1887. He was a farmer and stock man all of his mature life, except for a short period, during which he was merchandising in Tennessee, before he came to this state.

The elder Mr. McDuffee was a very successful man and left the world improved for his having lived in it. He added to its wealth and advancement by his industry, thrift and business capacity, accumulating a competency for himself while doing this, and he also gave those around him a fine example of true manliness and elevated citizenship. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Harris, a native of Cooper county, Missouri. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five and has her home with her son George. Seven children were born of their union and six of them are living: Barbara, the wife of J. J. McDaniel of Bloomington, this county; Wm. F., who is also a resident of Macon county; Louisa M., the widow of the late John Taylor of the city of Macon; Cornelia, the wife of Richard P. Gooding of Randolph county in this state; Sarah, the wife of James A. Wright, who also lives in Randolph county; and George R., whose home is on the family homestead in Liberty township. In politics the father was a Greenbacker, in fraternal life a Freemason and in religion a Presbyterian. He was devoted to all the organizations of which he was a member and an earnest worker in each.

George R. McDuffee obtained his education in the public school at Bloomington, and after completing it worked on his father's farm and assisted the family until 1890. He then took charge of the farm himself and began farming and raising stock on his own account. He has been occupied in the same industries and on the same place ever since, and has been very successful. He has also taken a decided interest in the affairs of the township and county in which he lives, giving the people excellent service as a school director for twelve years, and in many other ways contributing to the substantial good of the locality and the benefit of its people.

In his political adherence Mr. McDuffee is a Prohibitionist and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He and his wife and two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and all are active church workers. On April 4, 1889, he was married to Miss Rosa B. White, a daughter of Webb and Margaret (Spear) White, residents of Macon county and highly esteemed by all classes of its people. Four children have blessed the union, Pauline, now deceased,

and Ruby and Ruth (twins) now attending Macon High School, and Ward M., all of whom are still living at home with their parents.

Mr. McDuffee inherited from his ancestry the sterling qualities of determined industry and frugality which distinguish the Scotch people, and received training in endurance and self-reliance in his residence in the stirring West of this country during the stage of its emergence from its undeveloped state and the difficulties thrown in the way of its progress by the Civil war. These qualities and this training have been largely his capital in making his own progress and he has used them to very good advantage. He is a man of prominence and influence in business, in social life and in the management of the public affairs of the county, and in all he has shown himself worthy of the high esteem in which he is everywhere held.

JAMES BROTHERS.

One of the leading industries of Bevier township in this county, as everybody in this part of the state knows, is coal mining. This industry has been carried on here for many years with results varying in amount at times, but always substantial in their profits and considerable in the volume of the output. The discovery of the coal and the continuous and successful development of the industry have been largely due to persons of Welsh nativity or ancestry, who have themselves been connected with the same line of work in Wales, or their parents have, and who have been, therefore, well qualified for the skillful and profitable operation of the mines. The industry has been of great value to this portion of the state and a potent factor in its general progress and improvement, adding vastly to its commercial importance and helping to build it up in population and all the elements of modern civilization.

The men who founded this industry and those who have built it up to its present proportions are entitled to full credit for their enterprise and sagacity, and the state owes them a debt of gratitude which all its thoughtful citizens would be free to acknowledge. Among them are the brothers, David S. and Thomas James, who live on section nine in Bevier township and work with great vigor a rich coal mine that belongs to them and their mother, Mrs. Levi James, the widow of their father, the late Levi James. The parents were born and reared in Wales. The father's life began in 1843 and the mother's two or three years later. They came to the United States in 1869, immediately after their marriage, and located at once in Bevier township, Macon county. The home they founded is the one now occupied by the family.

The father bought sixty-three acres of land in section nine, and on this the family roof-tree has ever since stood. The mother's maiden name was Mary Evans. On their new domain, far from the scenes and associations of their childhood and youth, in a foreign land and amid a strange people, they went to work to make a living for themselves and their offspring as farmers, and here he wrought diligently in the mines in winter and tilled his soil and pushed his farming operations in the summer, gaining headway all the time and making his way toward comfort in a worldly way and consequence among the people.

Fortune smiled upon their industry in an unexpected way. In 1893 the father discovered coal on his own land and at once sunk a shaft and began to develop a mine. Ever since that time the mine has yielded regularly to its full average capacity of twenty-five tons per day. The father continued to work the mine progressively until his death, which occurred in 1901. Since then it has been worked by the two sons, David and Thomas in conjunction with their mother. She and her husband were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Margaret, who is living at home; David and Thomas, the immediate subjects of this sketch; Lizzie, the wife of Iver Thomas of Bevier; Alfred, who resides in Livingston county, Missouri; Marian, the wife of David Thomas of Bevier; and Idus, Edith, Katie, Jennie and Lee, all of whom are still on the parental homestead. The father was a Republican in politics, an Odd Fellow in fraternal life and a Baptist in religious connection, being a charter member of the congregation to which he belonged. He was a man of sterling worth and was universally esteemed for his manhood and the elevated character of his citizenship.

David S. James was born in Bevier township, this county, on June 1, 1872, and his brother Thomas in the same place on April 15, 1874. They were educated at the district school in the neighborhood of their home, and as soon as they were able began to assist in the work on the home farm. After the discovery of coal on this farm they became interested with their father in the development of the mine, and with this they have been connected in a leading way ever since. They know their business in all its details and phases, for they have both practical experience in it and the intelligence concerning it which they have gained in a careful study of its possibilities and requirements. They are regarded as expert miners and they certainly are successful and progressive ones.

The James Brothers are good citizens, as well as successful business men. They manifest an earnest interest and take an active part in whatever seems likely to be of advantage to their township and

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county or promote the substantial and enduring welfare of their people. No worthy enterprise in which these are involved appeals to them in vain or is allowed to go without their zealous and energetic support. They perform all the duties of good citizenship with fidelity and a conscientious regard for what is right, knowing that in all cases what is right is best. The people around them regard them with high favor and look upon them as leading men in the community, and this opinion is held concerning them wherever else they are known, and that is throughout a large part of Missouri and the adjacent states.

PAUL REVERE TAINTER, M. D.

"The labor we delight in physics pain." All human experience proves the truth of this assertion which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of one of the characters in Macbeth, and it has grown almost trite from frequency of use. Yet, it might well be doubted if those who quote it most glibly ever realize its full significance. The man or woman who finds delight in duty and performs it with free hand and constancy must be immune from overwhelming sorrows and proof against the serious inroads of cankering care. One of the callings in life that is always likely to furnish the strongest proof of the apothegm is that of the country physician, if he is devoted to his work. In this case, not only does the labor physic pain in others, but in himself, which is the real meaning of the saying. For he becomes so absorbed in what he is doing that he forgets himself; and if he should happen at times to be recalled to recollection, the knowledge that he is ministering to the necessities of others who are unable to help themselves, and aiding in relieving the common lot of human suffering, will give him comfort in his own troubles, if he has any.

An impressive illustration of all this is found in the life and professional services of Dr. Paul Revere Tainter, of Callao, who not only has plenty to do in his large and increasing practice, but finds pleasure in doing all he can in his chosen line of endeavor. He has been practicing but a short time, comparatively speaking, but he has won golden opinions from all classes of the people for his industry and skill, and his reputation is on a rapid ascent toward the first rank in the profession.

Dr. Tainter was born on February 11, 1878, at the historic town of Navoo, Illinois, to which the one-time residence of the great body of the Mormon church there has given a glamor of romance and unusual interest. He is a son of Daniel W. and Anna (Ritter) Tainter, the father a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on February 22,

1838, and the mother of Navoo, Illinois. They were married in 1874 and had five children, of whom four are living: George W., a prosperous farmer and stockbreeder of Lagonda, Missouri; Dr. Paul R., of Callao, the subject of these paragraphs, and Burrage and Flossie, who reside at Linn in this state. The mother died in 1888. The father is still living and has his home at Lagonda, Chariton county.

The Doctor grew to manhood at Chariton county and was started in his educational training in the public schools of that county. He completed this at the North Missouri academy at Salisbury. After finishing the academic course he began the study of medicine, and at the opening of the next term matriculated at the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of M. D. Armed with his diploma, enthusiasm in his profession and a determination to make the most of his powers and opportunities, he began his practice in Osage county, this state, where he remained three years. In 1905 he located in Callao and here he has been practicing ever since. He has built up a large practice, which steadily increases from year to year, and by close attention to his duties and the skill and ability he has shown in his profession has won the regard and good will of all the people. The Doctor is a member of the following medical societies and associations: Macon County Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Association and the Tri-State and American Medical Associations.

In connection with his practice he is also interested in the drug business in Callao, and he also owns and operates a large farm. To the drug business and his farm he gives the same careful attention and unceasing industry that distinguish him in his professional work, and from each he reaps a similar reward for his diligence and intelligence. He was married in 1905 to Miss Ethel Summers, a native of this county. They have one child, their daughter, Frances Willis.

In politics the Doctor is an ardent Republican with an abiding interest in the welfare of his party and a constant willingness to do what he can to aid in promoting its success. He takes an active part in all its campaigns and his services in its behalf are always effective and highly appreciated. He has not, however, sought the enjoyment of its honors or emoluments for himself. The only office he has ever held was that of postmaster for two years at Freeburg, Osage county. In fraternal life he is allied with the Masonic order and its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Order of Woodmen of the World. Professionally he is medical examiner for the New York Life, the Pru-

dential Life and Accident and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

HON. W. J. OWINGS.

Having lived in Macon county all his life to this time, which covers a period of fifty-three years, and during the greater part of the time been, as man and boy, a contributor to its advancement and commercial importance, and for a considerable part of it a public servant of the people in various capacities, Hon. W. J. Owings of Valley township is justly regarded as a representative man in the county and an ornament to its citizenship. He has met all the requirements of public and private duty in a straightforward and manly manner, and given a fine example of industry and thrift in his business and of uprightness, ability and devotion to the public welfare as an official.

Judge Owings was born in the locality of his present home, Valley township, Macon county, on July 12, 1857, and is a son of Waller C. and Mary Jane (Rose) Owings, the former born in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1835, on October 15, and the latter a native of Macon county. The father moved to Macon county in 1850 and located in Valley township. Here he has been actively and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since. He now owns a fine farm of 240 acres of land, which is well improved and fully supplied with the means of cultivation according to the most approved present day methods of farming. His marriage occurred on December 17, 1855, and he and his wife became the parents of two children both of whom are living, the subject of these paragraphs and his sister Alice A., who is the wife of W. O. Clarkson of Macon county. In his political alliance the father has always been a member of the Democratic party, and in religious connection he has long been affiliated with the Primitive Baptist church. He is a deacon and a very active worker in the congregation to which he belongs.

His son, W. J. Owings, was educated in the public schools and at the Kirksville State Normal school. After leaving this institution he taught in the district schools for a few terms, then bought 100 acres of good land on which he located and became a farmer and stock man of enterprise and progressiveness. His farming and stock raising industries have been interrupted to some extent at different times by other pursuits, but they have never been abandoned by him, and they have been conducted with a spirit and skill that have made them highly successful and profitable. His farm now comprises 180 acres and is nearly all under cultivation, yielding good returns for the labor and

intelligence bestowed upon it, and bountifully supporting the large herds and flocks to which it is mainly devoted.

In 1902 Mr. Owings was elected county judge, and at the end of his first term, was re-elected, serving two full terms in all. He has also been township trustee and long a member of the school board. He is now a justice of the peace and clerk of the Yellow Creek primitive Baptist Association. His political faith is anchored firmly to the Democratic party, in which he has been a zealous and efficient worker all of his mature life, and he and his wife are active working members of the Primitive Baptist church. The maiden name of the latter was Mary E. Goodson, and she is a daughter of Dr. John E. and Mary (Elsea) Goodson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Owings were married on August 8, 1878, and have two children: Ola B., the wife of Frank Z. Williamson of southwestern Oklahoma, and Grace G., the wife of William S. Bricker of Callao, Missouri. All the members of the family rank high in public esteem and are looked upon by all who know them as most worthy and estimable citizens, full of zeal for the general welfare and earnest in promoting it.

JOHN SALYER.

Approaching the verge of four score years of earthly existence, and during the last four leading a retired life, free from the cares of active work and securely comfortable through the competence he gained by his long term of sedulous industry, John Salyer of Liberty township, Macon county, has witnessed the march of mighty events in this country, and has also had leisure to reflect over them and rejoice in the opportunity that was given him to contribute to the advance as a part of the glorious procession. He is venerable in years and is venerated by the people among whom he has so long lived and labored for the uprightness of his life and his continued usefulness to the locality in which he has had his home.

Mr. Salyer was born on October 2, 1830, in Fayette county, Indiana. He is of South Carolina ancestry, his grandfather, John Salyer, having been born in that state and having helped to defend it during the Revolution, and his father, James Salyer having also been native there, where his life began in 1797. In 1803 the adventurous spirit of the grandfather led him to gather his household goods about him and make what was then a long and dangerous journey into the western wilderness. The way was long and the progress necessarily slow, as the only means of transportation for the most of the trip was by teams

through the unbroken wilds. In much of it roads were unknown, streams were unbridged and every mile was beset with perils. And when the adventurers arrived at their destination they found almost the same conditions that attended them on the way. But they were of heroic spirit and, meeting the requirements of their frontier life with fortitude, they triumped over every difficulty by persistent industry and endurance.

In that then new country James Salyer grew to manhood and obtained a limited country school education. At an early age he became a farmer on his own account and he continued his operations in this line of industry in Indiana until 1858, when he followed his father's example and took a flight into the farther West, coming to Missouri and locating in Macon county. Here he renewed his farming industry and kept at it until 1863. In that year he made a visit to Indiana, but soon after arriving met with an accident that resulted in his death.

He was married on March 8, 1821, to Miss Elizabeth Arnott, a native of Kentucky. They had nine children but two of whom are now living, John and his sister Margaret, who is the wife of Samuel Jeneson of Fayette county, Indiana. Their mother died in 1839, and on March 10, 1842, the father married again, being united this time with Miss Mary Shepard, who was also a native of Kentucky. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, but, while energetic in the service of his party, had no desire for public honors of official station for himself.

His son, John Salyer, the immediate subject of this brief memoir, obtained his education in the district schools of Fayette county, Indiana. After completing his own scholastic training he began to serve the next generation in the acquirement of its mental development by becoming a teacher in the public schools. He taught in Fayette, Franklin and Wayne counties, Indiana, until 1858, then accompanied his parents to Missouri and found a new home in Macon county. Here he taught fourteen months, then abandoned the profession altogether. During the Civil war he was captain of a company of Missouri militia which volunteered its services to the Federal government in defense of the Union as a part of the Sixtieth Missouri regiment. The company served a short time and was then discharged.

After the close of his military service Mr. Salyer engaged in farming on a tract of eighty acres of land which he bought when he first came to the county, and he continued his operations in this line and on that land until 1880. During the next five years he was associated with John Henry Griffin in conducting a distillery. He was next in the internal revenue department of the government for thirteen years at

intervals, living in Macon during a portion of this time and on his farm the remainder, the farm on which he now resides. It now comprises eighty-one acres and is in a fine state of productiveness. Four years ago Mr. Salyer retired from active work to pass the remainder of his days in a well-earned rest and the enjoyment of the worldly comfort his industry and thrift have brought him.

On March 10, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Bonham, a native of Indiana. She died in 1858, and on December 13, 1859, he contracted a second marriage, being joined on this occasion with Miss America A. Smith, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana. They had three children and all of them are living: Charles D., who resides in this county; Anna M., the wife of Charles Belsher of Clarence, Missouri, and James W., whose home is also in Macon county. The father has all his life adhered faithfully to the Democratic party in political affairs and rendered it loyal and effective service. In 1868 he was elected a member of the State house of representatives, the first Democrat elected after the Civil war, and he has also served two years as assessor and two as collector of the township. He was long a member of the school board and has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for fifty-two years. His day of toil and trial was stormy and trying, but its evening is calm and peaceful, and in his old age he is crowned with the admiring esteem of all who know him.

JEFFERSON MORROW.

This prominent and progressive farmer and extensive stock breeder and dealer of Macon county, whose home is in Morrow township, which was named in honor of his distinguished father, is recognized as one of the most upright, enterprising and successful men in the township. The portion of the county in which he lives is his native heath and has been his abiding place during the greater part of his life. It was here that his parents located in the early days of the region's history, giving the township its name and laying the foundations of its present prosperity and commercial and industrial importance. A short account of their useful and appreciated lives will be found in a sketch of Mr. Morrow's brother, Johnson Morrow of Callao, elsewhere in this work. They were pioneers in this region and, like others of their class, were of heroic mold, all-daring and all-enduring.

Jefferson Morrow was born in the township of his present residence, and which bears his name, on October 10, 1850. He begun his education in the country schools of the township and completed it at

McGee College, located at College Mound, after attending for a period a graded school in Canton, Missouri. After leaving college he remained with his parents and assisted them in the work of the farm until 1872. He then went to California, and during the next three years was overseer on ranches located in Colusa, Shasta and Tehama counties in that state. In 1875 he returned to the parental homestead, where he remained until the spring of 1876. He then began farming for himself on the place which is now his home, and has been so occupied ever since. His farm at this time (1910) comprises 375 acres and nearly all of it is under cultivation. He has been very successful as a farmer and gained a reputation as one of the most enterprising and progressive in the county. But his favorite business has been raising and feeding live stock for the markets, and in this his operations have been very extensive and successful. He gives his attention principally to cattle and mules, and in the markets where they are sold extensively he is regarded as one of the most successful and reliable producers in this part of the country. For his output is always prepared for shipment with the utmost care from the day when the stock comes into his possession until he parts company with it forever, and it is also shipped with every precaution to secure proper attention and good treatment in transportation.

Mr. Morrow is a man of great public spirit and one of the leading factors in the development and progress of the township and county of his home. He has served as a member of the local school board for over twenty-five years, and as road commissioner for many. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Callao. In politics he is a Democrat, and in all the relations of life a thoroughly reliable and upright man. In political affairs he takes an active and serviceable interest with zeal in the work for the success of his party, but his devotion to it never blinds him to the substantial welfare of his community, which is, in all public affairs, the first consideration with him, whatever the exigencies of the party cause may be.

He was married on February 1, 1876, to Miss Artelia Davis, a daughter of James and Susan (McKinney) Davis, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Missouri, and both long residents of Macon county. Eight children have been born in the Morrow household and six of them are living: Minerva Susan, the wife of Willard Wright of Macon county; and Jefferson D., Mabel Gwendolyn, Tazwell F., Bertie Webb and Mary Emma, who are still living at home with their parents and adding to the attractions of the family circle.

WILSON R. GREEN.

For more than seventy years this prominent and progressive farmer and highly successful stock man has lived in Chariton township, Macon county, where he was born on February 13, 1840, and from which he has never wandered, being like Wordsworth's skylark, a "Type of the wise, who soar but never roam, true to the kindred points of Heaven and home." Nature endowed him with qualifications that would have commanded success in any environment, and he never found it necessary to wander from the place of his nativity to give them opportunity or work out their inevitable products—a competence for himself and an elevated place in the regard and good will of the people all around him.

Mr. Green is a son of Louis and Nancy (Gross) Green, natives of Kentucky, where the father was born in 1805, in Wayne county. He remained in his native county until 1824, then, an aspiring young man of nineteen, adventured into the wilderness of this state, as it was at that time, finding a new home and a new field for the development of his hopes in Macon county. He took his place in the hazardous and exacting life of the frontier and faithfully did his part to bring the region under the dominion of civilizing and improving forces. Taking up a tract of wild land, he improved it by arduous and continuous effort, and made it over into a good farm, on which he passed the remainder of his days. He succeeded admirably, according to the measure and methods of his time, and reared his family of nine children to usefulness, two dying in infancy. Six of them are still living: "Sis," the widow of the late Isaac Johnson of Macon county; Isaac Robert; Run; Christiana, the wife of Grub Banning; Wilson R., and John, all of whom are residents of this county and esteemed as worthy members of its elevated and progressive citzenship. The father was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church in religion.

Wilson R. Green began his scholastic training in the district schools of Chariton township and after leaving this institution he assisted his father on the home farm until 1858, when he began the battle of life for himself by purchasing fifty acres of land and settling down on it as a base of operations and the foundation of the prosperity he had determined to win. He has been continuously engaged in farming ever since, and in addition, has carried on a very extensive and profitable industry in raising stock for the markets. He has increased his farm to 167 acres and enriched it with good improvements suited to its needs, and also provided it with everything necessary for its advanced and

successful cultivation according to the most approved modern methods, and it is known far and wide as one of the model farms of the region in which it is located.

On December 30, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kitchen, a daughter of James and Pricilla (Vond) Kitchen, long esteemed residents of this county. Of the eleven children born of the union nine are living: Celia F., the wife of James Lucas; James L.; Phronia, the wife of William Teters; Sarah, the wife of John B. Lucas; William Logan; Ella, the wife of Clement Wolber; Mary Ann, the wife of Isaac Rice; Levi, who is living at home, and Etna, the wife of Wade Webster. They are all residents of Macon county except Mrs. Wolber, who lives in Carroll county.

In politics Mr. Green is a Democrat and an active and effective worker for the success of his party and its candidates in all its campaigns, although he has been content with the honorable post of private citizenship and has never accepted a public office for himself, either by election or appointment. It is not to be inferred, however, that Mr. Green's life has been all passed in the pursuits of peaceful industry and free from strife. During the last part of the Civil war he joined the state militia and served for a period of three months or more under the command of Colonel Denny. While the company to which he belonged saw some active service in the closing days of the hostilities, he escaped without disaster. He and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church and take an active part in the benevolent and improving work in which the church is engaged, giving their aid to all worthy undertakings and being held in high appreciation in the congregation to which they belong.

A. FRANK GIBSON.

Descended from old North Carolina families which lived in the Old North state from colonial times and for many generations took part in the Civil government, military history and general development of that state, A. Frank Gibson of College Mound in this county, has by no means lowered the tone or been wanting in the elevated characteristics of the strain to which he belongs. Long an educator and now a public official and merchant, his career is creditable alike to his family and himself, and furnishes a fine example of the best citizenship of this state.

Mr. Gibson is a native of Macon and was born in Chariton township on April 26, 1871. His grandfather on his father's side, Robert A. Gibson, migrated from North Carolina to Missouri in his young

manhood and near the dawn of civilization in this region. He located in Randolph county, where his son, Robert L. Gibson, the father of A. Frank, was born in 1833. While the son was yet a small boy the family moved to Macon county, and here it has ever since been domesticated. Here Robert L. Gibson grew to manhood and obtained his education. Here also he was successfully engaged in farming until the beginning of the Civil war. And from here he went forth as a volunteer in the Federal army in defense of the Union, enlisting under one of the early calls for troops as a member of Company F, Second Missouri cavalry.

He remained in the service until the close of the momentous strug- and bore faithfully and heroically his full share of the hardship and hazard incident to the strenuous military life of that memorable period. When "the war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled," he returned to Missouri and took up his residence at College Mound, where he passed the remainder of his days in general merchandising. He served as postmaster of the town until his death in 1902, his tenure of the office covering a period of twenty-two years. As a merchant and contractor he furnished nearly all of the brick and sand used in the erection of McGee College. He was very successful in all his undertakings and rose to considerable prominence and influence during his residence at College Mound.

In 1866, soon after his return from the army, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with Miss Louisa F. Summers, of Macon county. They became the parents of eight children and seven of them are living: Eugene, of Sayre, Oklahoma; A. Frank, who is the immediate subject of this review; Ione, the wife of W. B. Allen, of Columbia, Missouri; Lola, the wife of W. C. Rice, of Boise, Idaho; Estella and Everett E., who live in Kansas City, Missouri, and Robert E., whose home is at College Mound. The father was a Republican in politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in fraternal life and was connected with the Christian church in religious affiliation, and was an ardent worker for the welfare of all the organizations in which he held membership.

A. Frank Gibson was educated in McGee College, and after leaving that institution became a teacher, pursuing his vocation in the district schools of Macon, Chariton and Randolph counties. His engagement as an educator was as principal of the graded public school at College Mound and Leathers district, and lasted until 1904, when he turned merchant and started the successful mercantile career which he is still developing. On the death of his father in 1902 he was appointed postmaster of College Mound, and he has held the office ever since. He is

WALTER C. GOODSON

also a notary public and is carrying on a flourishing real estate business in connection with his other engagements.

In politics he, also, is a Republican and in fraternal life a Freemason, with membership in the auxiliary organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman. He belongs in addition to the Sons of Veterans, and in religious connection is a member of the Christian church. On November 28, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Myra B. Cunningham, a daughter of Robert B. and Martha A. Cunningham, prominent residents of Chariton county. One child has blessed the union and sanctified the family hearthstone, a daughter named Dorothy Helen, who is living at home with her parents.

WALTER C. GOODSON.

A representative of one of the old and honored families of Macon county, which has been his home from the time of his nativity, Mr. Goodson is one of the able younger members of the bar of the county and is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Macon.

Mr. Goodson was born in the village of New Cambria, Macon county, on the 25th of April, 1878, and is a son of Grandison and Missouri (Hammack) Goodson, who still maintain their home in New Cambria. Grandison Goodson was born in Carroll county, this state, on the 27th of May, 1848, and was reared and educated in Macon county, whither his parents removed when he was a child. For twenty years he was engaged in the drug business in New Cambria and he is now president of the New Cambria Bank. For a number of years past he has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, and he is the owner of a well improved landed estate in the vicinity of New Cambria. In 1876 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Missouri Hammack, who was born and reared in Macon county, where her father, Anthony Hammack, was an honored pioneer settler. Of the five children of Grandison and Missouri Goodson, four are living: Walter C., who is the immediate subject of this review; William Hammack, who is engaged in medical practice at Liberty, Missouri; John Virgil, who is engaged in the practice of law in New Cambria, and Grandison Anthony, who is associated with his father in the management of the home farm.

Walter Conrad Goodson, whose name initiates this review, gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native village, after which he continued his studies in turn in the Normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri, and in the law department of the Uni-

versity of Missouri, at Columbia, in which latter he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, duly receiving his well-earned degree of Bachelor of Laws and being shortly afterward admitted to the bar of his native state. In the following year he completed an effective post-graduate course in the law department of the University of Missouri, and in July, 1900, he initiated the active practice of his profession in Macon, where he has proven himself a capable trial lawyer and a safe and conservative counsel. He has given his attention closely to the work of his profession and in the same his business, already of substantial order, shows a constantly cumulative tendency. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, he holds membership in the Baptist church, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN W. NEEL.

This prominent, progressive and successful farmer and stockman of Morrow township, Macon county, who is one of the leading men in his lines of exertion and one of the most influential and esteemed citizens of the region in which he lives, has been actively and energetically engaged in tilling the soil of this state and helping to augment its live stock industry during all of the last thirty-two years. His grandparents and great-grandparents lived in Kentucky and were extensive farmers and live stock breeders in that state, and also important personages in the civil and political history of the commonwealth. In that state, also, his father, Thomas W. Neel, was born and reared, his life having begun there on June 15, 1830. In 1853, when he was twenty-three years old, he came to this county to secure the opportunities for advancement it offered and aid in its development and improvement.

On his arrival in Macon county the elder Mr. Neel located in Morrow township and bought forty acres of wild land, which he made the base of his operations and the foundation of his fortune. He cleared and improved his little tract, then bought others and repeated the process on them, all the time expanding his interests in the stock industry, and making steady progress toward the goal of independence and substantial worldly comfort on which he had fixed his vision. His operations grew more and more extensive, until, at the time of his death on July 4, 1901, he was the owner of 280 acres of as good land as there was in the county, and enjoyed a well-founded reputation as one of the most extensive stock breeders and dealers in this part of the country.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Frances Vass, also a native of Kentucky. They had ten children, eight of whom are living:

James T., who resides in South Dakota; John W., the direct subject of this brief review; Alonzo S., a prominent citizen of Macon county; Presley M., whose home is in Montana; and Columbus F., Robert A., Reuben V. and Earl F., all of whom live in this county, and are well and favorably known in all parts of it.

John W. Neel is the second born of the living children of his parents, and came into being in the locality of his present residence on April 4, 1856. He obtained his scholastic training in Morrow district school in the township of the same name, and after completing its course of instruction worked on the home farm with his father for a year or two. He then began farming and raising stock on his own account and has followed the same pursuits ever since, his work in these lines of endeavor covering a period of thirty-two years, as has been noted above. He has been steady, industrious and capable, and has made every day of his labor tell to his advantage. He now owns 340 acres of first rate land, nearly all of which is under advanced and productive cultivation, and his live stock industry is also extensive and profitable, for by his skill and attention to it he makes it so.

In the public affairs of the township and county he has always taken a leading and very serviceable part, aiding in the promotion of every worthy enterprise and doing all he could to advance the best interests of the people. He has served them well and wisely as a school director, and in all matters of public import his example and his zeal have been potential for the general weal and the wholesome progress of the region in which he has his home. His political faith is firmly fixed in the Democratic party and he is at all times energetic and effective in its service. His wife is a devout member of the Christian church, and to this religious organization he also gives his support and aid.

On June 17, 1877, Mr. Neel was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Morrow, a daughter of Jefferson Morrow, Sr., and his wife Minerva, whose maiden name was Minerva Summers. They were early settlers in this portion of Macon county and the township of Morrow was given its name in honor of the husband, who was one of the leading spirits in redeeming it from the wilderness and laying the foundation of its present consequence and arousing to activity all the elements of its advanced and advancing civilization. Mr. and Mrs. Neel have had five children, all of whom are living. They are: Ernest G., who resides at Moberly, Missouri; William Oscar., who has his home in the city of Macon; and Mary M., Fred A. and Thomas Jefferson, who are still at home with their parents and adding to the brightness and cheer of the family circle.

CHARLES CURTIS PIERCE.

Embracing in his ancestry distinguished names, both in the patronymic and the given appellations, and inheriting from his immediate parentage the firmness of fiber and personal heroism that characterizes the people of Kentucky at their best, Charles Curtis Pierce, one of the leading farmers and influential citizens of Morrow township, Macon county, has well sustained the reputation and traditions of his family and made his record creditable alike to the state of his nativity and that of his adoption.

Mr. Pierce was born on January 1, 1842, in Marion county, Kentucky, and is a grandson of Jacob Pierce, a native of that state and a man of prominence in its industrial, civil and political history. His son, Thomas Jefferson Pierce, the father of Charles C., was born in Marion county, Kentucky, in 1806, and was reared and educated in that county. He was also married there to Miss Martha Hart, a native of Mercer county, the marriage occurring in 1835. After passing a number of years of his mature life in Marion county, the father moved what family he had left with him to Daviess county in the same state, and there he died in 1851, passing away at Owensboro at the early age of forty-five. He was a physician and farmer. He and his wife were the parents of three children: A son named Thomas Benton, who died; and Ellen, the widow of T. C. Johnson, who is now residing at Billings, Montana, and Charles Curtis, the immediate subject of this writing, who are living.

The last named obtained a good education at a select school in Greenville, Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, and on completing it came to Missouri to make what was then the farther West his home and grow to greater consequence with its development. He located in Randolph county and during the next four years taught school there. At the end of the period mentioned he moved to Macon county and became a farmer, but still continued to teach in the winter terms of school until 1876, when he gave up the professional line of his activity, and since then he has devoted himself wholly to the industrial line. He has been very successful in his operations in both farming and raising live stock, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and substantial men in the township of his residence. His fine farm comprises 160 acres of land, is well improved with commodious and comfortable buildings and has been provided with all the appliances necessary for its progressive and profitable cultivation. The stock industry that is carried on in connection with the farming operations is an active and flourishing

one, and, as it is managed with skill and intelligence, it yields gratifying returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it.

Mr. Pierce has taken a very active and helpful part in the public affairs of the township in which he lives. He has served as a justice of the peace for upwards of sixteen years, and as a member of the school board equally as long. In matters affecting the progress and enduring welfare of the county he has been an active and effective factor. His church affiliation is with the sect known as Christians, while his present wife is a Baptist. She is a native of Macon county and was a widow when their marriage occurred in 1905, being Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Epperly.

Mr. Pierce's first marriage was with Miss Nancy L. Summers, a daughter of Joseph and Martha Summers, esteemed residents of Macon county, in which she was born. They had four children and all of them are living: Rosa J., the wife of W. A. Hart, of Macon county; Lulu M., the wife of C. A. Dunkard, of Lewiston, Montana; Mittie, the wife of John Miller, of Macon county, Missouri, and Charles A., who also resides at Lewiston, Montana. The father is a Democrat and at all times zealous and effective in the service of his party.

E. C. FEATHERSTON.

In the history of this country the family to which E. C. Featherston, of Callao in this county, belongs has been active in many places and various lines of endeavor. Its name sparkles in the annals of four great states of the American union and dignifies and adorns almost every form of industrial energy, and social, civil, military and official life. It had its American origin in Virginia, employed its faculties in the development of Kentucky, helped to bring a portion of Missouri from primitive conditions to a state of advanced improvement and striding progressiveness, and aided in giving the mining industries of California a lift at the very beginning of their wonderful career. In all the relations of life and in every department of human energy the members of the family have borne themselves in a manner greatly to their own credit and the advantage of the communities in which they lived.

E. C. Featherston was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on May 31, 1858, and is a son of Green and Anna (Broaddus) Featherston, natives of Kentucky and early arrivals in Missouri. The father was born in Jessamine county of the Blue Grass state in 1828 and remained there until 1846. His father, Burrell Featherston, was a native of Virginia and belonged to families resident in that state from colonial times.

His son Green obtained his education in the county of his nativity and aided in carrying on the extensive farming operations conducted by his father until he reached the age of eighteen. At that time he was a youth in years but a man in stature and spirit, and he determined to begin the battle of life for himself, and, as his father had done, in a region remote from family influence and in which there was opportunity yet to begin at the foundation of affairs and work from that to the desired results wholly by his own efforts. He therefore came to Missouri in 1846 and took up his residence in Randolph county, where he remained until 1849. The golden harp of California was then fairly ringing out its seductive music to the ravished ear of the world, and Mr. Featherston was enchanted by the inspiring strain. He joined the "Forty-niners" in their dramatic and spectacular argonautic expedition across the trackless plains and forbidding rugged mountains to try his luck in the gold mines. He was one of the successful adventurers, mining profitably until 1852. He then returned to this state and again located in Monroe county to continue the farming industry he had abandoned three years before.

This one experience satisfied his longings for adventures in distant regions, and he devoted himself wholly to his farming and stock-raising enterprise until 1870. In that year he moved to Moberly, which was in need of builders to meet the demands of its then rapid development, and during the next nineteen years he worked at the carpenter trade in that city, doing some teaming in connection with his industry at his trade. In 1889 he gave up active work and moved to Monroe county, where he made his home with his son until 1892, when he died. At the dawn of his manhood came the call to arms to defend the country against the aggressions of Mexico, and he was one of the first to respond. In that short but decisive contest, the Mexican war, he justified his family name and history by his valor, taking part in nearly all the principal engagements and sharing in the glory that came to the arms of our citizen soldiery in consequence of their entire subjugation of our haughty neighbor of the southwestern border.

The elder Mr. Featherston was a Democrat in political allegiance and energetic in the service of his party. He was allied fraternally with the Masonic order, and in religious relations with the Christian church. He was married in 1853 to Miss Anna Broaddus, of Kentucky, and they became the parents of three children, all of whom are living: Luella, the wife of R. L. Broaddus, of Madison, Missouri; and Allen G., a resident of Randolph county, and Eliza C., of this county.

E. C. Featherston was educated in the district schools of his native

county, and after leaving school worked as hired hand on farms in the neighborhood of his home until 1878. In that year he started learning the trade of carpenter, and to this line of activity he adhered until 1888. Agricultural pursuits at that time seemed to offer better advantages than mechanical industry, and they were more in the line of his tastes. He therefore turned his attention to farming and raising stock, which he followed with marked success until 1896, when he sold his farm of sixty-five acres and all its equipment and moved to Bynumville in Chariton county. There he passed three years in the milling business, and in 1899 took advantage of a better opportunity that presented itself for an extensive trade in grain and mill products at Callao in this county, moving then to that town, where he has ever since had his home and the seat of his mercantile and commercial undertakings.

In all the communities of his residence Mr. Featherston has taken an earnest and helpful interest, showing good qualities of leadership in enterprises for public improvement and of persistency in carrying them to successful issues. In April, 1906, he was elected mayor of Callao, and he filled this important and responsible office with great credit to himself and benefit to the town until April, 1909, when he was elected vice-president of the school board and made superintendent of the construction work in building new school houses. In politics Mr. Featherston is independent, holding himself free to support any policy or candidate he deems in line with his convictions and likely to prove of benefit to the people and their best interests. He is a Freemason in fraternal life and a member of the Christian church in religious allegiance, taking great interest in the welfare of and being an active and effective worker in both his lodge and his church. On December 27, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Cunningham, a daughter of A. J. and Sallie (Duncan) Cunningham, long residents and highly esteemed citizens of Monroe county, Missouri. All of the six children resulting from the union are living. They are: Ressie, Harry M., Russell, Glenn, Chester and Lucille, all still at home with their parents and contributing to the brightness and warmth of the family fireside. The family stands well in the community, its members are leaders in social, educational and church work, and they are all held in the highest regard throughout the county, and wherever else they are known.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MATHIS.

It is the conviction of many persons of keen discrimination and searching powers of analysis that the crown of distinction among men, which has been sullied with infamy by so many rulers, smirched with

dishonor by so many statesmen and stained with blood by so many warriors, should be placed where infamy has never sullied it, dishonor has never smirched it and blood has never stained it, on the brow of the successful teacher in our public schools, whose triumphs are won for and not over his fellow men, and whose empire is built in the realms of intellect and genius and not of the crushed and bleeding fragments of dismembered kingdoms, subjugated states or enslaved peoples. If this were done that crown would find a fit resting place on the venerable brow of William Alexander Mathis, of Callao, now four score years of age, and revered as one of the patriarchs of the community and one of the most estimable citizens the county has ever had.

Mr. Mathis was born in the state of Tennessee on January 23, 1829, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Jackson) Mathis, natives of Virginia and residents of both North Carolina and Tennessee before they came to Missouri in 1831. The paternal grandfather, Charles Mathis, was born and reared in England and came to this country as a young man, locating and passing the remainder of his days in Virginia. His son John, on arriving in this state with his young family, took up his residence in Randolph county, where he remained ten years. In 1841 he moved the family to Macon county, and here he was actively and successfully engaged in raising corn and tobacco until his death, being eighty-four years of age. He and his wife were married in about 1824, and became the parents of seven children, but three of whom are living now: Robert, William A. and John H., all residents of Callao. The parents were zealous and energetic working members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William A. Mathis began his education in the district schools of this county and completed it, so far as immediate scholastic training was concerned, at McGee College at College Mound. He taught in the district schools of Macon county, five years before entering college, and after leaving college he became a teacher in the public schools of the state, and he adhered to this beneficent but exacting occupation with but little interruption until 1897, making an excellent record as a teacher and helping along the rugged highway to scholarship many a boy who has since become distinguished in the chronicles of this and other states. From 1866 to 1874 he was also engaged in merchandising, conducting at Callao a general store, which had an extensive trade and which he disposed of in the year last named. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of the public schools, serving a term of two years, at the end of which the office was abolished and that of county commissioner of schools created. Some years later he was elected to this office and filled

it acceptably, as he did that of teacher and superintendent. His service to the county as teacher and official in connection with the cause of public education forms one of the bright pages in the history of this portion of the state, and its benefits are plainly shown in the present efficiency of the schools, for which he helped materially to lay the foundation, and to the attainment of which he contributed by his industry, capacity and breadth of view.

Mr. Mathis was made a Freemason in 1853 and has ever since taken a deep and serviceable interest in the welfare of the order. He has mounted its mystic ladder through the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter and the commandery to that of Knight Templar, adorning every step of his advancement by the activity of his membership and the daily exemplification he has given of the morality and uprightness embodied in the symbolic teachings of the fraternity. His political allegiance has always been freely given to the Democratic party, and is based on reading, observation and reflection that have brought him strong convictions on public questions and theories of government. He has been constant and effective in the service of his party and in his days of activity was accounted one of its wheelhorses in all local campaigns. In church membership and energetic church work he is allied with the Southern Methodists and has been from his boyhood.

It is shown in these brief paragraphs that the life story of this good man is full of inspiration for the youth and of stimulus for the man of mature age. It is a recital of fidelity and usefulness in all the relations of earthly existence, crowned with the comforts, enjoyments and public esteem which are the legitimate results of industry, capacity and upright living. It shows that for singleness of purpose and watchful vigilance there is always opportunity for advancement in this country of boundless possibilities, and that for well spent years during the period of energetic endeavor old age is sure to bring a benign and peaceful evening to the day of toil and tinge the twilight of life with all the glories of a serene and cloudless sunset.

JAMES P. MASON.

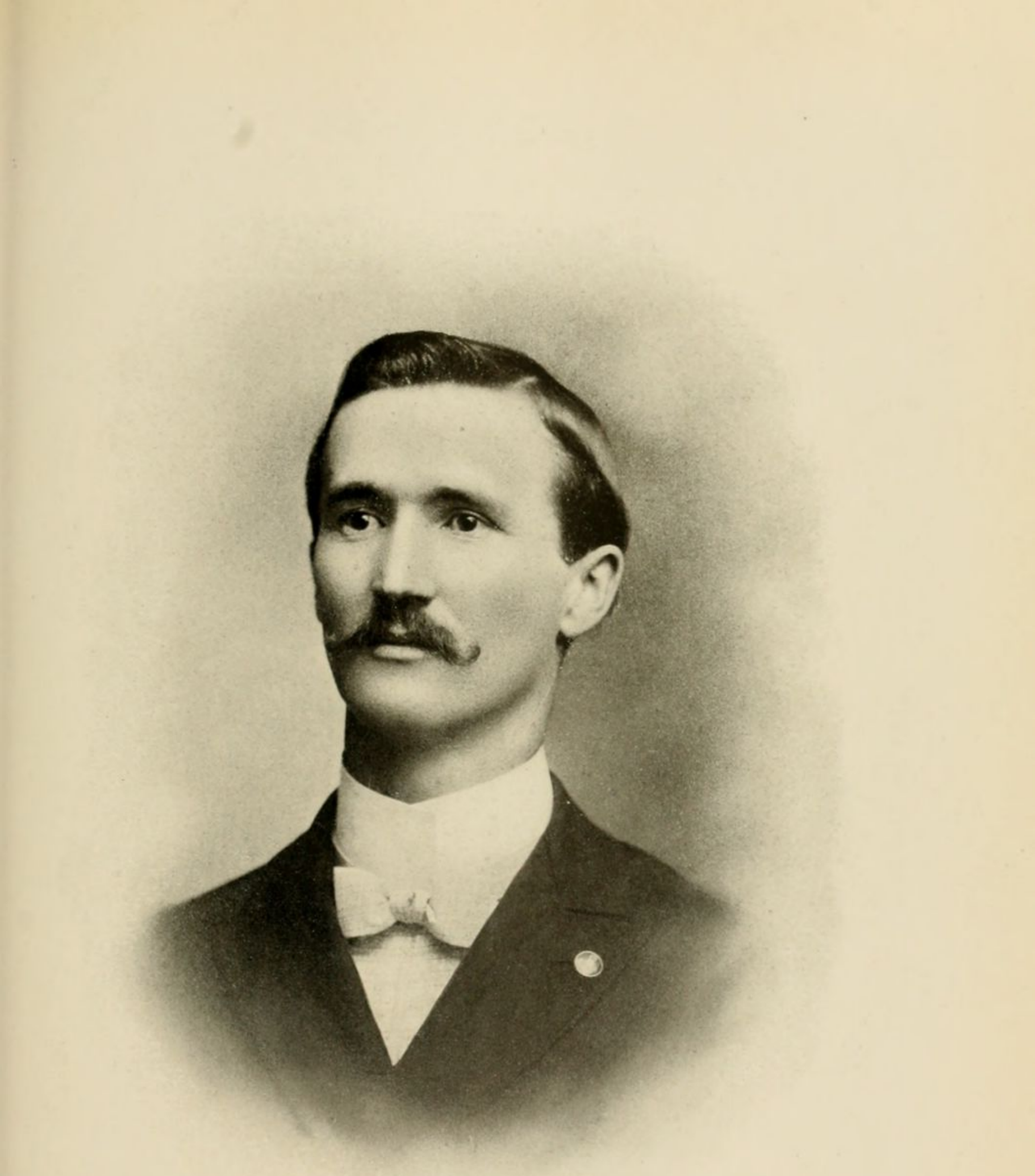
One of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock breeders of Callao township, James P. Mason has reaped from the soil of Macon county an abundant harvest from the seed of skill and industry he has sown in it and good returns for the services he has rendered the people and the elevated citizenship he has exemplified among them in their lasting regard and general good will. He was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, on February 19, 1851, and is a son of Daniel and Ann

(Heaton) Mason, who also were born in that state and grew to maturity amid its historic scenes and richly laden traditions. The father's life began there in 1814, and he remained on his native heath until 1867. He was a son of David Mason, a native of Germany, who came to the United States soon after the Revolutionary war.

During the Civil war the family estate was wasted by the successive foraging expeditions from both armies, and the members of the household felt the keen edge of the sectional strife in many ways. The low ebb of industrial conditions and impoverished prospects in the region which had given them life and sustenance for so many years made them long for better opportunities and brighter hopes in a newer section of the country, where they might retrieve their fortunes, win a new estate and escape political persecution while doing it. In 1867 they moved to Missouri and settled in this county, where the father followed farming in a general way and with considerable success until his death in 1903. His marriage occurred in 1835 and brought him eight children, of whom but two are living, James P. and his older brother, William D., who is still a resident of Virginia.

James P. Mason received but a limited education. He was but ten years old when the great Civil war began, and the country around him was seriously unsettled and disturbed for some years before the actual beginning of hostilities, and almost everything else was ignored by the people but the momentous struggle that all saw was inevitable. During the war the schools were almost wholly suspended, the state of the country and the daily shock of battle claiming everybody's attention at and around the center of the conflict. Mr. Mason therefore grew to the age of sixteen without much opportunity to attend school, and at that age accompanied his parents to this state, where the exactions of the farm in a new and sparsely settled country absorbed every energy and took up all the time. He remained at home and assisted the family until 1878, when he bought 100 acres of land and began farming on his own account. From then until the present time (1910) he has been actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, including raising live stock. He now owns 122 acres of good land, which he has rendered highly productive and improved into a comfortable and substantial country home, equipped with all that is necessary for its full cultivation and the rational enjoyment of life.

Mr. Mason farms all his land and carries on in connection with his husbandry an extensive industry in raising stock. This has been his favorite pursuit for years and he has made a pronounced success of it. He has been energetic and prominent in pushing the development of the



WILLARD H. GOOCH, M. D.

township and securing for its people every convenience available under the circumstances. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a member of the Christian church. On December 2, 1877, he was married to Miss Margaret Alice Wright, whose parents, Claiborne and Martha (Trimble) Wright, have long been residents of this county. Four children came of the union, two of whom are living: Dr. L. O. Mason, of Bevier, and Jennie O., the wife of Joseph Summers, of Callao. No family is more highly respected throughout the county, and none has a higher claim on the esteem of the whole people.

WILLARD HENRY GOOCH, M. D.

In spite of all the advances made by the medical profession through the countless minds and other searching agencies constantly turned upon its requirements, developments and manifestations, the human race is still subject to sickness, disease and death, and this is the universal condition throughout the world. The need of good physicians is therefore always and everywhere felt, and, be it said to the credit of the profession, their services are always and everywhere appreciated by those who have the benefit of them. The life of the country doctor is one of self-sacrifice and privation. He is and has to be at the call of everybody when needed, and no conditions of weather or temptations to personal comfort can be allowed to have weight against the stern and unrelenting demands of duty. It is meet and proper, therefore, that the man who is everybody's helper and friend should have everybody's esteem and be universally appreciated.

Dr. William H. Gooch, of Elmer, in this county, is one of the professional men in this part of the state who enjoys this universal esteem and appreciation, and he has won it by his capacity as a physician and surgeon and the fidelity with which he devotes his time and attainments to the service of the people. He made thorough preparation for his professional work and entered upon it well qualified for all its probable exactions. Then he has been studious, observant and reflective during his practice, always alert for the reception and assimilation of any hint given him by reading, experience or conference with others. His natural aptitude for the work he has chosen has, therefore, been developed and trained in the best school, the one which a mind eager and inquiring keeps for itself.

Dr. Gooch was born at Browning, Linn county, Missouri, in 1871. His father, Henry Gooch, was born and reared in Kentucky and came to Missouri to live in 1856. He took up his residence on a farm he bought near the present town of Browning, and on that he passed the

remainder of his days, energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Robinson, who was also a native of Kentucky, where her forefathers, like those of her husband, lived for several generations. The union resulted in three children, all of whom are living: Loga, the wife of Sherman Hale, of Purdin, Missouri; May, the wife of Joseph Gibson, of Hillsdale, Uinta county, Wyoming, and Dr. Willard H. The mother died in 1896 and the father in 1905.

The Doctor grew to manhood in his native place, assisting his father on the farm and obtaining his education in the public schools and at Prairie Seminary. At the age of sixteen he became a school teacher, and after following that exacting but self-developing occupation for two years, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he passed three profitable years. While he sojourned in the realm of merchandising, in which he never intended to pass his life, he began the study of medicine, and when he was ready to give it his whole attention in technical study, he quit trade and entered Barnes Medical University with his life work well in view and all his energies harnessed to the task of preparing for it. He was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898, then pursued a post-graduate course at the National College of Electro-Therapeutics in Indianapolis, Indiana, and another at Barnes University. During the latter he had valuable practical experience as an interne at the St. Louis City hospital.

In 1899 Dr. Gooch located at Elmer and began the practice of his profession. He has made his home at that town ever since and been one of the busiest men there. He has risen steadily in his profession, winning and holding the regard of his brethren in the same line of endeavor and the confidence and esteem of the whole people. His practice has grown to fine proportions and includes the best class of residents of the township and much of the surrounding country. He is active and progressive in the affairs of the county, political, social and general, and takes a leading part in the fraternal life of the community. His political allegiance is given heartily to the Democratic party, which he serves faithfully and efficiently, and which has shown its appreciation of his services and its estimate of his worth and capacity by electing him coroner for four consecutive years, beginning in 1900, mayor of Elmer for three years, and a member of the board of village trustees, an office which he is still filling to the general satisfaction of the people of the town.

Fraternally the Doctor belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen and the

Royal Neighbors. He is also an active and valued member of the Missouri, Iowa and Illinois State Medical Associations. In 1892 he was married to Miss Lena Childress, who was born and reared in this state. They have two children, their daughters, Pearl and Bernice. Ten years of active practice have given Dr. Gooch prominence in his profession and an exalted place in the estimation of the people of Macon county. Yet it may properly be said that his career is only fairly begun. And as he is a progressive man, and keeps abreast with the most advanced thought in all departments of activity, and has high character and ability as the mainsprings of his aspirations, it is inevitable that his progress will steadily continue and that he is destined to be one of the most useful and eminent citizens of the state.

CHARLES A. MILLER.

The life of Charles A. Miller, one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockmen of Morrow township, Macon county, is not an eventful one in the eyes of the world at large, but it has shown many lights and shades to him, and his career is wholly the work of his own energy, capacity and persistent industry. He was born on November 8, 1882, in Coshocton county, Ohio, and within the same year his father died at the early age of twenty-four, leaving his young wife with two infants to rear and provide for. The struggles of the family were arduous and continued, but pluck was not lacking in the mother, and when the children grew to years of accountability they gave abundant evidence of the same spirit. They all worked their way forward and upward, holding all the ground they gained in the effort for advancement, and at length reached a position of comfort and independence in a worldly way and of consequence and importance in the esteem of the people around them.

The paternal grandfather, Levi Miller, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and in his early manhood moved to Stark county, Ohio. There he took his place in the industries of the locality, devoting his life mainly to farming. There also his son Charles A., the father of the subject of these paragraphs, was born, reared and educated, his life beginning in 1858. After leaving school he learned the trade of a miller and the remainder of his short life was passed in zealous attention to its demands. He was married in 1879 to Elizabeth Mizer, of Ohio, who is now living with her son Charles. They had two children, both of whom are living, their daughter Kate, who is now the wife of Dr. Allen, of Cairo, Missouri, and their son Charles A. The father died, as has been stated, in 1882.

Charles A. Miller was brought by his grandfather, William Mizer, to Missouri at the age of six years and grew to manhood in this county. He attended the district schools of Morrow township in his boyhood and youth, assisting in the work on his grandfather's farm while doing so and for some years after leaving school. When he reached his majority, or soon afterward, he set up for himself as a farmer, and in this line of action, coupled with raising live-stock, he has ever since been profitably engaged. He began practically with nothing and now owns 160 acres of excellent land, all of which is under cultivation and yielding abundantly in response to his faith as a husbandman and the energetic and skillful labor he bestows upon it. He is young in years, but the lessons of experience have ripened in him early and he is wise beyond his age. For he studies his business with a view to securing the best results from his efforts, and is enjoying the fruits of his enterprise in a substantial and increasing prosperity and the general regard and good will of the community around him, in which he is universally looked upon as a first rate farmer, an excellent citizen and a thoroughly representative man.

In reference to public improvements and the multiplication of all good agencies and the comforts and conveniences of life for the people in general he is eminently progressive, broad-minded and energetic, conferring with his neighbors and friends for the public advantage and doing his full share in the work of promoting it. His political faith is grounded in the principles and governmental theories of the Democratic party, and his political activity is expended in its behalf. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodmen of America. On March 3, 1909, he was married to Miss Chlora Wright, a daughter of George Wright, of this county. She is a prominent member of the Christian church.

DAVID W. JONES.

Having come with his parents to Macon county when he was but five years old and lived within its borders ever since, David W. Jones, of Lingo township, is practically a product of its resources and institutions, and except what is due to inherited race and family characteristics, all that is involved in his personality and record is American and Missourian. He was born in South Wales on March 3, 1851, and in 1856 accompanied his father and the rest of the household from the land of his birth, when the parents were looking up a prospect for the family in the New World. Mr. Jones is therefore fifty-eight years old and has lived in this county more than half a century. He obtained his

education in the public schools of Callao township, learned his efficiency in the duties that have occupied him nearly all of his life so far in tilling the fertile and responsive soil of this region, and formed his friendships and associations almost wholly with its people. Knowledge of his native land is with him merely matters of dim and distant memory, tradition, family narrative and general reading, and in sympathy, devotion and interest he is altogether American.

Mr. Jones is a son of William and Jane (Rees) Jones, who were born, reared, educated and married in Wales. When they arrived in this country they located for a short time on Yellow creek, in Ohio, then came on to Missouri and took up their residence in Macon county. Here the father passed several years working in the coal mines, an occupation he had followed in his own country, but devoted the later years of his life to farming. His arrival in this part of the state was an event of far greater importance to it than he supposed when he came. For it was to him and Hopkin Evans that the region was indebted for the discovery of coal here, and all the development and results of the mining industry in this section that have come since are due largely to their intelligence and sagacity, although like many other discoverers and inventors, they never reaped their proper share of the harvest they made possible. The discovery would doubtless have been made later, but the early years of the mining work in the region, and all that they embodied, were the immediate results of the special knowledge and capacity possessed by these men.

At the time of his death the father owned and farmed ninety-four acres of land, and had it all in a good state of productiveness and well improved with good buildings and other structures. He was married in 1848 to Miss Jane Rees, in association with whom he had grown from childhood to manhood. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: David W., of Lingo township; Elizabeth, the widow of the late Daniel T. Evans, of this county; Thomas R., who lives in Bevier; Jennie, the wife of F. D. Jones, also of Bevier; Susan, the wife of David Davis, of Oklahoma; William T., who resides at Callao; and Evan, whose home is at Bevier. In political allegiance the father was a Republican and in religious affiliation a member of the Presbyterian church.

After leaving school David W. Jones worked in the mines near Bevier and on his father's farm, assisting the family until 1873. He then started on a laborious but successful career for himself, working in the mines in winter and farming in summer for a period of twelve years. In 1885 he gave up mining and since then has devoted his whole

attention to farming and raising stock. He has flourished in all his undertakings and now owns 160 acres of productive, well cultivated and highly improved land. His farming operations are extensive and he knows how to make them profitable. His practical knowledge of the science of agriculture, gained in years of studious experience and from careful reading and reflection, together with his skill in applying it, has won him a wide and well established reputation as one of the leading farmers of the township, and his close and intelligent attention to every feature of his stock industry has brought him success and good esteem in that line of endeavor also.

In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican of firm convictions and great activity. He is always energetic in the service of his party and his services to it are highly appreciated. In local affairs he is zealous for the continued welfare of the community and sedulous and effective in his efforts to promote it. His wife is a devoted and earnest member of the Methodist church, taking great interest in its work and held in high esteem by its other adherents. Her maiden name was Tirza Morgan and she is a daughter of Thomas J. and Tabitha (Evans) Morgan, natives of Wales but long respected residents of this county. She was married to Mr. Jones on April 10, 1873, and they have had two children, both living, their sons, William T. and Ralph, both residents of Macon county.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Descended from old English families, whose history runs back into the deep shadows of a distant past in the mother country, and himself born and reared in one of the most progressive and influential states of what was once the West, John Thompson brought to Missouri when he was twelve years old sterling traits of character inherited from his forefathers, which were broadened in scope and intensified in action by the stirring impulses and great wealth of opportunity, amid which he grew from childhood to man's estate in new sections of this country, different in many particulars but alike in their striding progress toward high development and improvement.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Meigs county, Ohio, where he was born on December 29, 1856. His parents, James and Jane (Graham) Thompson, were natives of England, the father born in 1821 and the mother two or three years before. Their ancestral homes were near historic Newcastle-on-Tyne, which always enlists the interest and admiration of the traveler and retains the love of its people, but which did not offer to any but the privileged classes in and around it the

opportunities for advancement and the promise of material, political and social consequence held out to all classes by the open hand of the New World. Moved by this fact, and eager to secure for his offspring the best chance that was attainable, Mr. Thompson brought his family to the United States in 1856 and located near Middleport, in Meigs county, Ohio, where he continued his operations as a miner, which he had begun and followed for a number of years in his native land. The family remained in Ohio twelve years, then sought even better opportunities in life by coming to this state in 1868 and locating in Macon county. Here the father bought land which he farmed energetically and profitably until ten years ago, when he retired from active business on account of advancing years. He now makes his home with his son John.

In 1846 the father was married to Miss Jane Graham, and they became the parents of four children, one of whom has died. Those living are: Jane, the wife of W. B. Willis, of Emporia, Kansas; Thomas, who resides in this county; and John, the immediate subject of this brief review. The father has belonged to the Republican party from its birth, and during the active years of his life, both in this state and Ohio, he was very energetic in its service. He always took an earnest interest in the welfare of the community around him and did what he could to promote that and the lasting good of its people. He is now generally esteemed as one of the patriarchs of Macon county, and his record of profitable service to its people is cherished for the advantages to them it has brought and the elevated and stimulating citizenship it exemplifies.

John Thompson, whose name is a household word in Lingo township, this county, where he has passed more than forty years of his industrious and productive life, was prepared for the strenuous duties that awaited his coming to this part of the country by his experiences in Ohio as a boy destined to depend on his own exertions for advancement in the world. He became a resident of Macon county when he was twelve years of age, and completed in the district schools in the neighborhood of his present home the education he had begun in those of Meigs county, Ohio. He remained at home and assisted the family until 1879, when he began the struggle for the improvement of his fortunes on his own account. In that year he bought forty acres of land, and ever since then he has been actively and successfully occupied in farming and raising superior live stock. He now owns and cultivates 270 acres, which he has acquired through his enterprise, thrift and good management, and makes a specialty of shorthorn cattle, running

seventy-five to one hundred head on an average every year. His foresight and enterprise in this respect have done considerable to raise the standard of cattle in the township and many other localities, and his name is well known as one of the most progressive and successful stock breeders in this part of the state. In fact, Mr. Thompson is one of the most prominent and influential men in the township, which has the honor of his citizenship and the benefit of his progressiveness and breadth of view.

For, while he gives his own interests close, careful and intelligent attention, he is not oblivious of the claims of the community on him, and he responds to them liberally and with all the ardor and energy of his nature. He is foremost in every good work undertaken for the benefit of the township and its people, and his excellent judgment is much relied on for wise counsel as his energy and activity are for the accomplishment of practical results. He has served as school director with great acceptability and is now president of District No. 4 in the township. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, for which he is a zealous worker, and in which his services are highly appreciated. On October 24, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Fletcher, whose father, James Fletcher, was born in England but now lives in this county. All of the eight children born of this union are living. They are: Elizabeth, who is living at home; James, whose residence is at Fargo, Oklahoma; Margaret, the wife of W. M. Fessler, who is living in that town also; Roy, of Texhoma, Oklahoma; and Daisy, William, Nellie and Bertie, all of whom are still under the family roof. The whole family is held in high esteem and all its members deserve the regard bestowed upon them.

OWEN W. JONES.

For forty-three years, or thereabout, this venerable citizen of New Cambria has been a resident of Macon county, and the work of his long record of usefulness among its people stands forth in enduring phrase and conspicuous memorials to his credit. He located in this region when it was still largely an unbroken waste, or so sparsely settled that the few homesteads in its midst only emphasized and intensified the far surrounding loneliness and primeval conditions of wildness. He stuck his stake in this wilderness, however, and through his labors, and those of others like him, it has been transformed to its present state of high development and continuous and substantial progress. Mr. Jones may literally be called the father of the progressive town in which he now

has his home. He was one of its founders, laying out its streets, plotting its ground into building lots, and building within its present limits the first hotel and the first general store erected in this portion of the county. From the germ he planted it has grown to material consequence, social distinction, municipal importance and commercial influence. And in the substantial character of its people and its institutions it shows that its foundations were well and broadly laid and its future was wisely provided for.

Mr. Jones is of Welsh ancestry, his parents, Owen W. and Margaret (Evans) Jones, having been born, reared, educated and married in North Wales, where their forefathers lived and labored for many generations. The father was born in 1790 and brought his family to this country about 1830. He located in the village of Floyd, Oneida county, New York, where he was engaged extensively and prosperously in farming and raising stock until his death in 1866. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, but three of whom are living, Owen W. and his brothers, John O. and Watkins C., all of them residents of New Cambria.

Owen W. Jones was born at Floyd, Oneida county, New York, on January 15, 1833. He obtained his education in the public schools of that village and at Whitestown Seminary, being graduated from the latter with a certificate of qualification as a teacher in the public schools. He followed the occupation of teacher for a number of years in his native county, then came with his brother, W. C. Jones, to Iowa, where they passed several summers together. In 1864 Owen, still possessed of the western fever, and deeming the frontier the most desirable locality for the exercise of his powers and the realization of his hopes, moved into Missouri and took up his residence in this county, where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Jones was a progressive man and thoroughly imbued with the possibilities of the region in which he cast his lot. To his imagination it opened in vistas of growth and development, and he saw its future rich in the fruits and fragrant with the blossoms of civilized life, the home of an industrious, enterprising and prosperous people making the most of their material resources and cultivating in time all the higher powers of mental and moral greatness. And he at once, or soon after his arrival, began to work to make his vision a reality. As has been noted above, he laid out a town and prepared it for settlement. The result has justified his most ardent hopes, for although his municipal offspring is now but fairly started in its career of advancement, it is already one of the rising and promising towns of this part of the

state. As a nucleus for the thriving settlement he felt must follow his efforts, he built a hotel and put up a general store building, and in the latter opened a merchandising enterprise which he conducted successfully, as he also did the hotel, until 1891. In that year he sold all his interests in these undertakings and retired from active business, but he had made an enduring record in both and in other lines of endeavor which can never be effaced from the history of the locality. He served twelve years as railroad land agent and twenty-two as postmaster at the town he founded; and as he was eminently successful in the management of his private affairs during his activity, so was he also in conducting the interests of the railroad company to profitable results and the affairs of the postoffice with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people who patronized it, and to the government.

In political relations Mr. Jones has been a Republican from the birth of the party, and in his younger years he was a very earnest and effective worker for the success of his organization. For many years he has been an earnest working member of the Presbyterian church, the edifice in which the congregation to which he belongs having been built by him. He was married on October 8, 1866, to Miss Libby J. Cole, who was born and reared in the same community as himself. Six of the eight children they had are living: Della E., the wife of Arthur Boone, of La Belle, Missouri; Clara C., the wife of William Grant, of the same town; George W., whose home is in St. Joseph, this state; Ada M., the wife of John T. Evans, of Pierre, South Dakota; Vernon L., who is living at home; and J. Burton, who also dwells in New Cambria. The name of the family stands high in Macon county, and every member of it is esteemed in the community of his or her home. For all are most worthy and estimable citizens.

JOHN W. LUNDAY.

Tried by many tests of his fidelity to duty, including work on the farm and at the forge, the perils of the battlefield in terrible civil warfare, the exactions of business, the blandishments of social life and the temptations of official station, John W. Lunday, an eminent citizen of New Cambria, in this county, has been proven sterling in all and altogether worthy of the high esteem in which he is universally held. He was born in this county, in the town of Winchester, on October 19, 1838, and has passed all of his subsequent years within its borders. There is, therefore, nothing taken for granted or speculative in his record, for it has been an open book among this people, and is well known to them all.

Mr. Lunday is a son of Gabriel and Ellen (Windle) Lunday, natives of Virginia and pioneers of Macon county. His grandfather, James Lunday, was also a Virginian and came to this county very early in its history. The father was born in Montgomery county, in the Old Dominion, in 1805, and became a resident of Macon county, Missouri, in 1836, locating in Winchester, Liberty township, where he took up a homestead from the government. He was actively and profitably engaged in farming this land and raising live stock on an extensive scale until 1870, when he retired from active pursuits and sold his property, having by that time acquired the ownership of 300 acres of land in Russell township, whose high state of development and productiveness and valuable improvements represented in large measure the labors of his years of strenuous endeavor in this state. He did not, however, live long to enjoy the rest he promised himself, but died in 1872 in Chariton county, just outside of Macon, in a new home he had established there. His marriage occurred in 1832 and resulted in the birth of nine children in his family, six of whom are living: John W., Temple F. and James W., residents of this county; Rachel Ann, wife of J. W. Braley, of Horton, Kansas; George T., who lives in New Cambria; and Philip R., who is a citizen of Chariton county. In his early manhood the father was a Whig and remained loyal and true to his party until it passed out of action into history, giving place to the Republican party. From then to the end of his life he was a member of that organization and stood by it with the same loyalty and devotion he had bestowed on his first choice in political relations. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and was an active worker in its ranks.

John W. Lunday was literally a child of the frontier and grew to manhood under the weight of its exacting labors and amid the experiences of its rugged, hazardous and spectacular life. He obtained the little education available to him in the primitive country schools of his boyhood in this locality, where, at that time, nature was the source of inspiration and experience the principal schoolmaster. He worked hard on the parental acres, as all boys of the period situated as he was were obliged to do, remaining at home and assisting the family in the farm work and the necessary toil of a blacksmith shop on the homestead, until the beginning of the Civil war. Having been brought up with reverence for the Union, and looking upon its dismemberment as the worst of evils, at the beginning of hostilities he promptly joined a company organized as a part of the state militia, of which he remained a member until 1864. He then enlisted in the regular federal service as a member of Company K, Forty-second Missouri infantry, under com-

mand of Colonel Forbes. The regiment was stationed on the border most of the time during the rest of the war and only saw actual fighting in skirmishes. But it was a valuable aid in subduing the border warfare and protecting the lives and property of the people from bands of predatory marauders.

Mr. Lunday was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865, and returned then to his Macon county home. He soon afterward started a blacksmithing enterprise at New Cambria, devoted to general smithing and repairing and the sale of farming implements. He was in charge of this industrial and mercantile undertaking until 1898, when he determined to retire from business and sold his establishment. He is still living in New Cambria and is regarded as an important factor in the commercial, official and social life of the town. He has served several terms as a member of the town board and is a charter member and director of the New Cambria State Bank. He is also prominent and energetic in all movements undertaken for the improvement of the town and the welfare of its people, being as enterprising, far-seeing and progressive in reference to such matters as he was in his successful private business career.

On March 4, 1869, Mr. Lunday was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Wilson, a native of Ohio and daughter of Moses and Jane (McCoy) Wilson, the former born in New Jersey and the latter in Ohio. Three children were born in the Lunday household, but only one is living, a son named Charles G., whose residence is at the town of Hope in Arkansas. The father is a Republican in politics and zealous in the service of his party. He belongs fraternally to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in religious inclination he favors the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a leading and hard-working member. New Cambria has no citizens who are more highly respected than Mr. and Mrs. Lunday, and none more worthy of universal esteem and admiration.

MARCUS B. LEIST.

Marcus B. Leist, of Callao township, whose transactions as a breeder and handler of superior strains of horses are so extensive that they have attracted the attention of dealers in the noblest animal we have throughout the country, and even made him a name and reputation in foreign lands, has a history in himself and his ancestors that is full of interest. He is descended from families of the hardy woodsmen of Pennsylvania who helped to open up that great domain to civilization and lay the foundations of its prosperity, and who were

MARCUS B. LEIST

as valiant in defending it as they were courageous and resolute in braving the perils of its wild and savage condition as an unbroken and trackless expanse of wooded mountain, dense forest and virgin plain. Some of them fought with Washington at Fort Du Quesne and aided in clearing the way for the advance of his army toward that hapless and tragical conflict. In the following days of the American Revolution many of them stood shoulder to shoulder with the great commander and helped greatly to win his final triumph. Later, their descendants invaded the farther wilderness and began the conquest of what is now the state of Ohio and its transformation into a civilized and productive region, fragrant with all the flowers and rich in all the fruits of cultivated life.

Among the early settlers in Ohio were some of the forebears of Marcus B. Leist, of this county, who is the immediate subject of this review, and it was in Pickaway county, in that state, that he was born, his life beginning on December 23, 1846. He is a son of Cornelius B. and Isabel (Wann) Leist, both born and reared in Ohio, as their parents were. They had eight children, four of whom are living: Marcus B.; Emma, the wife of Wilson Stout, of Ohio; John P., who lives in Indiana, and Laura, the wife of Charles Cook. The mother died in 1897 and the father in 1901.

Their son, Marcus B., has shown the military spirit of his ancestors and been a fighter, too, but only in the army of peaceful conquest and the contests among men for the advancement of their several fortunes and the gratification of their various ambitions. His father was a farmer, and after obtaining a limited education in the district schools of his native county, the son became one also. He began farming for himself soon after leaving school and has continued his operations in this line ever since. In connection with them he has made a specialty of raising fine cattle and horses, and, as has been intimated, has conducted the business and is still conducting it on a scale of great magnitude, his conquests in this line being as great in their way as were the achievements of his forefathers in theirs.

In 1904 Mr. Leist came to Missouri and located in Callao township, this county, where he now lives. He immediately began farming and specializing in raising cattle and horses. He has rapidly expanded his business in this latter industry until he has become the most extensive breeder of horses in Missouri and has the largest stable of Percheron and other imported stallions in the state. His products in the cattle industry are also of superior quality, and within the short period of his residence in Macon county he has probably done more

than any other man to raise the standard of stock, generally, throughout the state. His farm comprises 640 acres of choice land, and is particularly well adapted to the purposes for which he rented it. It affords fine grazing grounds for his stock and also yields abundantly for the maintenance of his herds in the elements of other food for them besides producing in plentiful supply the output of general farming.

Mr. Leist has applied to the development and improvement of the county in general the same energy, capacity and progressiveness that he has employed so successfully in bringing about the higher standard of stock in this region and in building up his own interests. He has been one of the main promoters and is now one of the principal stockholders and the vice-president of the Callao Fair Association, which is known far and wide for the excellence of its management, the enlightened and progressive spirit that distinguishes it and the high character of its displays, exhibits and entertainments. He has also been very active and potential in securing a vast improvement in the roads in the county, and in awakening a spirit of enterprise in the way of a general movement for good roads in all parts of the state.

In political faith he is a pronounced Republican, with an ardent interest in the welfare of his party and great energy in serving it. But he has been steadfast in his determination to keep out of public office and has resisted all the importunities of his friends and the leaders of his party to become a candidate, accept a nomination or take a political position by appointment. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Odd Fellows. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Peter, a native of Ohio. They have eight children, their sons, Edward and Charles M., and their daughters, Mary Alice, Sarah E., Margaret B., Carrie, Florence and Lela. Although but six years a resident of Missouri, Mr. Leist has risen to the first rank among its citizens and is an acknowledged leader in some of its lines of public improvement. In all respects he is regarded as one of the most progressive, estimable and useful men in the state. No one stands higher in public esteem or is more worthy of regard and good will from all classes.

THOMAS L. JENKINS.

It seemed something like the irony of fate that the interesting subject of this brief review, after being reared in the pursuits of peaceful industry in a foreign land, and crossing the swelling ocean to find a better home, brighter prospects and ampler opportunities in this land of promise, should land on the battlefield soon after his arrival and discover that he was in the very center of a maelstrom of civil war, but

such was his experience. He was born in South Wales on February 16, 1830, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Lewis) Jenkins, natives and life-long residents of that country, and now the only one living of their three children. They also have been dead many years, and Thomas is altogether alone in the world, except for the ties he has made and the hosts of friends he has gained in this country.

Mr. Jenkins grew to manhood and obtained a limited common school education in his native land, being able to attend for only a few terms, and very irregularly, at a school of low grade in whose course of instruction nothing was included but the rudimentary branches. He remained in the land of his birth until he reached the age of twenty-eight, then came to this country, arriving in 1858 and stopping for a short time in Pennsylvania. But the West was his chosen destination, and he soon made his way toward it, moving to Ohio, and in that state working for farmers and doing some farming for himself until the beginning of the Civil war.

By the time that terrible storm burst upon the country Mr. Jenkins had become attached to the principles of our government and our institutions, and was firmly in favor of the perpetuation of the Union. He volunteered at once as a member of the Home Guards, and took his place in the discipline and other work of the organization. But he soon grew tired of inactivity in military service, and enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio infantry, which was soon placed under the command of General Slocum and some time afterward under that of General Hooker. Mr. Jenkins remained in the service until the close of the war and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865. He found that the contest in which he had volunteered to take an active part was not play but real and terrible war, involving constant vigilance and exertion, great hardships and privations in camp and on the march, and deadly strife to the last extremity on the battlefield. But he never faltered in his duty, or shirked a peril or any part of the burden of his service. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, Georgia, Peach Tree creek in the same state, Kenesaw Mountain, and others in the same part of the country. And as his command belonged to a fighting division of the army, the skirmishes and other small encounters with the enemy became so numerous that they were, in a little while, of almost daily occurrence and considered as scarcely worthy of note.

After his return from the army Mr. Jenkins remained in Ohio three years, following the same pursuits as before the war. In 1868 he came to Missouri and took up his residence in this county, making his home

in Lingo township, where he has ever since dwelt. From that time to the present (1909) he has been energetically and continuously engaged in farming and raising stock on an ascending scale of magnitude and profit, but since 1904 has been acting only as superintendent of his large interests and not doing any onerous work. He now owns 221 acres of good land and has the greater part of it under cultivation, while the buildings and other improvements on the farm are modern, commodious and valuable, his farm being a model country home.

The welfare of the community around him has engaged the attention of Mr. Jenkins and enlisted his interest and assistance at all times. He has been enterprising and progressive in regard to the development and improvement of the township and county, and has never hesitated to do his full share in the work of promoting it. His political principles are those of the Republican party and he is one of its most zealous and effective supporters, doing all he can to win success in its campaigns and, by his counsel and example, aiding materially in keeping it true to itself and its professions. His fraternal relations are with the Grand Army of the Republic. Of this organization, which is now fast fading from the sight of men, he is an enthusiastic member, and at its periodical campfires lives over again with his companions the scenes and incidents of the war without the danger of deadly bullet, destructive sabre or lacerating bayonet, and, be it said too, without the bitterness of feeling or warmth of passion evolved in actual warfare. He was married in 1860 to Miss Jane Edwards, of Ohio, and by the union became the father of ten children, three of whom have died. Those living are: Hannah, the wife of Thomas Vantine; Joseph and Benjamin, all residents of this county; Lizzie, the wife of Charles Thiehoff, of Marceline, in Linn county; Thomas, who is living at home with his parents; Catherine, the wife of George Owers, who also lives at Marceline; and Missouri, the wife of E. S. Jones, whose home is in New Cambria. The father is an earnest working member of the Congregational church.

LOGAN S. BLEW.

Born, reared, educated and married in Lingo township, Macon county, and having expended all his energies up to the present time in helping to push forward its progress and development, Logan S. Blew, one of its enterprising, progressive and successful farmers, is wholly a product of the township and a representative man among its people. His life began in their midst on August 7, 1864, and he is a son of Willis and Margaret (Lingo) Blew, natives of Kentucky but long resi-

dents of this county. The father came here as a young man and found the country young in settlement and development also. He took up a tract of wild land in Lingo township and passed the remainder of his days in developing and improving it. Success crowned his efforts. He made his untamed domain over into a good, well improved and highly productive farm, and won for himself standing and respect among all classes of the population.

His marriage with Miss Margaret Lingo, of Kentucky, occurred in 1847 and resulted in the birth of eleven children to them, eight of whom are living: Sarah, the wife of P. R. Ellis, of Des Moines, Iowa; John S., a resident of this county; James F., who also lives in this county; Margaret, the wife of Wilson Swearingin, of Chariton county; Ira M., whose home is at Nashville, Oklahoma; Logan S., and Mary H., the wife of John Bidel, who lives in Colorado. Four states have the benefit of their progressive and useful citizenship and the fidelity with which they meet every obligation in life.

Logan S. Blew had no other facilities for education than those furnished by the district schools of his native township, and he was unable to attend even them with regularity or for any great length of time. His services were needed on his father's farm, and he gave them to the requirements of the family, both while he was attending school and after he stopped going, until 1885, when he began the struggle for advancement among men on his own account, buying a tract of land, small but promising to start with, and working out of it profits that enabled him to buy more from time to time, until he now owns 119 acres, nearly all of which he cultivates and which he has improved with good, comfortable farm buildings and other structures, making it one of the substantial, productive and valuable country homes of the county.

Mr. Blew has been active and progressive in respect to the affairs of the township as well as in his private business. During the last eight years he has rendered excellent service to the people as clerk of the district school board, using his prominence and influence, which are considerable, greatly to the advantage of the schools, the improvement of those who attend them and the satisfaction of people most directly interested, the parents of the pupils. In other respects also he has been potential for good in the locality, aiding by his wise counsel and his material assistance every worthy undertaking for the benefit of the section, leading in all enterprises and rendering yeoman service in bringing them to a successful conclusion. He takes a prominent part in the councils of the Democratic party, of which he is a zealous member, and does effective work in all its campaigns. On May 10, 1899, he was mar-

ried to Mrs. Carrie B. Lingo, a daughter of George and Ann Tarr, who came from England to this county many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Blew have had two children, Claude M. and Opal D., both of whom are living and abide with their parents. The latter stand well in the regard and good will of the people all over the county.

WILLIAM W. ANSTINE.

Three of the great states of the American Union have contributed to the progress and had the benefit of the services of William W. Anstine, who is now a prominent farmer and leading, public-spirited and representative citizen of Lingo township in this county, where he has lived and flourished during the last forty years. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on August 24, 1837, and lived and labored there on his father's farm until 1863. He then moved to Hancock county, Ohio, where he passed six years diligently employed on farms which he rented. In 1869 he came to Macon county, Missouri, and since then he has been an element of value among the productive agencies of this region.

Mr. Anstine is a son of Jacob and Eve (Sherry) Anstine, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was born in 1812, married in 1836 and died in 1887, and his wife died there in 1903. Five of the ten children born of their union are living: William W., the oldest, being the only one who resides in Missouri. The others are: Emanuel, who lives in Pennsylvania; Catherine, the wife of Frank Hess, whose home is in Pennsylvania; Jacob L., who is in business in Baltimore, Maryland; and John, who also has his home in Pennsylvania. The father was a stonemason and wrought diligently at his trade throughout all his mature life. He also farmed extensively and was successful and prosperous.

William W. Anstine was prepared for the battle of life in the district schools of his native county and by the lessons and examples given him at the parental fireside and in his labors on the family homestead. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-six, then turned his face westward, determined to follow the course of empire in that direction. He moved to Hancock county, Ohio, and there, during the next six years, farmed land he rented, as has been stated, not caring to purchase any, as he still felt that the voice of destiny was calling him to a region farther west. In 1869 he obeyed this impulse and came to Missouri, locating in Lingo township, this county, where he still lives, and which has seemed to satisfy all his longings. Ever since his arrival

in this locality he has been energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock for the markets, carrying on both industries on an ascending scale of magnitude and success. His farm now comprises 120 acres of land, is well improved and has become one of the model country homes of the township in which it is located. He has farmed it vigorously, but with intelligence and good judgment, and it has never failed in responsiveness to the labor he has bestowed upon it and the skill with which he has cultivated it.

Feeling that he had at length reached his permanent abiding place, Mr. Anstine began to take an active part in the political, civil and social life of the township soon after his arrival among its people. He has served them well and wisely as township assessor for two years and as school clerk and director for a long time. To all projects for the advancement of the region in mental, moral or material power, or in the enlargement of the comforts and conveniences of its people, he has given direct, effective and practical aid, his services stamping him as a far-seeing and broad-minded man full of energy and capacity for promoting the public good.

On August 18, 1861, Mr. Anstine united in marriage with Miss Eliza Hershey, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where the marriage occurred, and is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Akins) Hershey, who belonged to families long resident in that state. Five children were born in the Anstine household, all of whom are living. Their homes are widely scattered, but in their several localities they are exemplifying in their daily lives the admonitions and examples given them under the parental roof and contributing their portion to the substantial merit and sterling worth of elevated American citizenship. These children are: William Henry, who lives in Howell county, Missouri; Mary Jane, the wife of William Teter, whose home is in Trinidad, Colorado; Sylvester, who is a citizen of La Junta, Colorado; Alice, the wife of Mert Milleron, a resident of Macon county; and Sarah, the wife of Clape Cupp, who is in Howell county, Missouri. Mr. Anstine is an earnest worker in political contests and his services are highly appreciated by the leaders of his party. He adheres to the principles and policies of the Republican organization, and as he believes in them firmly, he does all he can to give them supremacy in the councils of the county, the state and the nation. In local affairs the good of the community has his first consideration, party interests coming afterward. The people of Macon county, among whom so large a portion of his life has been passed, know him well and esteem him highly.

WILLIAM T. JONES.

It is a far step from the mountains and mines of Wales to the wild prairies, boundless fruitfulness and rapid progress of the great West in this country, and involves a wonderful change of scene, associations, surroundings and possibilities. But it is a step that William T. Jones, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Valley township, in this county, has taken greatly to his own advantage and the benefit of the locality in which his work of construction and development has been done. His experiences in this respect form a large part of his education and have contributed essentially and extensively toward bringing him to the wide knowledge of men and affairs which he possesses and the development of the faculties of self-reliance and resourcefulness for which he is distinguished.

Mr. Jones was born in Brecknouckshire, in the southern part of Wales, on July 31, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Williams) Jones, of the same nativity as himself. The parents brought their family to this country in 1854, when the father was forty-four years old and his son William between sixteen and seventeen. The father, who was born in 1810, was a shoemaker and worked at his trade both in the land of his nativity and that of his adoption. On the arrival of the family in this country it found a new home in Kane county, Illinois, where the father bought eighty-eight acres of land. He farmed his land and worked at his trade in that county until his death in 1858. By his marriage in 1835 to Miss Mary Williams, the daughter of a neighbor in Wales, he became the father of five children, all of whom have died except William T.

William T. Jones obtained a limited common school education in his native land, and after his arrival in this country gave himself up wholly to the exacting service required of him on his father's farm, in the management and operation of which he was the main dependence. The land was fertile and responsive and he was industrious and skillful. The family prospered and enjoyed comforts and consequences in this country it would never have attained in that of its origin. The son worked for other farmers in addition to what he did at home, and all his earnings were devoted to the support and advancement of the household. On the death of his father he became the owner of the farm, and he continued to carry on its work and improvement until 1864.

In that year he determined to gratify a longing he had felt for some time for a home in a newer part of the country, and, selling his

interests in Illinois, he moved to Missouri and located in Macon county. In connection with his mother he bought 240 acres of land in Valley township, which he has since increased by the purchase of twenty additional acres, and on this land he has lived and flourished until the present time. He has been very energetic and progressive in his undertakings and has made them all minister to his prosperity and advancement. In addition to extensive general farming, he has, from the beginning of his operations in this county, conducted a considerable and active industry in raising live stock, running on an average about sixty to seventy-five cattle a year. He has all his land under cultivation but about thirty-five acres, which are devoted to grazing and furnish a fine range for his cattle.

Very soon after becoming a resident of this county Mr. Jones began to take an active interest and helpful part in local public affairs and everything involving the enduring welfare and continued progress of the township. He served four terms as school director with great credit to himself, benefit to the schools and acceptability to the people, and has been influential in other lines of public duty. All matters of public improvement projected for the good of the locality have his earnest and intelligent support, and the general affairs of the county, state and nation enlist his warm and serviceable interest. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, to which he adheres through approval of its principles, and its service he is energetic and effective. He cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. He and his wife are devoted and zealous working members of the Congregational church, and are esteemed in the congregation to which they belong as among its most effective forces for good.

Mr. Jones was married on December 7, 1869, to Miss Margaret Havard, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Edmunds) Havard, natives of Wales and prominent residents of Macon county for a long time. Her life began on September 15, 1845. Nine children were born of the union and eight of them are living: Henry J., of Cimarron county, Oklahoma; Walter S., of Montpelier, Idaho; Catherine and Fred J., who are still living with their parents; Edward, who also lives in Cimarron county, Oklahoma; and Arthur B., at home, and Irene, married December 29, 1909, to Oakley Antree, of Caldwell, Kansas. All in their several localities and lines of endeavor are contributing to the progress, wealth and power of our country and adorning its elevated citizenship. The voice of History is unbroken in attestation that the most progressive, influential and powerful nations are those that are liberal in naturalization. The greatness and the rapid advance of the

United States are due in large measure to their immigrant population, which has been warmly welcomed hither from all parts of the civilized world from the beginning of our history.

JOHN DAVIS.

Enterprising, successful and progressive as a farmer, broad-minded, patriotic and upright as a citizen, clean, capable and far-seeing as a public official, and an ornament to the social and religious life of the community in which he lives, John Davis, of Valley township, Macon county, is one of the representative men in this part of Missouri and embodies in himself and his career much of what is best in its citizenship and history.

Mr. Davis is a native of that great commonwealth which is giving Virginia a close run for the retention of her oldtime title of "Mother of Presidents," and has a very potential influence in the public life of our country. He was born in Ohio in 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Griffith) Davis, natives of Wales, who came to this country soon after reaching their maturity. The father was born in 1825 and became a resident of the United States in 1850. On his arrival in this country he located in Ohio, where he worked in a grist mill and the coal and iron mines for fifteen years. In that state, also, he met with and was married to Miss Jane Griffith, who was born and reared in the same country as himself, and who was moved by the same impulse that brought him to this country—the hope of finding better opportunities for advancement than her own land afforded her. In 1865 they brought their family to Missouri and took up their residence in Russell township, this county. Here the father homesteaded eighty acres of government land and bought eighty in addition. The Civil war had stopped the progress and development of the state and paralyzed all its industries. It had also laid waste and devastated the fair domain and left the scars of its searing passage on many a fruitful field and in many a village, town and city. The Davis family arrived at a time when there was great need of recuperating forces, and great progress and development, with their attendant benefits of material wealth and personal comfort, awaited enterprise, industry and thrift. The father of the family settled down on his farm of unbroken land and began the work of developing and improving it. He farmed it vigorously in the summers and worked in the mines during the winters, leaving the care of the land to his sons while he was absent, but superintending their work and taking care that it was well and wisely done.

This energetic and enterprising man continued his dual occupation

for a number of years, and his farming and stock raising operations until 1901, when he retired from all active pursuits, and since then he has made his home with his children. Success followed all his efforts, and when he sold his property in the year last named he owned 213 acres of fine land, a considerable amount in live stock and farm equipment and possessions of value in other kinds of acquisitions. He and his wife became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. H. R. Williams, now living in Oklahoma City; David W., a resident also of the young but enterprising state of Oklahoma, with his home at Edmond; Margaret, the wife of J. B. Mendanhall, of Brookfield, Missouri; James T.; John, of this county; Thomas, of New Cambria; Mary, the wife of Edward Chambers, of Whitewater, Colorado; and Stephen L., whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri. In politics the father is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He is active in the service of both his party and his church, and is highly esteemed as a valuable adjunct in the work of each, as he is as a man by the citizens generally in all the relations of life.

John Davis had no advantages in the way of education except such as were afforded by the district schools of Russell township in his boyhood and youth. He was brought to this county by his parents when he was but two years old, and all of his subsequent years have been passed within its borders and in the promotion of its advancement. He learned usefulness and the value and dignity of labor on his father's farm, and by his continual communion with nature in her various manifestations received as many lessons in the way of self-development and self-reliance as he did in other things at the primitive public school of the neighborhood. He remained at home and assisted the family until 1891, when he bought 160 acres of land upon which he at once went to work to make a home and develop a career for himself. He broke up and improved his land, adding to its extent as he prospered until he now has 433 acres, the greater part of which is cultivated, and also gave scope to his ardent love of animal life by raising stock on a large scale. Stock raising has, in fact, been his chief industry, and he has been very successful in the pursuit of it.

Mr. Davis has also given considerable attention to local public affairs, serving for a number of years as school director and aiding in the promotion of every enterprise he deemed of value to the township or its people. He is a Republican in politics and he and his wife are zealous members of the Congregational church, in the work of which they take a leading and very serviceable part. Her maiden name was

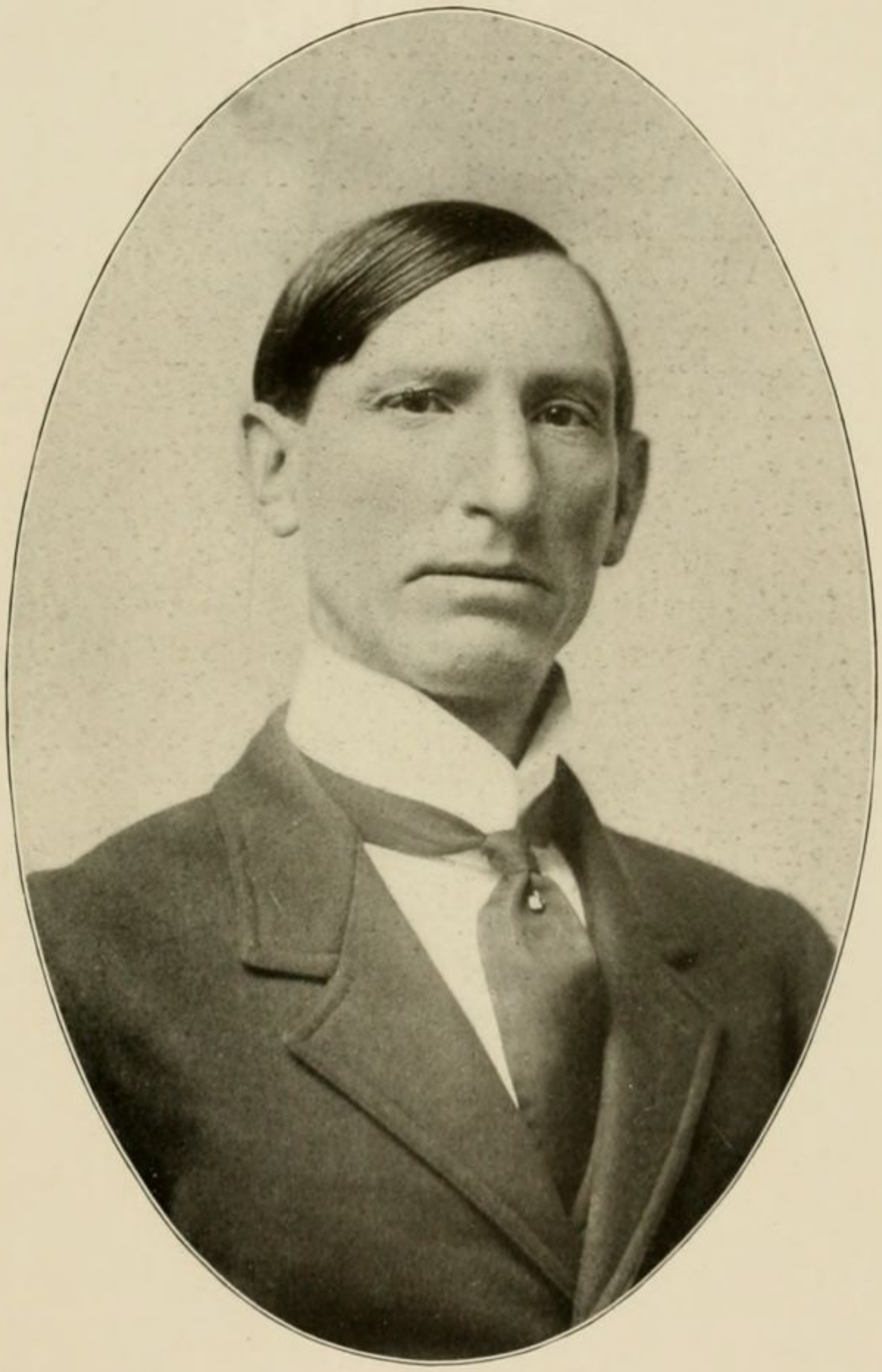
Mary J. Morris, and she is a daughter of John and Jane (Evans) Morris, natives of Wales but residents of Macon county for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were married on February 18, 1891. The two children born to them are both living and still at home. They are a daughter named Essie Jane and a son named Leslie Morris The parents have hosts of friends in the county and the respect of all who know them.

THOMAS A. ROWLAND.

Mr. Rowland was incumbent of the office of mayor of his native town of Bevier, Macon county, and is one of its best known and most highly esteemed citizens, as is evident from the fact that he has been called upon to serve as chief executive of its municipal government.

Mr. Rowland was born in Bevier on the 3rd of October, 1868, and is a son of Ephraim and Margaret (Dee) Rowland, the former a native of Wales and the latter of England, in which latter country their marriage was solemnized in the year 1850. Ephraim Rowland was born in the year 1824 and was reared and educated in his native land. In 1855 he immigrated to America and thereafter was located in Utah until 1867, when he came to Missouri and turned his attention to mining, with which line of industry he was identified for many years, during the major portion of which he maintained his home in Bevier, where he was held in high regard as a man of honesty and integrity. He died in 1905 and his wife passed away in December, 1907, both having been members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. namely, Edward, who is a resident of Spokane, Washington; John, who resides in Ogden, Utah; Mary, who is a resident of Bevier; Thomas A., who is the immediate subject of this review; and James, who is a resident of Salt Lake City. The father eventually became a successful real estate dealer, having handled large tracts of farm lands as well as city and village property. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought or held public office.

Thomas A. Rowland, whose name initiates this article, was reared to maturity in Bevier, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. After leaving school he found employment in the local office of the Burlington railroad, and there learned the art of telegraphy, in which connection he was eventually made operator at the Bevier station. In 1888 he engaged in the train service of the same railroad and was employed in this capacity for three years. Since that time he has been identified with various lines of business enterprise,



THOMAS A. ROWLAND

and at the present he is a newsdealer, besides being correspondent for various metropolitan newspapers.

In politics Mr. Rowland has ever given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered effective service in a localized way. In 1900 he was chosen secretary of the Bevier board of education, which position he filled for three years. In 1901 he was elected mayor of his home city, giving an able and popular administration and retaining the office for a term of two years, at the expiration of which, in 1903, he was elected justice of the peace, in which position he is still serving. In 1904 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, serving one and one-half years, and in 1907 his fellow-citizens further showed their confidence and appreciation of his eligibility by again calling him to the office of mayor, in which capacity he served until April, 1909. He holds a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city, and as mayor he put forth every effort to conserve its progress and prosperity, the while insisting upon judicious economy in the municipal government and the protection of the interests of the people in every way. His popularity has ample foundation and he has the good will and high esteem of the community in which he has maintained his home during practically his entire life thus far.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

Although himself a native of this country and of the state of Missouri and, therefore, reared altogether under the influence of American institutions, and with their spirit and tendencies constantly before his mind, John J. Williams, of Valley township, this county, is but one generation removed from the mother country, and must have had his childhood and youth filled with the suggestions born of its history, its traditions, its customs and the genius and trend of its public affairs. His parents, William W. and Winifred (Edwards) Williams, were born in Wales, and, although they came to the United States while they were yet children, they never wholly forgot their native land or lost their reverence for it, notwithstanding they were at all times loyal and true to the land of their adoption.

The father was born in Wales on September 30, 1827, at a town called Tyngwndwn Blanperal, and was brought to America by his parents in 1840. The family located in Jackson county, Ohio, on a farm in the neighborhood of Oak Hill, where William grew to manhood and was educated in the country schools. He worked on his father's farm as boy and man until 1867, when he moved to Missouri and found a

new home in Valley township, Macon county, where he has passed the subsequent years of his life, accumulating a competence and gaining the esteem and confidence of the whole people.

On his arrival in this county Mr. Williams bought eighty acres of land and at once began an energetic industry in farming and raising live-stock, which he continued to prosecute vigorously and successfully until 1893. He was then sixty-six years of age and had become the owner of about 1,000 acres of good land, the greater part of which was under systematic and skilful cultivation. He felt the weight of advancing years and deemed it his right to retire from active pursuits and live in ease and freedom from arduous toil for the remainder of his days. He still owns his vast landed estate and devotes to it the attention of an overseer, but leaves to others the labor of cultivating it and keeping it in order.

Mr. Williams, the father of John J., was married in 1851 to Miss Winifred Edwards, like himself, a native of Wales. They had twelve children, of whom six are living: Jane, the wife of Morgan Thomas, of Valley township; David E., whose home is in the same locality; Benjamin E., who lives at Ethel, in this county; Margaret, the widow of the late J. H. Jones, of Macon county; John J., the interesting subject of this sketch, and Annie, the wife of G. L. Owen, of Skidmore, Missouri. The father has been a Republican in national politics from the birth of the party, and has been zealous in the service of the organization. His wife died July 20, 1892. His church affiliation is with the Presbyterians.

John J. Williams was born in the township in which he now lives on April 14, 1868. He began his education at the White Oak district school near his home and completed it at the college in Brookfield, Missouri. After his return from college he continued to work on his father's farm under parental supervision until 1893, when he assumed the management of all its interests. He has ever since been actively, intelligently and successfully occupied in farming and raising stock on the home place, 520 acres of which now belong to him and show in their highly improved condition and great productiveness how skilful and energetic and progressive he has been as a husbandman. He, also, is a Republican in politics, and deeply interested in the welfare of his party. In fraternal life he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeoman of the world. In religion he is allied with the Presbyterian church. In his political party, his lodges and his church he takes an active interest and to all he renders valuable and effective service.

Mr. Williams was married on November 6, 1895, to Miss Anna C.

Williams, a native of Wales, born in 1868, and a daughter of W. D. and Margaret (Jones) Williams, who were born and reared in Wales and died in Macon county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had one child, their daughter, Winifred, who is still living with them and helping to brighten and popularize their home. The father is a very progressive, enterprising and public-spirited man. He is loyal to his township and county, and shows his interest in their welfare by earnest aid in every worthy project for the promotion of their advancement and the good of their people. He has no fondness for public life and never seeks official honors or emoluments, but he gives practical and helpful attention to local public affairs, looking upon every phase of the civic life of the community with the same careful scrutiny and working for all with the same zeal and energy that he bestows on his personal interests and private business. The people of the county know his value as a citizen and esteem him accordingly.

DAVID E. WILLIAMS.

Prominent in the public and social life of his township, enterprising and successful in business, active and zealous in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lives and has labored from boyhood, it is not surprising that David E. Williams, of Valley township, this county, is regarded with universal esteem and accounted one of the highly useful and truly representative citizens of the county. In every relation of life he has shown himself to be a man in the true and elevated sense of the word, and the good opinion of his friends, neighbors and acquaintances, which he so fully enjoys, is the logical result of modest merit, which has found expression in acts and registered itself in enduring results.

Mr. Williams is a native of Jackson county, Ohio, where he was born on September 17, 1855. His parents, an account of whose lives will be found in a sketch of his brother, John J. Williams, in this work, were William W. and Winifred (Edwards) Williams, natives of Wales and residents of Macon county for many years. They brought to the land of their adoption the sterling traits of character they had inherited from thrifty and upright ancestors and the habits of industry and frugality they had formed in the land of their nativity. These characteristics sustained them well in this country and brought them a substantial fortune in material wealth and won for them a high place in the regard of the people of this county.

David E. Williams obtained his education in the White Oak district school in Valley township, filling his place and doing his full part as a

hand on his father's farm while attending school and for a number of years after he quit going. He remained at home, in fact, until 1892, and then began a career as a farmer and stock breeder on his own account that has continued to the present time (1909) and is still in active progress. He has been very enterprising and very successful, acquiring by his own efforts and business capacity the ownership of 640 acres of first-rate land and developing it to a high state of improvement and productiveness by his care, intelligence and persevering diligence as a farmer.

In the commercial, political, fraternal, social and religious life of the community, Mr. Williams has taken a very active and helpful interest and a leading part. Wherever the good of the township or county or the welfare of the people is concerned he is found among the first and most energetic volunteers for service, and continues to the accomplishment of the undertaking one of the most intelligent advisers and stimulating influences connected with it. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of New Cambria, and connected with other financial and commercial institutions in the county. For ten years he served the people wisely, effectively and acceptably as road supervisor and also as a member of the school board. He is a Republican in politics and always a zealous worker for the success of his party. As a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, he has contributed materially to building up and elevating that fraternity, and as devout and faithful communicants in the Presbyterian church, he and his wife have been of great benefit to the moral agencies at work in the community. They are active workers for the church and ranked among its most progressive and serviceable members. Mr. Williams was married on June 29, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Benjamin and Hanna (Thomas) Jones, natives of Wales, but for years residents of this county. Of the four children born of this union only one is living, a son named Benjamin, who is still at home, the light and life of the household.

JOHN REES.

Enterprising and successful in his business, and public-spirited and progressive in reference to local public affairs, John Rees, one of the prominent and influential farmers of this county, living in Valley township, is well worthy of the good opinion the people have of him and the universal esteem and consideration they bestow upon him. He came to the county in 1866, a boy seven years of age, and has lived in the township of his present residence ever since. His record is, there-

fore, well known among the residents of the county, and is conceded to be altogether to his credit and their advantage in many ways.

Mr. Rees is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on June 3, 1859. He is descended from old Welch ancestry and has exhibited in every field of endeavor that has engaged his attention the salient characteristics of industry, frugality and strict integrity which distinguish the race from which he sprang. His parents were John and Mary (Williams) Rees, natives of Wales, where the father was born in 1817. He came to the United States about 1850 and found a home in the New World of hope and promise, whose persuasive voice had reached him in his distant ancestral habitation, and in the vigorous and judicious use of the opportunities it gave him, he amassed a competence and rose to general respect and considerable influence wherever he lived. The busy East won his admiration and satisfied his longings at first. He located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, soon after his arrival in this country, and there he lived for a period of sixteen years. Being a capable and skilful carpenter, he soon found employment on construction work in the coal mines, a source of industry and wealth with which he was also familiar. He did his work well and stuck to it faithfully, notwithstanding it involved many unpleasant experiences, and all the time was steadily forging ahead toward substantial comfort for himself and his family, and gratifying consequences among the appreciative people living around and associating with him.

But as time passed he heard another strain of inspiring American music. This was the pleading of the great West for volunteers in her army of conquest and civilization, and, in 1866, he determined to yield to the plea and join this army. He came to Missouri that year and took up his residence in this county, near New Cambria, where he bought land and turned his attention to cultivating and improving it. He did not, however, abandon his trade, but in connection with his farming and stock-raising industries he did considerable building, erecting many dwellings and schoolhouses in the county and some other localities. He prospered in both lines of work, accumulating a good landed estate and gaining the respect of all the people.

Mr. Rees, the elder, was married, in about 1840, to Miss Mary Williams, like himself, a native of Wales, and a person of resolute courage and persistent application. They became the parents of ten children, three of whom have died. Those living are: Joseph, a resident of Bucklin, in Linn county; Hannah, the wife of Thomas R. Evans, who lives at New Cambria; Mary the wife of Thomas R. Phillips, whose home is in Pennsylvania; Jennie, the wife of David Roberts, of New Cambria;

John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Thomas H., a prosperous farmer of this county; and Margaret, the wife of Lott Thomas, of New Cambria. The father gave his support to the Republican party in political affairs and belonged to the Congregational church in religious affiliation, being loyally and serviceably attached to both.

John Rees was brought as a boy of seven from an intensely active and congested region on the Atlantic slope to the open plains and sparse settlements of this state, as it was at the time, and reveled in the change. It was food for his imagination and gave him new views of the magnitude of this country and the many varieties in the conditions and pursuits of men, which he reflected over, even as a boy, and which were useful to him in enlarging the sweep of his vision and developing his mind. It was important to him as his means of education were limited to the scant curriculum of the public schools of the country districts, and he was not allowed to get the full benefit of them. His attendance upon their exercises was often interrupted by the exigencies at home, which compelled him to give his first consideration to the work on the farm and provision for the wants of the family. He was also obliged to leave school at an early age, and thereafter he devoted all his time and energy to the farm requirements for the benefit of the household until 1887. In that year his father died and devised to him a farm of 150 acres in Valley township, this county, and on this he has lived ever since, busily engaged in developing and improving his place and conducting an annually increasing business in raising cattle, horses and mules for sale. At this time (1910) he owns 298 acres of excellent land, a large part of which is devoted to cereals and other farm products and the rest to grazing purposes. He now has also about 100 head of stock, such as he favors, and is prosperous in every department of his enterprise.

In the affairs of the community Mr. Rees has always taken a leading and helpful part. He served three years as road overseer of the township and was for a long time a valued member of the school board. The financial and commercial interests of the county have also interested him in a leading way, and he has done his part to advance them along lines of wholesome development. He was one of the founders and a charter member of the directorate of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of New Cambria, and has been its president from its organization in August, 1907. The institution has flourished under his management and is regarded as one of the best and most progressive of the younger fiscal agencies in this part of the state.

Mr. Rees was married on May 25, 1887, to Miss Margaret E. Mor-

ris, a daughter of John and Jane (Evans) Morris, prominent residents of this county. One child has sanctified their union and blessed and brightened their home, their daughter, Mina L., who still abides with them. Mr. Rees is cordially interested in political affairs and gives expression to his convictions as a firm and loyal member of the Republican party. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Congregational church and do energetic work in behalf of all its beneficent undertakings.

JOHN W. GWINNER.

The fertile section of Macon county, known as Ten Mile township, has among the people who live in it and flourish on the bountiful products of its fruitful soil many expert and progressive farmers and stock-breeders, and all are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they compel Nature to yield up her treasures in response to their persistent and intelligent industry. None of these, however, is superior in enterprise and skill, in business capacity and vigor of management, to John W. Gwinner, who is everywhere recognized as one of the leading and most successful farmers and live-stock dealers in the county.

Mr. Gwinner is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where his life began on April 7, 1858. He is a son of John and Katharine (Buchter) Gwinner, natives of Germany. The father was born in the city of Rheim in 1820 and came to the United States in 1838. He located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, then made a tour of inspection to and over Macon county in this state. He did not remain in this county, however, at that time, but returned to Milwaukee and passed the succeeding years of his life in that city until 1858. All the while he had a hankering for the farther West, and in the year last mentioned he satisfied this by moving to the county that had pleased him so well. He bought land in Ten Mile township on which he settled down for the remainder of his days and devoted himself wholly to farming and raising stock until his death in 1888. The move proved a fortunate one for him. He was successful in all his undertakings and accumulated a comfortable estate before he died.

He was married to Miss Katharine Buchter, like himself, a native of the Fatherland, as has been stated, and they had seven children, six of whom are living and residents of this portion of Missouri, Eva, the wife of Fred Spellman, and Barbara, now dead, who was the wife of Charles Wisemar, lived in Chariton county; and John W., William, George, and Lizzie, the wife of John Poehlman, having their homes

in Macon county. In politics the father allied himself with the Republican party and in religion he was a Lutheran.

John W. Gwinner was brought to Macon county by his parents in his infancy and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He obtained what education he had opportunity to get in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and in a school of higher grade in Macon City. He remained at home assisting the family until 1883, when he bought land and began operations as a farmer on his own account. Since then he has been actively, continuously and successfully engaged in farming and raising stock, adding to his land from time to time as he continued to prosper, until he now has 770 acres, nearly all of which is profitably tilled, and feeds about seventy-five head of cattle every year on an average. A portion of his land is reserved for grazing purposes and is well adapted to that use.

Mr. Gwinner has adhered steadily to his chosen pursuits, but he has amplified his business, taking in other interests of a character that would not divert him from his main purpose. He is a stockholder and president of the Bank of Atlanta and connected with other financial, industrial or commercial institutions. He has also taken an active part in local and public affairs, filling several township offices with credit to himself and advantage and acceptability to the people, among them those of township collector and constable. In both official and private life he has shown himself to be progressive and enterprising, deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of the community and willing at all times to do all in his power to advance its prosperity, promote its development and enlarge the comfort, convenience and happiness of its people.

Mr. Gwinner was married in 1883 to Miss Anna Zollman of this county. Their offspring number five and all are living and dwell in this county. They are: John H. and Fred E., who have homes of their own, the latter living in Macon City, and Harry, Edward and Clara, who are still at home with their parents. The mother of these children lost her life in the Wabash railroad wreck at Moberly, in 1904, and two years later the father married a second wife, Mrs. Jannie (McNess) Varnes, widow of Sanford Varnes and daughter of William and Lydia McNess. The father is allied with the Republican party in national politics and renders it loyal and devoted service in all its contests. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is warmly interested in the success and prosperity of both orders. His religious allegiance is given to the Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal sect. Both are active workers in church interests, giving their countenance and aid to all worthy undertakings no matter where they originate, or whether or not they have any direct bearing on the congregations to which they themselves belong. Mr. Gwinner's success in business is not his only gauge of merit. He has the record of an upright and useful life, also, to his credit, and square dealing with all his fellow-men, and it is upon these features of his career that the universal esteem in which he is held among all classes of the people around him is based. He is regarded as a good man and an excellent citizen in every sense.

GEORGE W. RILEY.

The history of the family to which George W. Riley, one of the most successful and prominent farmers now living in Jackson township, Macon county, belongs, runs like a thread of gold through the chronicles of three of the great commonwealths of the American union, dignifying and adorning the life of all and fruitful in usefulness to each. The grandfather of the present generation of the branch under consideration was born and reared in New Jersey. He became a minister of the gospel and in later years, after his removal to Ohio, was an intimate associate of Rev. Peter Cartwright, the renowned evangelist, who set the prairies of what was then the West on fire with his eloquence and zeal. Early in the thirties this good man moved his family from its ancestral home to Allen county, Ohio, where he took up government land, which he farmed in connection with his evangelical work and other duties of the Christian ministry.

His son, Leslie V. Riley, the father of the subject of these paragraphs, was also born in New Jersey, coming into being on October 27, 1827, and was brought to Ohio by his parents in his childhood. He began his education in the country schools near his home and completed it at the high school in Lima, Ohio, from which he was graduated and received a first grade certificate as a teacher for the public schools. He thereupon taught school for sixteen consecutive terms, two of them in this county, where he located in 1866. Soon after his arrival in this part of the country he bought 160 acres of land, which he farmed in connection with his educational work, carrying on extensive agricultural operations and raising live-stock for the markets on a large scale, his specialties in the live-stock line being fancy horses and sheep, some of which were prize winners at numerous county and state fairs, where they were exhibited with pride and viewed with admiration, the result

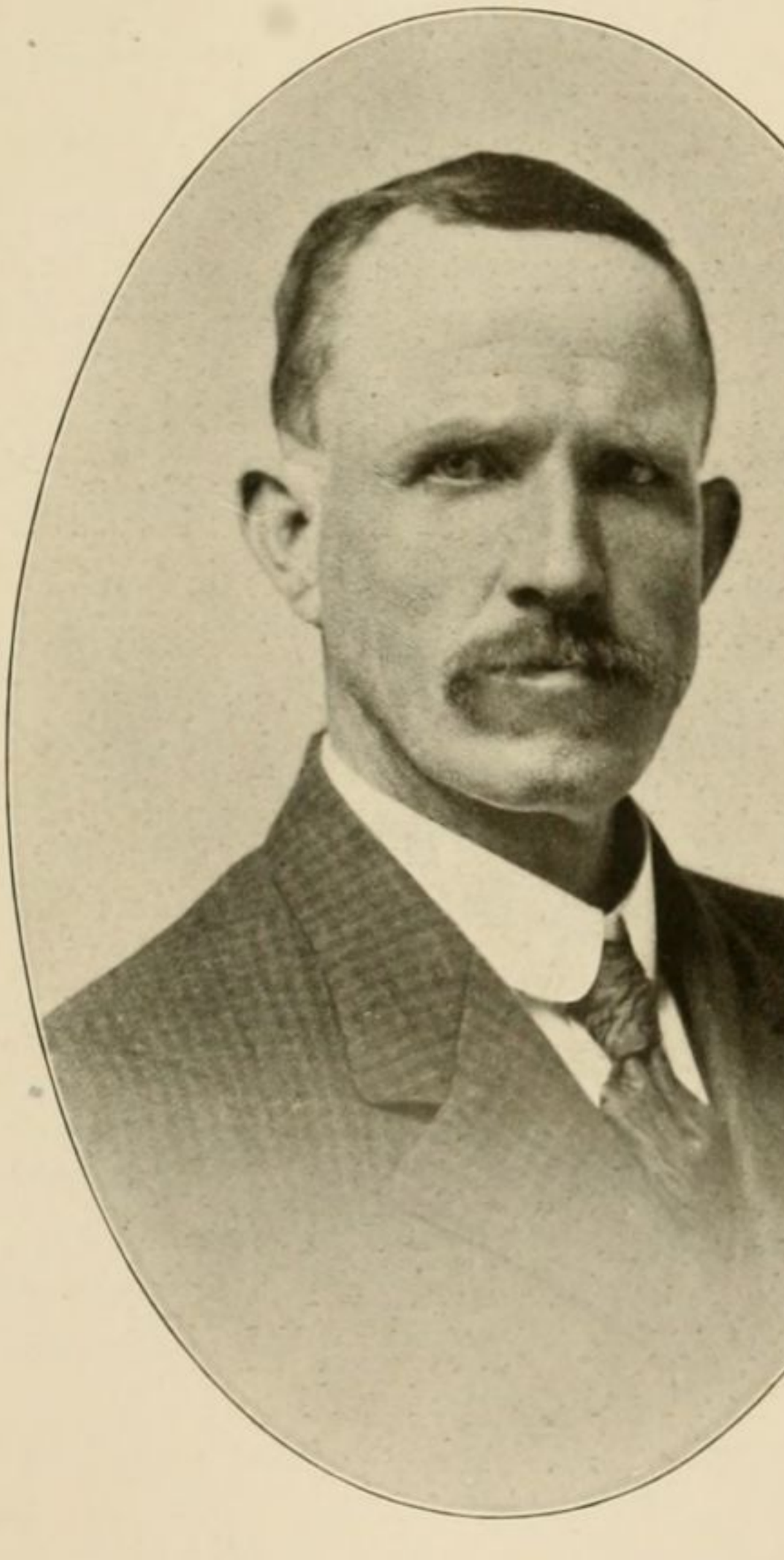
being a decided elevation in the standard of stock throughout all the surrounding country.

The elder Mr. Riley, who won local renown in Ohio as a captain in the state militia, was married on October 22, 1848, to Miss Catherine Cupp, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. They became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living: George W.; Mary, the wife of Stephen Hopper, of Sturges, Missouri; Charles, who lives at Decatur City, Iowa; James, a resident of Larned, Kansas; and Edward, whose home is in Macon City. In politics the father was an active working Republican, giving earnest and effective attention to the needs of his party on all occasions, and contributing his support of its candidates in wise counsel and energetic personal influence. He and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which the latter was a teacher in the Sunday-schools and a determined worker. They both died in Macon county, the father September 2, 1897, and the mother January 21, 1901.

George W. Riley was educated in the district schools of this county after a short attendance in those of Allen county, Ohio. He was fourteen years old when the family moved to Missouri, and his opportunities for schooling were limited both before and after the change of residence. He remained at home, assisting on the farm and relied on as the main-stay of the household, until 1875, when he bought forty acres of land and began operations on his own account. Since then he has been continuously and successfully engaged in farming and raising stock, increasing his possessions until he now owns 280 acres and has the whole tract under cultivation.

In connection with his farming and live-stock industries, he was also extensively and profitably engaged in general merchandising from 1883 to 1898, and during that period held three commissions as postmaster from presidents of the two leading political parties, his administration of the office being so vigorous and satisfactory that there was no opposition to him. In all his efforts to raise the rank of the office he was firmly sustained by the people of the community and county, and by strenuous endeavors he elevated it from a little country station, with a weekly mail, to a busy and progressive postoffice, with daily service and greatly increased facilities, including a money order department.

Mr. Riley was married on December 21, 1873, to Miss Maria E. Gillespey, a native of Ohio, who bore him five children who are living and one who died. Those who are alive and contributing to the progress and development of the country are: Louisa, the wife of Charles Green, of Wisconsin; Getta, the wife of Virgil Grayott, of Kansas City, Mis-



JOHN F. LEFFLER

souri; Roy, who lives in Montana, and Joseph and Floyd, residents of Cameron, Missouri. Their mother died on April 4, 1906, and on December 18, 1907, the father married again, being united on this occasion with Miss Jennie M. Chandler, a daughter of Captain Taylor Chandler, a native of Kentucky and a resident of Palmyra, in this state.

Mr. Riley takes a warm and practical interest in public affairs, local, state and national. He is a zealous working member of the Republican party, and omits no effort possible to him to advance its welfare and bring success to its candidates. His services are highly appreciated by the party leaders and also by the militant hosts who follow them, for he gives them freely and without stint and they are skilful and effective. The life story here briefly narrated is one that should inspire the young to emulate the example it gives them, for it shows how industry, frugality and upright living bring success in this land of boundless opportunity, winning not only worldly substance, but also general esteem and good will from all who know of them.

JOHN F. LEFFLER.

John F. Leffler, who is one of the most successful and representative farmers of Callao township, in this county, is now a little less than fifty-one years old, and the whole of his life to this time has been passed in Missouri and all but about sixteen years of it in Macon county. In his useful and inspiring career here he has been actively and serviceably connected with the productive industries of the county in both an intellectual and a material way. He was an efficient and popular teacher in the public schools of the county for more than ten years, and since he quit that occupation, which, although trying and nerve-racking to the teacher, is uplifting for the people, he has been prominently, profitably and successfully engaged in farming on an extensive scale and with commendable skill.

Mr. Leffler was born in Boone county, this state, on February 3, 1859. He is a son of J. I. Leffler, who is also a native of Boone county and was born there on August 10, 1836. He grew to manhood in that county and followed farming among its people until 1875, when he moved his family to Macon county, and here he continued his operations as an agriculturist, and also his course of usefulness as a public school teacher, having engaged in this work from the dawn of his manhood, in connection with his farming and stock-raising enterprise for more than twenty-five years. He was married in 1858 to Miss Susan F. Green, also a native of Missouri. They became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living. They are scattered far and wide

at this time, but in their several localities they are all useful citizens and doing their full share to help in building up the country and magnifying its industrial, commercial and intellectual, moral and political power. The children living are: John F., the immediate subject of this writing; Ada, the wife of Allen Burnett, of Los Angeles, California; William E., who lives in Bozeman, Montana; Emily, the wife of James Wolsey, of Pasadena, California; Elizabeth, who is living at home; Sarah A., the wife of George A. Perry, of Callao; Susan, the wife of Charles Allen, of Callao, and Jethro J., who also lives at Callao. The father and mother are both living also, and, although well advanced in years, are still vigorous and active, and have an abiding interest in all the affairs of the township in which they live and the county, state and nation, besides.

John F. Leffler grew to the age of sixteen in his native county, attending the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and preparing himself for usefulness in life by every means at his command. He completed his scholastic training at St. James Academy in Macon and at once began teaching in the public schools of this county. He taught about ten years and then turned his attention to farming, in which he has been diligently and extensively engaged ever since. In addition to this industry he raises considerable numbers of fine cattle for the market and carries on a flourishing business of large proportions in dairying. He is one of the most extensive breeders of registered Jersey cattle in this part of the state, in which he takes great pride.

Mr. Leffler was married in 1888 to Miss Mallie Cooper, of New Cambria. They became the parents of two children, their sons, Lawrence and Leonard, both of whom are still living with their father. Their mother died in 1893, while they were yet of tender ages, and they were reared under the direct supervision of their father and his sister, Elizabeth. In political faith he is a Democrat, but he has never been an active partisan, and acts independently in reference to local affairs, preferring to do what he thinks best for the welfare of the township and county without regard to partisan claims or any other consideration. He has never sought or wished for public office of any kind, but, in obedience to public demands and for the general good, he waived his aversion to official life and served on the school board for many years, looking after the interests of the schools with zealous attention and an insight into their needs acquired in his experience as a teacher. Fraternally he is prominently connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the affairs of these orders he takes an active interest and bears his full share of the labor and care of pro-

moting their welfare in every way. In reference to all other interests which require general attention in the township he is one of the foremost citizens in encouragement and assistance for what is good and in opposition to what is hurtful or of doubtful propriety. The people of the county esteem him highly as one of their wisest, most useful and most representative citizens.

ROBERT KARL SHEETZ.

Contributing to the comfort and convenience of the public of Redman and the surrounding country as a general merchant in that town and its postmaster, Robert Karl Sheetz is serviceably ministering to the wants of the people among whom he was reared and has passed almost the whole of his life to this time. He knows their habits, tastes and needs, and is, therefore, able to provide for them with judgment, and, as his interests are identical with theirs, he renders his services in a way that is beneficial to the community and all its wants in general.

Mr. Sheetz is a native of Ten Mile township, where he was born on June 24, 1877. He began his education in the district schools of that township and completed it at Centenary College, which is located at Palmyra, in Marion county. When he finished his college course of instruction he gratified a longing he had felt for years, making a tour through parts of the farther West and passing a year at Billings, Montana. The regions he visited and the city in which he passed the greater part of his time while absent from his native state interested him greatly, but they did not win him from his allegiance to Missouri. In 1900 he returned to his native heath and soon afterward entered the business world as a general merchant at Redman, first in association with his father and later as a partner of O. Meader. During the last four years he has conducted the business alone, and in the management of it has been very successful, building up a large trade and laying a considerable extent of the surrounding country under tribute to his enterprise and making himself popular throughout the territory in which his patrons live.

Mr. Sheetz carries in stock about $5,000 worth of goods, comprising everything required for his trade, which he both supplies and leads to higher development. His store is a central rallying place for all the country around it, all classes of persons visiting it to get the news of the day, local and general, and in behalf of all the multiform interests which concern the dwellers in the country who have no other facilities for such purposes. In addition to its interest and importance in this respect, the postoffice of the town is located in it, and Mr. Sheetz

is the postmaster. He was appointed on June 24, 1901, and has been the incumbent of the office ever since, rendering satisfactory service to the patrons of the office and retaining a firm hold on their regard and good will.

Mr. Sheetz has prospered in his business and is still prospering. He owns business property in the town and desirable building lots, besides his commodious and attractive residence. He was married on October 8, 1905, to Miss Lena M. Fetter, a daughter of John and Berkley (Yutz) Fetter, long established and popular residents of this county. He and his wife have one child, their son, Richard Latrelle, who is living at home. Always an adherent and advocate of the Democratic principles and theories of government, the father has been effectively serviceable to his political party in many campaigns, conducting his partisan operations in a manner to make them useful but without offensive activity or bitterness in speech or deeds. In fraternal life he is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America. To the local organization of both orders he gives a fair share of his time and attention, making his membership in them valuable and useful. In business, in public affairs, and in social and fraternal life he stands in the front rank in the community and well deserves his eminence.

HENRY C. SHEETZ.

All of the sixty years of the earthly life so far vouchsafed to Henry C. Sheetz, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Ten Mile township, in this county, have been passed in Northeastern Missouri, and all of them from his youth have been fruitful in good to this section of the state. For he has lost no time, and all his occupations have involved direct benefits for the people around him. It is pleasing to note, also, that his services and career have been appreciated, and that he is universally regarded as one of the most worthy and estimable citizens of Macon county.

Mr. Sheetz was born in Shelby county, this state, on May 4, 1849, and is a son of Henry Thomas and Rebecca (Vandiver) Sheetz, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Shelby county. The father was born on April 2, 1813, in Hampshire county, which is now a part of the Old Dominion that was torn from the mother state in the violence of the Civil war and is known as West Virginia. He remained at home with his parents until he came of age and married, then set out for the distant West, as it was at that time, willing to do all and dare all in the effort to found a home for his family and a name for himself in the fast growing empire beyond the Mississippi from his ancestral home.

In 1834 he came to Missouri and located in Shelby county. That portion of the state was then a veritable wilderness of the far frontier, and those who braved its perils and hardships were called upon to display heroic qualities if they wished to remain. Mr. Sheetz and his young wife were made of the proper stuff for the ordeal and they endured its trials with fortitude and bore its burdens with fidelity and patience, serene in their self-confidence and consciousness of strength and capacity. The father took up a tract of government land whose stubborn glebe the all conquering plow had never turned as yet. He broke up and improved this land, transforming it into a comfortable home and winning increasing prosperity from its returns for his industry and skill. He farmed it well and vigorously until 1862, and made it locally famous as a desirable stopping place for the farmers from other parts of the state on their way to Hannibal with their cattle. All who came that way spent the night at his hospitable home and were comfortably entertained, the arrangement being a great convenience to his guests and a source of considerable revenue to him.

In 1862 the father sold his farm and moved to the rising village of Shelbina, where he devoted his time and energies to general merchandising until his death in 1868. He was married to Miss Rebecca Vandiver, a native of what is now West Virginia, and they became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Thomas Walter, whose home is in Montana; Susan, the wife of James Edelen, of Shelbyville, Missouri; Laura, the wife of Jacob Lauous, of Marion county, this state; Henry C., and Julia, the wife of Charles Chapman, of Brookfield, Linn county, Missouri. The father was a pronounced Democrat in political affiliation and a member of the Presbyterian church in religious allegiance.

Henry C. Sheetz obtained a limited education in the country schools of Shelby county and the graded school in Shelbyville. He remained at home and worked on his father's farm near Shelbyville until 1868, when his father died. He then moved to another farm in the same county, which he managed with success and profit for two years. At the end of that period he gave up farming for a time and formed a partnership with James Edelen for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on a general merchandising enterprise. Together they bought a store in Shelbyville, in the management of which they were associated three years. Mr. Sheetz then sold his interest in the concern to his partner and moved to this county, where he has ever since had his home. Here he returned to the vocation of the old patriarchs, tilling the soil and raising flocks and herds. His operations in this county have been

extensive and profitable, and he is accounted one of the most substantial and successful men in his township. He now owns 194 acres of excellent land and has nearly all of it under cultivation. His stock industry is also considerable and is managed with the same care and good judgment that he applies to everything else he puts his hands to.

In the public life of the community Mr. Sheetz has long been prominent and influential. He has served as township collector and treasurer and in various other positions of importance and responsibility, giving the people good service and guarding their interests with jealous care. On December 8, 1872, he was married to Miss Lillie Huston, a daughter of Erastus and Mary Huston, old settlers and for a long time residents of Macon county. Five children have sprung from this union, four of whom are living: Robert Karl, of Redman, a brief sketch of whom will be found in this work; Leta Pearl, the wife of Orville Meador, who lives in Wyoming; Edith, the widow of Arthur Richardson, who is now living with her parents; and Ruby Grace, the wife of Allen McOuray, whose home is in Canada. The father is a Democrat in his political relations and an active worker in the interest of his party. In fraternal life he is an Odd Fellow and a Woodmen of the World, and in religious affiliation an active working member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

GEORGE E. MAPES.

This valued and progressive citizen of Macon county, who is one of the leading farmers of Ten Mile township, has been serviceable to this portion of the state in many ways. He has given a good example of intelligent and progressive farming, and has also thrown much light on that subject and others with his keen, critical and busy pen. For many years he has been a writer of luminous articles for the Macon Democrat and Macon Republican, and some also for the Herald and Independent, which are published at Callao. In addition, he was, for a short time, the local correspondent for the Associated Press, but, finding his literary labors interfering too much with his farming operations and other interests, he was obliged to curtail the former, and dropped his work for the Associated Press.

Mr. Mapes was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, on May 22, 1856, and is a son of Walter B. and Catherine (Scott) Mapes, the story of whose lives is told in a sketch of their other son, Walter S. Mapes, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. George came to Missouri with his parents in 1867, and completed in the public schools in the vicinity of his home and in Callao the education he had begun in those

of his native county. He remained at home with his parents, working on the farm and cultivating his literary powers until 1877, then bought land and started an enterprise in farming on his own account, and raising live-stock in connection with that. He has adhered to these interesting and profitable industries ever since and carried them on with success, now owning eighty acres of good land, well improved and vigorously and scientifically cultivated.

Mr. Mapes has never married, but has devoted his energies to the care of his mother since the death of his father, and his sister, who is still living with him and has charge of his household affairs. Their mother died on March 16, 1906, and her remains were laid to rest with every demonstration of esteem and affection from the people among whom so many years of her upright and useful life were passed. Mr. Mapes has also taken an unusually active and helpful part in public affairs and all undertakings in which the substantial and enduring welfare of the community has been involved. He has aided every commendable enterprise with active work and material assistance, and has also promoted and defended all in his highly appreciated articles in the papers, being for the good of the people both a champion in the field and an advocate of potency in the press. He is a Democrat in politics, a Modern Woodman of America in fraternal life and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, in religious affiliation. To his party, his lodge and his church he is faithful and serviceable, and his membership in each is highly valued and warmly appreciated.

In commanding the favors of Fortune the stylus is for most men less imperative than the plow. Happily for the subject of this brief memoir, he has been able to assail her citadel with both weapons, and she has capitulated to the combined assault with a considerable measure of bounty, bestowing upon her persistent besieger both the substantial favor of a worldly competence and the laurels of high repute. Mr. Mapes has been successful in his business undertakings and has won a wide and well deserved approval in the literary circles of this part of the country. He bears his honors modestly, however, and is in all respects a high-toned gentleman and an upright, progressive and serviceable citizen, representing in his character and his achievements the best elements of the county's wide-awake and progressive population.

WALTER S. MAPES.

Brought by his parents to this county in his infancy, and having passed all his subsequent years within its borders, devoting those of his youth and manhood to the cultivation of its responsive and fruitful

soil, Walter S. Mapes, of Ten Mile township, has been closely connected with the growth and development of this portion of the state and intimately associated with its people. He has served them faithfully in helping to build up and strengthen their political, educational and industrial institutions and elevate the standard of living among them by his example and influence.

Mr. Mapes was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, on December 30, 1866. He is a grandson of Barnabas Mapes, a native of New York state, and a son of Walter B. and Catherine (Scott) Mapes, the former born in New York in 1824, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The father remained on the home farm in the state of New York, assisting his parents until he attained his majority, then followed the course of empire westward, locating in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he farmed and operated a threshing outfit until the beginning of the Mexican war. He volunteered for service in that short, sharp and decisive conflict which vastly increased our public domain and the luster of our arms, being engaged in some of its most sanguinary battles, but escaped from the deluge of death unharmed. He was with General Scott when that hero of three wars unfurled the United States flag over the ancient capital of the Montezumas, and remained throughout the subsequent occupation of the city of Mexico until the terms of peace were settled and the army marched out again.

After the close of the war the patriot returned to his Wisconsin home, and there resumed his farming operations and other industries, pursuing them in quiet and contentment until the more momentous and bloody war cloud of 1861 burst with all its fury over our unhappy country. He did not, however, join in the sectional strife, but kept on farming in Wisconsin until 1867. He then sold his property in that state and moved his family to Missouri, which, released by the result of the civil strife from the erstwhile disturbing factors of sectional feeling and predatory border warfare, gave promise of the power, wealth and consequence to which the state has since attained. On his arrival in this state Mr. Mapes bought land in Macon county which he occupied and improved, and on which he conducted a thriving industry in farming and raising stock until his death in 1879. He was married in 1854 to Miss Catherine Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, and by this union became the father of six children, Walter S. being the youngest of the four now living, who are: George E., a resident of this county; Nellie, the wife of William Jenkins; Elmer I., who also lives in Macon county, and Walter S. In politics the father was an ardent Democrat, firmly grounded in the principles of his party and devoted to

its welfare. He was active in its service and esteemed by both its leaders and its rank and file, as he was by all classes of the people among whom he lived and labored.

Walter S. Mapes shared the destiny of other boys reared like him in this part of the country when he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm in Ten Mile township and, when he had opportunity, attending the district school most convenient to his home. He remained with his parents, assisting in the work on the farm and helping to increase their prosperity until 1885. He was then nineteen years of age, but had a man's spirit of determination and a true American's courage. He therefore decided to take up the burden of life for himself, and to this end bought forty acres of land on time, on which he at once began the career as a farmer and breeder of superior live-stock which has given him consequence in a material way and reputation and high standing in the community around him as a citizen. He started with nothing but his personal qualifications and the spirit of unyielding persistency which he has always shown, and now owns and profitably cultivates 140 acres of land, which, with its improvements, constitutes one of the best farms in the township. On this farm, which responds readily to his skilful treatment, he also raises numbers of fine cattle and hogs, feeding for the Eastern markets about sixty head of cattle every year and a proportionate number of hogs.

Mr. Mapes was married on Christmas day, 1885, to Miss Margaret A. Sharp, a daughter of William P. and Mary A. (Grisham) Sharp, prominent residents of this county. One child has blessed the union, a daughter named Jennie, whose presence still helps to brighten and warm the family hearthstone. The father takes an active part in political affairs as a Democrat, rendering his party valued service in all its contests and seeking by all the means at his command to promote its enduring welfare. He is also prominent and energetic in the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Royal Neighbors. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife's with the Baptist organization. Both stand well in the regard of the people and richly deserve the general esteem bestowed upon them.

JOSEPH ALBERT HIBLER.

While it cannot be said that the lines of life for Joseph Albert Hibler, of Ten Mile township, in this county, have been very severe, or that his discipline has been one of adversity and disaster, it cannot be denied that he has performed well his part in every relation with his

fellow-men and employed his time and energies industriously and profitably. He is still on the sunny side of fifty and has risen by his merit and sterling traits of character to a position of influence among the people of his township, and by his skill and progressiveness in farming and raising good live-stock has reached the front rank among the agriculturists and stock-breeders of the county which has been the seat of his operations.

Mr. Hibler was born at Tolona, Lewis county, Missouri, on September 18, 1866. He is a grandson of Samuel Hibler, a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Allen and Susan E. (Weatherly) Hibler, natives of Missouri, the former born in St. Louis in 1839, and the latter in Lewis county. The father grew to manhood and was educated in his native city. On coming of age in 1860 he moved to Macon county and took up his residence in Ten Mile township. Here he bought land on which he lived and carried on a flourishing farming industry until the beginning of the Civil war. Warmly devoted to the Union and eager for its preservation, he enlisted early in the federal army under Captain Warner, of Macon City, in whose command he served to the close of the momentous conflict. After the war he located in Lewis county, and there he was energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock until 1895, when he sold his possessions in that county and thereafter made his home with his son Joseph, living a retired life until his death on February 14, 1905.

The father was married in 1860 to Miss Susan E. Weatherly, of Lewis county, and they became the parents of six children, three of whom are living, Joseph Albert and his brothers, Henry L., of Macon county, and George A., of Minneapolis. In politics their father was an active working Democrat and in religious allegiance a member of the Baptist church. His beliefs on all vital subjects were based on extensive reading, observation and reflection, and he held to them as with the tug of gravitation. His life was busy, useful and upright. and he had the high respect of everybody who knew him or his record.

Joseph A. Hibler obtained his education in the public schools of his native place and the high school at Maywood, in Lewis county, being graduated from that institution in 1887. After his graduation his father gave him eighty acres of land in Ten Mile township, this county, and he at once took up his residence here, giving his whole energy to cultivating and improving his farm and increasing his trade in cattle and other live-stock. To these industries he has steadily adhered with augmenting profits ever since, adding to his domain as the years passed and he flourished. He now has 222½ acres of good

JESSE M. MILLER

land, the greater part of which is under cultivation. In association with William White he is also interested in breeding high class jacks, in which their operations are extensive and profitable. Four years ago they bought the prize jack at the St. Joseph fair, which enabled them to keep up and even raise the high standard of their product.

Mr. Hibler was married on August 29, 1899, to Miss Oro N. McNess, a daughter of Samuel P. and Lydia L. (Cox) McNess, prominent residents of this county. Of the two children born of this marriage only one, a daughter named Grace, is living. Her father is active in the public, social and fraternal life of the community, and one of its most popular and influential men. He is a Democrat in politics, holding firm faith in the principles of his party and serving it loyally and effectively in all its campaigns, local, state and national. He served as secretary of the county Democratic committee under Hon. Benjamin Franklin, who was for many years a leading member of the United State House of Representatives. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Royal Neighbors. His wife is a devoted and serviceable member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Successful in business, prominent in social circles, influential in public affairs, and meeting the requirements of every relation in a manly, straightforward and acceptable manner, it is no wonder that Mr. Hibler is taken as a representative man of the county and has the universal regard and good will of its citizens of all classes.

JESSE MARION MILLER.

Although a native of Randolph county, in this state, Jesse M. Miller, of Bevier township, has passed almost the whole of his life to this time in Macon county and been connected with its industrial, mercantile, social and public life for many years. He was born on February 16, 1835, and the next year came with his parents to this county, in which he has had his home ever since. His parents were born in Wayne county, Kentucky, the father in 1812, and the mother a year or two later. They came to Missouri in the early day with their parents, and as they grew to maturity became parts of the conquering and civilizing force that was redeeming the wilderness from the waste and making it fragrant with the flowers and rich in the fruits of systematic cultivation.

Mr. Miller is a son of John and Malinda (Mundle) Miller, and a grandson of Jesse Miller, all Kentuckians by birth and inherited traits of character. The father was brought to Missouri by his parents a little before reaching manhood, and at once took his place in the arduous

struggle for existence incident to frontier life. The family located in Randolph county, near Huntsville, where the father took up land and devoted all the energies available to him to farming and raising live-stock. In 1836 he moved to Macon county, and, securing a good tract of land here, he passed the remainder of his life on it, pursuing the same industries that had engaged his attention from his boyhood, dying on August 18, 1874, universally esteemed and leaving a comfortable estate as the result of his enterprise and business capacity. He was prominent in the early life of the county, bearing his full share of the burden of founding and establishing its political institutions and occupying a leading place in social circles and the regard of the people.

The parents of Jesse M. Miller were married in 1834 and had eight children, all of whom are living but two. Those living are: Jesse M., the first born; Lucinda, the widow of John Gates, who lives in Macon City; and Martin, James P., John W., and David A., all residents of this county. The father was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church in religious affiliation. He was zealous in the service of both his party and his church, and attentive to every duty in life. In business he showed a strong combination of industry, thrift and ability, and the inevitable results of such a combination under ordinary circumstances, beginning his struggle with almost nothing and accumulating a good estate. And as a citizen he had all the progressiveness and energy the times required, and used his faculties to their limit for the good of all the people.

Jesse M. Miller obtained his education in the country schools of his boyhood and youth, with their log houses, slab benches, limited curriculum and other primitive conditions. While attending school he was obliged, as soon as he was old and strong enough, to take his place among the workmen on the farm, and after he reached the end of his course of study he still remained at home and assisted the family until 1856. He was then of age and desired to set up in a productive industry for himself. His father gave him eighty acres of land, and on that he founded a home and made it a nucleus of his present holdings of 260 acres. His farm is now well improved and has long responded liberally to the persuasive hand of systematic husbandry, and he has used his profits to advantage, becoming one of the substantial and leading farmers in the township. At one time he owned and cultivated 500 acres, but he has recently divided a portion of his land among his children. He also, for many years, engaged extensively in raising stock, being one of the leading shippers in the township, and commanding high prices for his output because of the excellent condition in which

it was delivered to the dealers, owing to the care and good judgment with which it was tended on his farm. During this period his principal interest centered in cattle, but at this time he deals only in mules.

Mr. Miller's marriage occurred on May 28, 1856, when he was united with Cassendany Summers, a daughter of Nineveh and Jane (Gilstrop) Summers, natives of Wayne county, Kentucky, and early settlers in Missouri and Macon county. Three of the five children born of this union are living and all are residents of this county. They are Rufus B., an enterprising and prosperous farmer; Minnie, the wife of A. S. Neal, of College Mound, and Irving, whose home is at Callao.

In political affairs Mr. Miller trains with the Democratic party and is no laggard in his devotion to its welfare or his work in its behalf. He is always to be counted on for all he can do to bring success to its candidates, although he has never sought any of the honors or emoluments of political office for himself. He belongs to the Christian church and is now one of the elders of the congregation in which he holds his membership. His wife has been a member of this sect and an active worker in its service for more than fifty years. Both have passed the limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer, yet they are hale and vigorous, and enjoying the sunset of their long day of toil and trial, secure against adversity and resting firmly on the respect and regard of all the people among whom they have passed nearly all their years, by whom their good works are highly appreciated.

JAMES E. WARNER.

The live-stock industry of this country, which employs an immense number of persons, and ministers to a universal want at home and abroad, secured a firm foothold in northeastern Missouri at an early day and has never lost its importance there. All the farmers in that section of the state are engaged in it, according to their resources and facilities, and it has been a great element in the industrial, mercantile and commerical life of the people. Among the farmers of Macon county who are largely and successfully engaged in this industry, none is more renowned for the quality of his productions or carries on his business on a loftier plane than James E. Warner, of Round Grove township.

Mr. Warner was born in Ten Mile township, this county, on November 21, 1866. He is a son of Nicholas B. and a grandson of Henry Warner, the former a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The grandfather transplanted in the wilderness of Ohio the habits of industry and thrift he had acquired in his

native state, where every craft known among men is in operation, and they grew and flourished there in rich returns for their every exercise. While he was yet a young man he moved into St. Joseph county, Indiana, and there he passed the residue of his life actively and profitably engaged in farming.

Nicholas B. Warner, the father of James E., came into being on October 14, 1826, and, while he was yet a boy, took part in one move of the family in the wake of the setting sun. He attended the country schools near his Indiana home, remaining with his parents until he came of age, when he, too, took a flight westward with the course of empire, locating in Missouri in 1847, and taking up his residence in Macon county. He secured a tract of government land, and, breaking up this basis of his prosperity and developing it into a comfortable home as the years passed, he dwelt on it energetically occupied in tilling the soil and raising cattle until 1902, when the weight of years induced him to retire from active work and sell his farm. He had increased it to 320 acres, and brought the whole tract to an advanced state of development and high improvement. When he retired as a farmer he moved to Macon City, where he has ever since maintained his home.

The elder Mr. Warner was married to Miss Eliza Jane Garwood, of Indiana, and they became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living; Mary A., the wife of John Grissom, of Macon City; Charles W., a resident of this county; Ella May, the wife of E. I. Hagan, of Macon City; Elmer E., who lives in California; Frank W., a prosperous citizen of the new state of Oklahoma; James E., of Round Grove township, this county; and Alvah N., whose home is in New Mexico. The Republican party meets all the father's requirements in political affairs and he supports it warmly. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the zealous working members of the congregation to which he belongs. His wife died in February, 1902.

James E. Warner's experience as a boy and youth was like that of thousands of others in the great West. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, attended the country schools in the neighborhood of his home, and when he quit going to school, gave his whole attention to the farm work, as he had previously done between the terms of his teaching. He has passed the whole of his life so far in this county and has never veered from the pursuits of his ancestors. Starting in life as a farmer, when he took up its burdens for himself, he has adhered to the vocation of his first choice and has found it profitable. For he

has followed it with industry, skill and excellent judgment, keeping himself in touch with its progress and conducting his operations according to the spirit of the times. He farms extensively and also raises superior breeds of driving horses and high grade mules, which are his special delight. He is also famous for the fine quality of Poland-China hogs which he produces in large numbers.

Mr. Warner was married on March 4, 1891, to Miss Alice C. Crossing, a daughter of John and Margaret (Dillon) Crossing, well known residents of this county for many years. They were natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. He is a Republican in politics, and, as his convictions are based on study and reflection, he holds to them firmly and seeks to enforce them in the government of the state and nation by aiding in every way he can the cause of his party. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and in church relations he is an Episcopal Methodist. Mr. Warner and his wife stand high in the township and county and are worthy of the general esteem in which they are held.

GEORGE A. WENDT.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir, George A. Wendt, of Keota, has been so faithful in the performance of every duty, and has shown such superior intelligence and business capacity, that, although he is but twenty-five years of age, he has risen to a position of great responsibility and importance in the employ of one of the leading industrial institutions in this part of the state. He has filled this position during the last three years, and his record in it is altogether to his credit, showing that he has met its requirements in a masterly way and greatly to the advantage of the interests he has in charge.

Mr. Wendt is of German ancestry, his grandfather, Adolph Wendt, having been born and reared in the Fatherland, whence he came to this country in his early manhood. He found a home in the New World at Bunker Hill, Illinois, and there his son Otto was born in 1858. The son grew to manhood in the place of his birth, obtaining a slender education in the public schools and beginning operations for himself at an early age in the mines of the neighborhood. In 1880 he was joined in marriage with Miss Frederica Klein, who lived near Bunker Hill, and they became the parents of three children, George A., his brother Walter and his sister Cordelia, all living now in this county. In 1891 the family moved to Missouri and located at Keota. The father continued to work in the mines at that place and Ardmore until 1907, when he retired from active pursuits. In politics he is a Republican,

firmly grounded in the principles of his party and loyal in his support of it at all times.

George A. Wendt is also a native of Bunker Hill, Illinois, where he was born on April 17, 1884. He came with his parents to this county when he was a lad of seven years. He attended the public schools in Bevier when he had opportunity and made good use of his time and facilities, mastering all that was taught in the schools he went to and acquiring a good fund of general information from reading and reflection besides. When he left school he secured a position as clerk in the office of the Murlon Coal Company of Bevier, which he filled acceptably until 1906. In that year he was appointed agent at Keota for the Central Coal and Coke Company, being selected for this important position on account of the ability and fidelity he had exhibited in his other place.

During his occupancy of the latter position, which is one of great exactions and responsibility, he has done everything in his power to justify the confidence which led to his appointment to it, and it is needless to say that in this effort he has fully succeeded. The interests of the company in this part of the state have been carefully looked after and promoted by him, nothing being overlooked or neglected that could minister to its advantage or increase its prosperity and reputation. The business world all around him esteems him highly and the people generally hold him in the greatest respect. He is a young man of fine progressiveness and considerable breadth of view, and feeling an abiding interest in the welfare of the community in which he lives, he has been potential in helping to build up and further its development and improvement. On September 8, 1908, he was married to Miss Jennie Davis, a daughter of John J. Davis, one of the leading citizens of Bevier. In political affairs Mr. Wendt renders allegiance to the Republican party and takes an active interest in its campaigns. Fraternally he is allied with the Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

CHARLES WHITE.

In all the multitude of occupations open to men in this land of great opportunity and boundless variety of industry, Charles White of Keota chose wisely in his youth by selecting one of construction, and he has been wise, also, in sticking to it and making the most of the chances it has brought him. His occupation has been in the line of his taste and his special capacity, and he has been very successful in it, rising

to high rank among builders and acquiring a mastery of many kinds of work incident to his trade.

Mr. White was born in Oswego county, New York, on June 30, 1861. He is a son of Daniel and Betsy Ann (Corkins) White, the former a native of England and the latter of Oneida county, New York. The father came to this country a young man, and after tarrying for a short time in Ontario, Canada, located in Oswego county, New York. There he met with and married Miss Betsy Ann Corkins, and they became the parents of eleven children, three of whom have died. Those living are: Harriet, the wife of Julius Cottel of Oswego county, New York; C. H., who lives in Schenectady, New York; Loring, a resident of Rome, New York; Charles, the principal subject of this review; Cora, the wife of Henry Rheil of New York state; Isabelle, the wife of Miles Bryant of Syracuse, New York; George, who is a citizen of Schenectady, like his brother C. H.; and Herbert, whose home is in Rome, New York. Charles White obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, attending only until he reached the age of eleven years. For the circumstances of the family were such as to necessitate his doing something for himself as soon as he was able to work. His father was a farmer all his life, which ended in 1899, but adversities came his way and forced his children to forego the advantages of extensive schooling and go to work at the earliest possible age. Charles, boy though he was, worked on farms in the summer and at lumbering in the winter until 1883. He then came west and located in Mitchell county, Kansas, where one of his mother's brothers was living and the senior member of the firm of Corkins and Morris, contractors and builders. Under the direction of this firm Charles learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, remaining with the firm four years. By that time he had mastered every branch of the trade its members could teach him, and in 1887 he moved to Marceline, Linn county, just when it was beginning to develop into a town and required a great deal of enterprise and facility in the way of building. There Mr. White found abundant opportunity for the employment of his mechanical judgment and ability, and he remained in the budding little municipal aspirant for enlarged power and quickened activities two years, putting up most of the new buildings required and aiding considerably in the development and growth of the place. In 1889 he moved to Brookfield in the same county, where he remained about one year.

Destiny had marked out for Mr. White a different career from that of a mere strolling builder and carpenter. Nature had fitted him for definite and specific work of a higher order, and she steered him into the

channel that led to his appointed task. In 1890 he located at Bevier in this county and began working for the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, which is now the Central Coal and Coke Company, and in the service of that enterprising corporation he has passed all his subsequent years, meeting all requirements with ability and rising on merit to the position of general foreman of construction for the company. In this capacity he is obliged to superintend the construction of all kinds of work needed in the equipment of mines, building pits, shafts, scales, machinery, and all other structures that can be made of wood. He has shown great skill and ingenuity in his work and gained the reputation of being one of the most competent men engaged in it in this part of the country. When a new piece of construction work is required, he studies the problem with intelligent insight into all its details and finds a way to provide for the need, however complex and intricate the requirements may be. And as the operations of the company are very extensive, employing a great many men and providing for the wants of hosts of people, his services to the industrial and domestic life of this and other states are considerable and of an elevated character. It is pleasing to note that they are appreciated, too, by all classes of the people who have benefit from them.

On April 24, 1887, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Fannie M. Johnson, a daughter of William P. and Alice Johnson, natives of Ohio, but for years residents of Macon county. Ten children have been born to Mr, and Mrs. White, and all of them are living and still abide with their parents. They are Elmer, Bonnie, Edna, Frances, Ivis, Otto, Fern, Fay, Harold and Helena. In politics the father is affiliated firmly with the Democratic party, and is an earnest and effective worker for its success. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic Order, of which he is an itelligent, zealous and valued member. In religious thought and action he favors the Baptist church, to which his wife has long belonged and in which she is an active worker. Wherever Mr. White has lived or is known he is esteemed as a first-class mechanic, a worthy man and an excellent citizen. In his present home he has the regard and good will of everybody and hosts of friends who admire him cordially and stand by him firmly.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON.

This well known and highly respected farmer, live stock dealer and general merchant of Macon county, who, although he is but thirty-one years of age, is a leader in the business, social and public life of the county, was born in Ten Mile township, where he now resides, and has

devoted all his years and energies to the productive industries of that township, which he has greatly assisted in pushing forward to its present high state of development. His life began on November 4, 1878, and he is a son of the late John B. and Mary E. (White) Richardson, pioneer residents of the county and numbered among its best and most useful citizens. A sketch of their lives will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Their son John B. was reared on the parental homestead and remained at home until 1900. He attended the district schools when he had opportunity, and completed his preparation for his life work by a special course of training at the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1898. Two years later he was married and set up a home of his own, buying eighty acres of land as a basis of operations, and devoting himself to its improvement and cultivation with the spirit of industry he had inherited from his parents and developed in his own experience. In connection with his farming industry he became an extensive buyer and shipper of mules, sending for years large numbers to Maryland and Deleware, and many to other parts of the country. He is still engaged in this traffic and has at the time of this writing (1909) seventy-five good mules ready for the trade. He is not, however, farming as extensively as he did formerly. On November 20, 1908, he exchanged a farm for the general store which he conducted for some time at Ten Mile.

In politics Mr. Richardson is a pronounced Democrat, firm in his convictions and loyal to his party. He is not offensive in his partisanship, and finds no fault with those who have opinions different from his own. But as his views are based on reading and reflection, he adheres to them and does what he can in a quiet way to bring about their supremacy in the goverment of the county, state and nation. His fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and the sociability of his nature finds expression in the hospitality of his home and his free and agreeable intercourse with all classes of the people. He is a man of enterprise and progressiveness, both as to his own affairs and those of public concern, giving his voluntary and effective support to every commendable move for the advancement of the township and the enlargement of every power for good to its people at work in their midst.

On September 26, 1900, Mr. Richardson married Miss Esther Tovey, a daughter of William B. and Emily (Ladd) Tovey, natives of England but for many years residents of Macon county. Two children

have blessed the union and still brighten the family fireside, a son named Barrett and a daughter named Grace. No citizen of the county is more highly esteemed than Mr. Richardson, and none is more deserving of good will and regard.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON.

(Deceased.)

Having been brought to Macon county in 1841, when he was seven year old, by his parents, and dying here in 1897, the late John B. Richardson of Ten Mile township, one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in the county, passed fifty-six years of his useful life among our people, contributing to the development of this section of the state and helping to build up and fructify all its forces for good. His trials were numerous and heavy in early life, but in the long run were far overborne by the triumphs he won, and his memory is revered by the people who knew him because of the services he rendered, the example he gave and the upright life he lived, which was as an open book, read and known by all observers.

Mr. Richardson was born on December 29, 1834, in Pulaski county, Kentucky, and was a son of English and Sarah (Griffin) Richardson, also natives of Kentucky. They came with their young family to Missouri in 1836 and located in Ralls county, where they remained until 1841, when they moved to Macon county. Here the father engaged in farming and also operated one of the first stage lines in the county. While he was successful in providing for the immediate wants of his family and making some progress toward independence and a competency, his opportunities were not such as to enable him to accumulate a great deal of this world's goods, for everything was costly and hard to get on the frontier. His offspring had, therefore to look out for themselves, each one taking up the battle of life and fighting it for himself, as he was obliged to do in his day and generation.

His son, John B. Richardson, obtained a very limited education in a brief and irregular atendance at the country school near his home. His services were always required on the farm and in aid of the family, when there was anything to do at home, and his chances of attending school came only in the intervals between the exacting calls of duty in other directions. He remained at home until 1859. By that time the voice of Pike's Peak had grown with him from persuasion to command, and he joined one of the 11,000 wagon trains that crossed the plains to that historic elevation in one summer, filled with high hopes of coming fortune and ready to dare any danger and undergo any

hardship to secure it. He passed one year in pursuit of his golden dream, then returned home to face a trial of a different kind in which the gage of battle was the preservation of the American Union. At the very beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Southern army under the call of Governor Jackson for volunteers, and spent six months in the service. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he abandoned the sectional conflict and once more turned his attention to mining, going to Montana, Idaho and the territory of Washington, as it was then. In that far northwestern locality he remained seven years, packing his goods and chattels from place to place and prospecting and mining with success.

Before leaving Missouri Mr. Richardson had acquired the ownership of a tract of land, and in 1869 he returned to this and settled down for the remainder of his days, devoting his energies and his earnings to the development and improvement of his farm. He farmed extensively and raised and fed large numbers of cattle and horses for the market, and was successful in every feature of his business. At his death he owned 440 acres of first rate land, the greater part of which was under cultivation, with good buildings and other improvements suitable to an attractive and comfortable home in this part of the country.

On June 22, 1870, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. White, a daughter of Mark and Serilda (Wright) White, pioneers and leading citizens of this county. Nine children resulted from the union and all but one of them are living and residents of Macon county. They are: George W., the first born, who lives in St. Louis; Mattie, the wife of R. A. Wright; John B.; Grace, the wife of James Huntsberry; Earnest; Decima, the wife of Lee Norton; and Cleo, Carlisle and Serilda, who are still at home with their mother. She is residing on the homestead and the children at home manage its operations under her direction. She was born in this county on June 10, 1852, and has passed the whole of her life so far within its borders, always engaged in useful labor and doing well her part in every relation of life. When death struck down their natural guardian and provider she became at once the sole reliance of the children who were still living with her, and to their welfare and the service of the community around her she gave herself with entire devotion and excellent results. The township looks upon her as one of its best types of women and respects her accordingly. In political relations her husband was an ardent and hard working Democrat, and in fraternal life he was a devoted member of the Masonic Order.

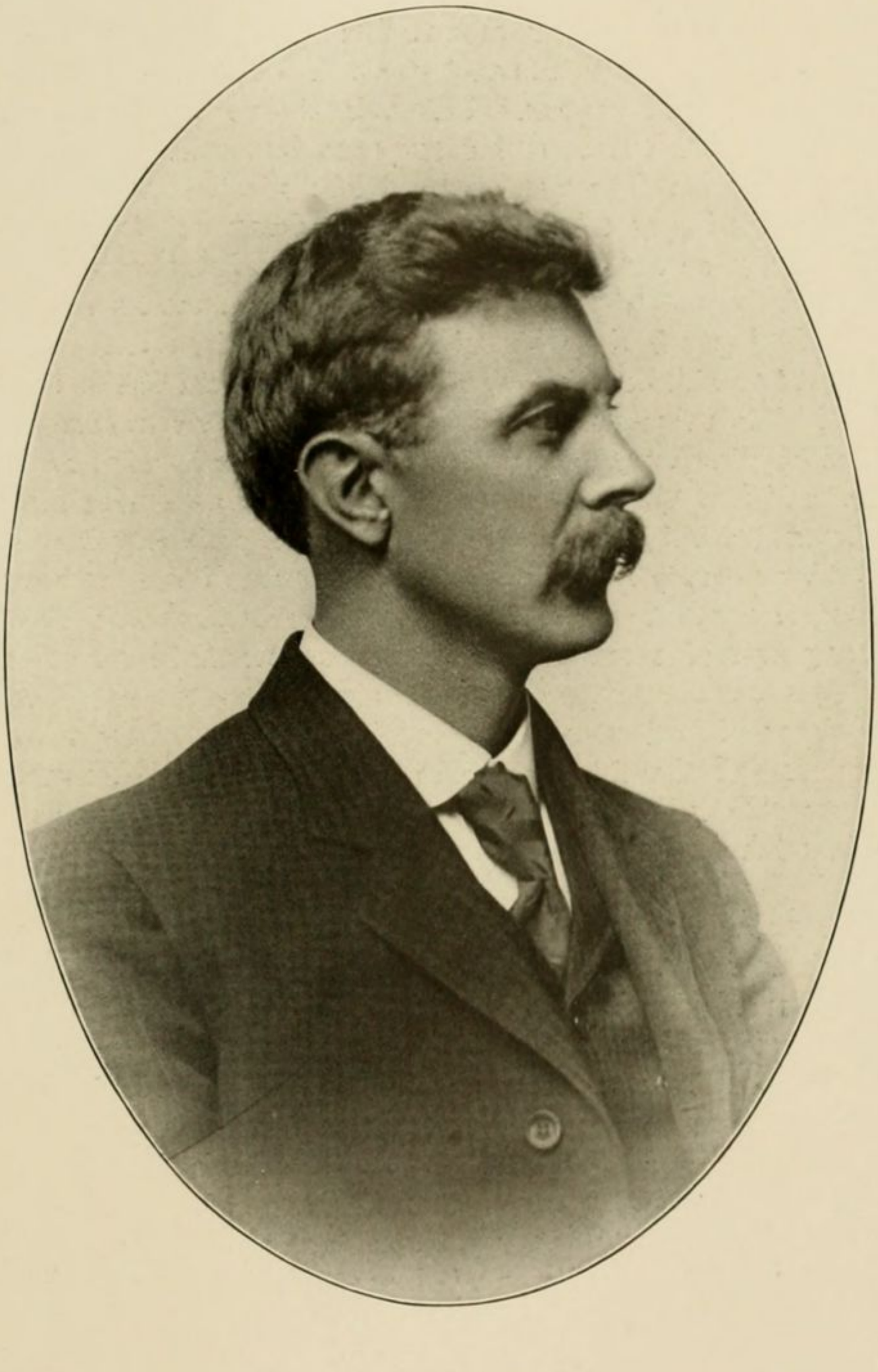
LEE O. MASON, M. D.

One of the able and essentially representative physicians and surgeons of Macon county, which has been his home from the time of his nativity, is Dr. Lee Otho Mason, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the thriving little city of Bevier, where he is held in high regard, both as a physician and as a progressive and loyal citizen.

Dr. Mason was born on the homestead farm of his parents, in Callao township, Macon county, Missouri, on the 13th of December, 1878, and is a son of James P. and Alice (Wright) Mason, the former of whom is a native of Virginia and the latter of whom was born and reared in Macon county, being a representative of one of its old and honored families. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in the year 1876, and of their four children two are living, the doctor being the elder, and the daughter, Jennie, being now the wife of Joseph Summers, of Callao, Macon county, Missouri.

James P. Mason was reared and educated in the Old Dominion commonwealth, and there he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he came to Missouri, being a young man at the time. He took up his residence in Macon county, and here he has risen to prominence and influence as a substantial farmer and stock-grower and as a citizen of substantial worth of character. He and his wife reside in the village of Callao and he gives his attention to the supervision of his fine landed interests and general farming operations. He also does a very considerable business in the extending of financial loan on approved real estate security. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and for the past several years he has served as road overseer of his township. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and are active in its work and support.

Dr. Lee O. Mason reverts to the old home farm in the matter of childhood experiences and early training, and his preliminary educational discipline was secured in the district schools, after which he attended the high school in the city of Macon. In 1897 he entered the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, where he continued his studies for nearly two years. In the same city he finally entered the American School of Osteopathy, in which parent institution of this school of practice he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. He had a desire, however, to prepare himself for professional work somewhat outside the circumscribed field of osteop-



LEE O. MASON, M. D.

athy, and in 1902 he was matriculated in the Birmingham Medical College, at Birmingham, Alabama, in which well ordered institution he was graduated in 1904, with the well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Upon his return to his native state he passed a thorough and satisfactory examination before the state board of medical examiners, and upon receiving his license he established himself in the practice of his profession in Bevier, where his success has been of unequivocal order and where he has built up a substantial and representative professional business. His knowledge of osteopathy proves an effective supplement to his thorough training as a physician and surgeon, and he has recourse to the same in such cases as his judgment dictates. The doctor continues a close and appreciative student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession, and is identified with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the Macon County Medical Society. He is local medical examiner of the National Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and also for the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont.

In politics Dr. Mason is found arrayed as a loyal and zealous supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but the only office of which he has been incumbent is that of county coroner, to which he was elected in 1904, and in which he served two years. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

On the 21st of August, 1904, Dr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Anna Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Canton, Illinois, a daughter of John T. Williams, now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Mason occupy a prominent place in connection with the social activities of their home city and their popularity is of the most unequivocal order.

GEORGE WELLS.

Until recently one of the successful and prosperous farmers of Round Grove township, and in his occupation making every day count to his advantage, George Wells came to his present state of worldly comfort and consequence through a variety of experiences, all of which have been valuable to him in the self-knowledge and knowledge of others they gave him, but many of which were sometimes unpleasant when he went through them. He is a native of this state, born in Lincoln county on March 29, 1833, and the son of Hayden and Courtney (Briscoe) Wells, who were born and reared in Nelson county, Kentucky. They were married there in 1828 and came to Missouri in 1833, locating in

Lincoln county, where they passed all their remaining years of earthly life. They were farmers in Kentucky and continued in the same pursuit in this state, making a success of the business here as they had done in their native state. Seven children were born to them, but two of whom are living now, George and his brother John C., who is still a resident of Lincoln county. In politics the father was a Whig and in religion a member of the Primitive Baptist church.

George Wells was educated in the district and subscription schools of Lincoln county, where he passed his early days working on his father's farm and assisting the family. He remained at home until 1859, then became a traveling daguerreotypist and photographer, going from place to place all over Southeastern Missouri. In 1863 he opened a photograph gallery in Macon City, the first one there, and during the next eleven years carried on a flourishing business in the art preservative, which photography has come to be, usurping to some extent the place so long held by the printing trade, yet not displacing it or taking away its title to the same distinction.

In 1874 he wearied of his art and turned his attention to farming, taking charge of his father-in-law's farm, and from that time until 1908 managing its large interests with vigor and skill, and making his operations profitable to all the parties concerned in them. In connection with his farming he raised live stock extensively and became a shipper of considerable importance in the magnitude and quality of his shipments. In 1908 he disposed of the farm of 500 acres, of which he had become the owner, and everything belonging to it, and since then has been living a retired life, passing the evening of his long day of exaction and toil, of trial and triumph, in peaceful rest and the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and capacity.

Mr. Wells was married on December 27, 1866, to Miss Susan Smith, a daughter of J. D. and Ruth Smith, who were for many years prominent residents of Macon county, and regarded as among its leading citizens. The offspring of this union numbered three, but only two are living: Lutie Mae, the wife of E. S. Williams of Marshall, Missouri, and Stephen. who lives in Macon county. In political faith and action the father has been a Democrat throughout his mature life, believing firmly in his party and sedulous in his efforts to help it to victory on all occasions. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order. in which he also takes an active interest, and in religion he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal church South, whose commendable activities command his attention and enlist his energetic aid.

For forty-six years Mr. Wells has been a resident of and active

worker in Macon county. He is known throughout its extent and his record is everywhere accounted highly creditable to him and the county. All classes of the people respect him as a type of their best citizenship and one of their most representative men, worthy to be taken as an example and revered as a patriarch.

ALEXANDER. S. KALE.

With his youth darkened by the terrible shadow of the Civil war, in which his father laid his life on the altar of his country, and in which the son also participated, and from which he returned at the dawn of his manhood with almost nothing wherewith to begin life's endeavor for advancement in the fierce competition among men, Alexander. S. Kale, one of the now prosperous and prominent farmers of Round Grove township, Macon county, has made his own way in the world without the aid of fortune's favors or outside help of any kind.

Mr. Kale was born in Randolph county, Indiana, on May 14, 1843, and is a son and the only surviving child of James M. and Elizabeth (Stephens) Kale, the former born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1804, and the latter a native of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, David Kale, was a soldier in the Revolution under Washington, being a member of the celebrated command of Virginia Riflemen on which the great commander relied for expert service in emergencies, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, which practically ended the war for our independence.

Mr. Kale's father moved with his parents to Indiana when he was a boy nine years old, the family locating in Randolph county of that state. That county is one of the state's eastern tier, bordering on Ohio, and is now a wealthy, well developed and highly progressive portion of the great Hoosier commonwealth. But when the Kale family took up its residence there it was still on the frontier and literally a howling wilderness. For the wild men of the forest still roamed over it and the beasts of prey often made night hideous with their terrifying outcries. It was amid such scenes that Mr. Kale's father's life began and was continued until he reached the age of thirteen. Then, in 1856, the family moved to similar scenes and experiences in a still farther western state, coming to Missouri and locating in Callaway county. The father became possessed of a tract of land which he broke up and improved, and on which he conducted a flourishing industry in farming and raising stock until the beginning of the Civil war. He was fifty-seven years of age, and therfore too old to be even forced into military service, but this did not restrain his patriotic love of the Union and

determination to assist in saving it from dismemberment. He promptly enlisted as a lieutenant in the First Missouri cavalry, Company A, and his company was soon afterward assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under command of General Thomas. The campaigns of this army were exceedingly active and brought it into some of the most sanguinary and celebrated battles of the war. Mr. Kale was with his company through them all until he was killed at the battle of Bowling Green, Kentucky, in the spring of 1863.

The stricken widow who survived him, and whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stephens, bore him nine children, and, as has been stated, her son Alexander is the only one of the nine now living. In politics the father was a life-long Democrat, but he took the Northern side of the questions at issue during and leading up to the war. He was also a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. His wife died in spring of 1866.

Alexander S. Kale's only opportunity for scholastic training was furnished by the district schools of his native county and some little attendance at those of his locality in this state. His chief discipline in this respect came from subsequent reading and reflection, and his fund of general information, which is a considerable one, was derived from experience and observation. He wrought diligently and faithfully on his father's farms in Indiana and Missouri, standing devotedly by his mother while his father was in the field battling for his country. After the death of the father the slumbering fires of the son's patriotism broke into flame, and nothing could quench its ardor but a baptism in blood. He therefore enlisted in defense of the Union in Company B, Forty-second Missouri volunteer infantry, and was soon at the front. He faced death on many a well fought field, among them the battles of Paris, Missouri; Boonville, Glasgow, Cumberland Mountains, and others, and many minor engagements. His service continued to the end of the war, when he was mustered out at Nashville and honorably discharged at St. Louis. An incident following his military service but allied with it is well worthy of special mention and preservation in an enduring record. It is this: In 1865 he carried the United States flag over Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, making his way mostly on foot, and proclaiming Lee's surrender. This incident shows the courage of his nature, and also illustrates the rashness of youth. For, although the Confederacy had been overthrown, sectional feeling in the states he wandered over was still high, and it is somewhat remarkable that he did not pay for his boldness with his life.

Returning to Missouri after this exploit, Mr. Kale took up his

residence in Macon county on the land he now owns, and there he has ever since been industriously engaged in raising cattle and cultivating his farm, which comprised 130 acres at the start and now embraces 230, or did until recently, when he divided a portion of it among his children: Anna, the wife of D. P. Chambers of Schuyler county, Missouri; who died March 8, 1910, Charles, who is living on the homestead; and Bettie, the wife of William M. Soltman of this county. Their parents were married on November 15, 1865, and had five children, these two being the only ones now living. The mother's name before her marriage to their father was Mrs. Martha Shouse, she having been previously married and being a widow when Mr. Kale wooed and won her. She is a daughter of John C. and Emily (Blancett) Rowland, long well known residents of this county.

Mr. Kale is a Republican in politics and active in the service of his party. He is an enthusiastic member of the fast fading Grand Army of the Republic, and by his connection with it keeps alive the memories of his military service, keeping in evergreen recollection its racy enjoyments, thrilling adventures and its privations, now softened by time, and burying in oblivion the strong passions and bitter sectional feeling incident to the sanguinary and desolating conflict. His religious connection and that of his wife is with the Missionary Baptist church, but at heart they are both Hardshell Baptists. Both take a cordial interest and a leading part in church work. Approaching now the sunset of life, this good and useful couple are comforted and gratified with the knowledge that the people among whom they have so long lived and labored respect them highly and appreciate the services they have rendered to the community. For on all sides they are regarded as among the most worthy and estimable citizens of the county. Mr. Kale's special delight in his stock industry is in fine horses and sheep, and he has done a great deal toward improving the standard of these animals all over the county.

ARTHUR C. SKINNER.

This esteemed farmer and merchant of Narrows township, Macon county, represents the third generation of his family born and reared in Missouri. His grandfather, John Skinner, and his father, Rev. William R. Skinner, were born in Randolph county, and he is himself a native of Bevier in Macon county, where his life began on September 24, 1875. His father who is now the pastor of Missionary church just north of Bevier, was born in 1846, and during his boyhood and youth worked on his father's farm in Randolph county. He obtained a com-

mon school education and supplemented it with extensive reading, especially in theology, for he determined early in his manhood to enter the Christian ministry. This he did in 1867 in Macon county, which has ever since been the principal field of his labors, although he is often called to preach and render other ministerial services in other communities than the one in which he lives. His present home is in Macon City, and as has been stated, he is the revered pastor of the Baptist church north of the city of Bevier.

Rev. Mr. Skinner was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah Sneed, a native of this county. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living: Arthur C., the subject of this writing; Albert, who lives in Bevier; L. Nora, the wife of James L. Vansickle of Macon City; Eli, whose home is in Huntsville, Randolph county; Theodosia, the wife of H. P. Goodale, a resident of Texas; Omer, who lives at Bevier; and Lizzie, Clara and Ruby, all of whom have their home in Macon City. The father is still hale and hearty, and as energetic in his work as when he first entered upon it. His services to the church are highly appreciated and he occupies an elevated position in the regard of the leaders and governing bodies of the sect and section for which he officiates.

Arthur C. Skinner obtained his early education in the district schools of Bevier and other places in Macon county, and after leaving school assisted his father on the home farm until 1884, when he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account, also raising stock in goodly numbers and making regular shipments to the markets, where his output held a high rank because of the skill with which it had been fed and cared for as shown by its excellent condition when shipped and delivered. He continued his operations along these lines until 1900, when he determined to seek a change of occupation. In obedience to this determination he went to Macon City and entered the employment of the Adam Rogers Company, extensive manufacturers of brick for building purposes. He worked for this company two years as an ordinary hand and during the next three as foreman of the plant.

By the end of the period specified Mr. Skinner had had his experience in the industrial and business world, and it left him with a longing for the occupation he had abandoned, with its free and independent life. In 1905, therefore, he concluded to return to it, and to this end bought forty acres of good land in Narrows township, this county, which tract is a part of his present farm. He has resided on the farm ever since and given his time and best energies to developing and improving it, cultivating the original forty acres and the additional

forty which he has since acquired with skill and judgment, according to the most aproved modern methods, and has had the gratification of seeing his labors well rewarded and his property rapidly increasing in value. He has been very successful as a farmer, gathering a competency for himself and contributing to the progress and improvement of the township by his own activities and by these he had awakened and stimulated by his example.

As the time passed Mr. Skinner found that his farming and stock raising operations were not sufficient to fully occupy his mind and faculties, close as was the attention he gave them. He had room and ability for other engagements, and on April 13, 1909, he bought the store and business of James Vansickle, which is known as the Narrows Creek store, and since then he has been engaged in general merchandising in connection with his farming and other industries. The store is well known throughout a large extent of the surrounding country and has an extensive trade. For a long time it was the only store and contained the only postoffice within a circuit of many miles, and was, therefore, not only a center of distribution but a social, business and political focus for this whole section of the county. The increase in population and the multiplication of business houses in its vicinity have not robbed it of its supremacy, and it is still one of the leading resorts of the people in all the surrounding territory.

On February 24, 1884, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage with Miss Mollie R. Waller, a daughter of Richard Waller, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Macon county. The five children born of this union are all living and all still members of the family household. They are Elmer, William, Gladys, Georgia and Theodore. Mr. Skinner is a Republican in politics, a Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church in religious affiliation. He and his wife, who also belongs to this church; are active church workers, with loyal devotion to the congregation and zeal for its welfare.

ALONZO C. THOMPSON, M. D.

Descended from old Virginia families whose history has long been coincident with that of the Old Dominion, in which they have lived from colonial times, Dr. Alonzo C. Thompson of Round Grove township, this county, exhibits in his own character and career the salient characteristics of his ancestry and fully exemplifies them and the traditions of the family and the state in which it grew to prominence before his birth.

Dr. Thompson is himself a native of Macon county, where he was born on September 5, 1866. His grandfather, John Thompson, and his father, William P. Thompson, were both born (the grandfather October 3, 1783, and the father in 1818) and reared in Louisa county, Virginia. There the Doctor's father, passed his early years, remaining until he reached maturity. In 1837, at the dawn of his manhood, he determined to seek a home in the west, even though it involved a surrender of most of the comfort and all of the luxuries of life and a discipline of danger and endurance. He came to Missouri that year and located in Randolph county, where he remained four years. At the end of that period he moved to this county, taking up his residence on government land in Narrows Creek township, which he secured as a homestead, and on which he passed the remainder of his life actively engaged in farming and raising stock. He died in 1868 leaving a well improved and highly productive farm of 160 acres, which he had wrested from the wilderness and transformed into a valuable and attractive home.

The Doctor's father was married in 1840 to Miss Mary E. Butler of this county, and by this marriage became the father of ten children. Six of these have passed away, leaving as the survivors of the family Susan, who is the wife of S. M. Dorety of Duncan, Oklahoma; John H., who lives at Greencastle, Indiana; William M., who is also a resident of Duncan, Oklahoma; and James P., who has his home in Kansas City, Missouri. The mother of these children died in 1863, and in 1865 the father married a second wife, Miss Mary E. Moore, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. The Doctor is their only child. The father was an ardent Democrat in politics and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church South, of which he was a devout and active working member for many years. The second wife died April 25, 1909 in Oregon.

Dr. Thompson began his scholastic training in the country schools of this county, continued it in the graded public schools of Macon City and completed it at the old St. James Military Academy there. In 1890 he entered the medical department of the State University at Columbia, where he completed the first year's course of instruction. In 1891 he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. on March 23, 1892. His next move was to take a post graduate course in the New York Polyclinic institution, at which he passed four and a half months. Suffering when he left that institution from failing health, he made a tour of the South with a view to the restoration of his vigor, and on his return to Macon county in the spring of 1894, he turned his attention to farming

for the same purpose. After farming for a year he began the practice of his profession in Macon City in 1895. He continued to practice there until 1901, then retired to his farm in Round Grove township, and on this he has lived and labored ever since, giving up his practice altogether, and devoting his entire time and energy to the operations of the farm, which comprises 518 acres and is all under cultivation.

In the local affairs of the township and county the Doctor has always taken an active and serviceable interest, whether they were professional, political, mercantile or social. He served two years as county physician, and has long been an active and zealous member of the Macon County Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1896 and 1897. The genius of improvement in this section of the state has felt the influence of his quickening spirit and known the benefit of his material assistance, and all moral, mental and material agencies for advancement have commanded his aid in counsel and in active service. He was married on October 4, 1904, to Miss Margaret Stiles, a daughter of Elbert and Margaret (Fullmer) Stiles, prominent residents of Shelby county in this state. Two children have blessed the union and brightened the home of their parents, their sons, Howard Alonzo and Harry Lysander. The Doctor is an active Democrat politically, earnestly devoted to the welfare of his party and one of its most effective workers in all campaigns. His wife is a member of the Southern Methodist church, in the work of which she takes great interest and an active part. Both are highly esteemed throughout the county, numbering their friends by the host and firmly established in the good opinion of all the people.

GEORGE W. GRAVES.

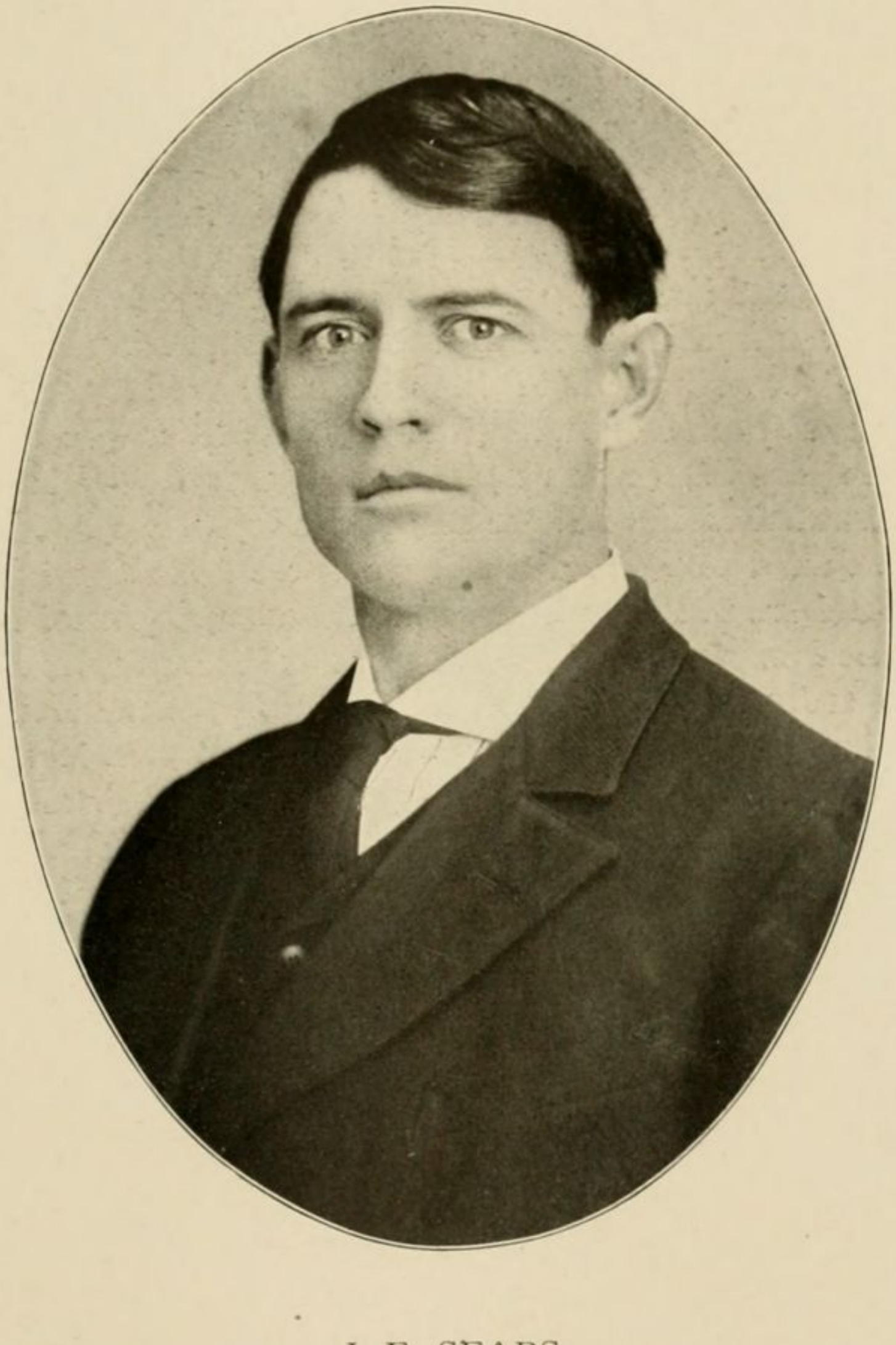
One of the oldest residents of Macon county and one of the early arrivals in this section from the country farther east, George W. Graves has witnessed the growth of the section from a primeval wilderness to its present state of progress and high development, and has contributed his full share of the labor required to bring about the gratifying change. He also bore his full share of the burden of pioneer life and risked all the hazards of the frontier, becoming familiar with them in his boyhood, when they were numerous and at all times imminent, and seeing them gradually removed through the onward march of civilization and its conquest of the wilderness.

Mr. Graves was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on October 12, 1829, and came to this county with his mother in 1838, when he was but nine years old. He is a grandson of Robert Graves, a prominent

citizen of the county of his nativity, and the son of Jessie and Celia (Graves) Graves, and the only survivor of their eight children. His parents were born, reared and married in Kentucky, Pulaski county, and there the father passed the whole of his life as an industrious and well-to-do farmer. After his death the mother brought the two sons she had to Missouri and located in Macon county. Here the sons grew to manhood and obtained their education in the district schools, or rather in the subscription schools of the neighborhood, as they were in those early days. While attending school and after leaving the shrine of Cadmus George W. worked on farms and assisted his mother, remaining with her until 1850. In that year he took up eighty acres of government land, on which he has been actively and extensively engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since.

Mr. Graves has given his farm his closest attention from the start and prospered in working it. He has increased it to 120 acres, all of which he cultivates with industry and skill, getting large returns for his intelligent labor and raising the value of his property by steady increases from year to year. He is a student of his business and applies with judgment and profit what he learns by reading and observation, keeping himself abreast of the most advanced thought in agricultural pursuits, and disseminating his acquisitions on the subject among his friends and neighbors by his example and the results of his experiments.

On January 12, 1850, Mr. Graves was married to Miss Louisa Moss, a native of Macon county and daughter of Carl and Mary Moss, prosperous and esteemed farmers of that county. By this union they became the parents of four children, all of whom are living and residents of Macon county. They are: Francis Marion; Martha Ann, the wife of John Bohannon; John A.; and Mary P., the wife of John Whiles. In politics the father has been a life-long Democrat, always loyal to his party and zealous in its service, firmly attached to its principles and feeling it to be his duty to do all he could to have them prevail in the government of the country. He is now fourscore years of age and over, and has passed nearly three-quarters of a century in Macon county. He is a venerable link connecting the dawn of the county's history with its present noonday splendor of development and power, and is revered by the people accordingly, as he is, also, for his sterling worth, his usefulness in the past in promoting the welfare of the township and county, and his upright and elevated citizenship. Macon county has no better man among her people and none who is held in more general good will and esteem. His life is an inspiration



J. F. SEARS

to endeavor and his character is well worthy of imitation by all who strive after lofty ideals.

JOSEPH F. SEARS.

Although comparatively a young man yet, Joseph F. Sears, cashier of the Bank of Ethel, in this county, has already established himself firmly in the confidence and regard of the people of the county as an excellent business man and a first-rate citizen, ardently devoted to the interests of the town and county in which he lives and willing to do all in his power to promote them and the enduring welfare of the people. He is a native of Macon county, born near the village of Walnut on September 15, 1881, and a son of James M. and Martha E. (Rice) (Smiley) Sears, the mother having been at the time of her marriage to Mr. Sears the widow of a Mr. Smiley, who was killed in one of the terrible battles of the Civil war. By her first marriage she became the mother of one daughter and one son, and by the second of a daughter named Myrtle, who is now the wife of C. S. Swarthout, of La Plata, and Joseph F., the immediate subject of this brief review. The father was for many years one of the leading farmers of Walnut township, in this county. He is now living retired from active pursuits, he and his wife making their home at La Plata. He is a Democrat in political faith and served for a number of years as constable in La Plata township.

Joseph F. Sears has lived a rather quiet life, passing all of his mature years in the service of the Bank of Ethel, first as bookkeeper and clerk and later as cashier. He was prepared for the performance of duty in life by training in the public schools of La Plata and a course of special instruction at the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois. Soon after completing his education he was appointed bookkeeper and clerk in the Bank of Ethel, or, rather, assistant cashier. In 1906 he bought some stock in the bank and was chosen a member of its board of directors, and in 1908 was made cashier. Since his accession to this position the bank has made rapid progress, enjoying a steady increase in its business, the number of its patrons and the general confidence and good will of the community in which it operates and to the welfare of which it contributes essentially.

Mr. Sears is earnestly devoted to the interests of the bank and gives its affairs his whole attention except what is required by his family and the needs of the township and county. All his investments are in its stock, of which he now owns a considerable volume, acquired by small but steady and continued purchases, his holdings making him one of

the principal owners of this valuable and profitable property. He is a Democrat politically, but, although he is deeply interested in the success of his party, he has never been a very active partisan and has always refused to accept a political office of any kind. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious connection is with the Christian church. He is one of the elders of the congregation to which he belongs and has long been one of the most active workers in its worthy and commendable undertakings.

On July 16, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Ethel B. Baity, a native of La Plata and daughter of George W. and Margaret (Saunders) Baity, also natives of Macon county. Mrs. Sears was a teacher in the public schools of La Plata for a number of years and is a very accomplished lady. She and her husband have one child, their son Joseph F., Jr., who is the light and life of their beautiful home, which is a center of social culture and refined and gracious hospitality, and a favorite resort for the most intellectual and cultivated people of the community. Mr. Sears began life with practically nothing and has been very successful. He and his wife are everywhere held in the highest esteem and are very popular.

JOHN TOOLEY.

In the case of John Tooley, one of the prominent, enterprising and successful farmers of Middlefork township, Macon county, desire and duty, the positive and negative poles of our being, have worked harmoniously and enabled him to pursue, in the main, the vocation he wished and win the results he sought. He has tried his hand at various occupations, but never had to be driven to any, and found enjoyment and profit in all. The experience has given him breadth of view and self knowledge, and each pursuit has helped to make him more capable for the next.

Mr. Tooley is a native of this county and was born on July 7, 1860. He is a son of Stephen and Louisa E. (Walker) Tooley, the former born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and the latter in Macon county, Missouri. The father's life began in 1829, and he came to Missouri in the fifties, locating in Macon county. Here he was busily occupied in general farming until 1868, when he moved to Clarence in Shelby county and became a dealer in tobacco, buying and selling extensively, making large shipments to the eastern markets and supplying a considerable local trade. He built the first tobacco barn in Clarence and continued his operations in handling the staple article of merchandise of almost

universal use which claimed his attention until 1872. He then saw better opportunities for profit and advancement in handling live stock, and he turned his attention to this commodity, in which he dealt actively until 1893. He then moved to this county, and, retiring from business, has made his home with his son John ever since. For a quarter of a century he was interested in general merchandising at Clarence, being for a time a member of the firm of Chinn, Tooley and Company and afterward of that of Tooley and Bishop.

Mr. Tooley's parents were married in 1856. His mother's maiden name was Louisa E. Walker, and she was a daughter of Isham M. Walker, one of the revered pioneers of Macon county, a brief account of whose useful life will be found elsewhere in this work. Of the seven children born of the union only two are living, John and his sister Nannie, who is the wife of Thomas Boulware of Louisville, Kentucky. In politics the father has always been an energetic and loyal Democrat, interested in the triumph of his party and on all occasions doing what he could to make it victorious. His business career is greatly to his credit and gave him high rank in mercantile circles, and his elevated citizenship touching all the relations of life has won him the respect and regard of all classes of the people.

John Tooley's education was limited to what he could get in the curriculum of the district schools in Shelby and Macon counties, except what he learned in the stern but thorough school of experience. When he finished his scholastic studies he went to California, where he remained until 1885, doing whatever he found to do, and doing everything as well as he could. He mined some, helped to build bridges, and found profitable employment in other lines of endeavor, being always willing to perform any labor that was at hand and making the most he could of it. In 1885 he returned to Macon county and bought eighty acres of land, the nucleus of his present farm of 330 acres, and here he has been vigorously, diligently and successfully engaged in farming and raising live-stock ever since. He is enterprising and prosperous, and occupies a position of prominence and influence in the civil and social life of the township and county. He has given close and intelligent attention to the needs of the section of the state in which he lives, and his service in promoting its advancement are highly appreciated by all its people.

Mr. Tooley was married on November 27, 1888, to Miss Catherine Graves, a native of Macon county and a daughter of William R. and Permelia (Reynolds) Graves, an account of whose lives appear on another page of this volume. The union has resulted in five children

all of whom are living and still at home with their parents. They are Lulu, Riley, Marie, Eva and Isham. The father takes an active part in local politics as a Democrat firm in the faith and of unwavering loyalty to his party. In its behalf he exerts himself with energy and effectiveness, and is known throughout the county as one of the men of influence in his township whose counsel is warmly welcomed and whose services are highly esteemed in the county organization and all the undertakings of the party. He and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Christian church and earnest and energetic workers in its behalf.

LYSANDER LEE GRAVES.

Born, reared, educated and married in Middlefork township, Macon county, in which he has expended all the energies of his life from his birth to the present time, Lysander Lee Graves is wholly a product of that township and a worthy representative of its people. He is one of the intelligent and energetic farmers of the county, and exhibits their salient characteristics of industry and thrift in his business as he shows their public spirit, progressiveness and breadth of view in his citizenship.

Mr. Graves was born in Middlefork township, this county, on March 9, 1866, and is a son of William R. and Permelia (Reynolds) Graves. He is a brother of Robert M. Graves of the same township, in a sketch of whom, elsewhere in this work, a brief history of the parents will be found. Lysander L. Graves has shown himself to be worthy of his ancestry and a fine exemplar of the sterling traits of character and manhood for which they were distinguished.

Like others of his day and locality, Mr. Graves obtained his education in the country schools near his father's home and worked on the parental farm while getting it. He remained at home until 1890, assisting his father in the work of the homestead and laying up what he could save of his earnings as a part of his equipment for the battle of life when the time should come for him to take it up for himself. This he did in 1890, when he bought eighty acres of land and began farming on his own account. He has conducted his operations with great enterprise and skill, farming intelligently and progressively, and managing his business with shrewdness and careful attention to its every detail, and he has been very successful. He now owns 480 acres and has most of it under cultivation and yielding abundant returns for the labor and care he bestows upon it.

Mr. Graves was married on February 27, 1890, to Miss Tena

Mayers, a native of this county and a daughter of A. T. H. and Minerva (Rowland) Mayers, who are well known and highly esteemed throughout the county. Six children have been born of the union, but only four are living. They are two sons, William A., and two daughters, Gertrude Beulah and Homer Lee, all of whom are still abiding with their parents. The head of the house is a zealous, loyal and active Democrat in politics, at all times eager for the success of his party and doing all he can to bring victory to its banners. He has also been active and serviceable to the community in ways not directly political, having served with credit to himself and benefit to the township as school director, and taken a cordial and effective interest in every commendable enterprise for the advancement and improvement of the country all around him and the promotion of all its productive activities. He is prominent in the public, business and social life of the township, and richly deserves all the encomiums that have been passed upon him as a farmer and a citizen, and they are many, for he is universally esteemed.

WILLIAM GREEN GRAVES.

Among the enterprising and successful farmers and business men of Middlefork township, Macon county, William Green Graves holds a high rank. In everything he has undertaken he has shown ability, intelligence and progressiveness of a high order, and has so far made every day of his activity count to his advantage and advancement. In his farming operations he has been and is eminently successful, and for the short period of his experience as a merchant he is able to show good returns both as a man of business and in the favorable impression he made on the business world around him and the scene of his enterprise.

Mr. Graves was born in the township in which he now lives on April 3, 1864. He is a son of William R. and Permelia (Reynolds) Graves, a brief account of whose lives will be found in a sketch of his brother, Robert M. Graves, elsewhere in this work. William G. Graves obtained his education in the district schools of Macon county, working on his father's farm while attending them, and preparing himself by both study and experience in practical industry for the battle of life that was before him. He remained at home with his parents until 1892, when he and his brother, Hiram N. Graves, a sketch of whom appears on another page, formed a partnership and bought a general store at Woodville, in which was then located the postoffice at that place, and during the next five years they conducted a flourishing and profitable

business under the firm name of Graves Brothers. They handled general merchandise and had a considerable trade, meeting the requirements of the locality in the extent and variety of their stock and making a friend of every patron by the upright and square manner in which they dealt with all comers.

In December, 1897, after Mr. Graves had sold his interest in the store at Woodville to his brother and lived for some months on the Hogan farm, which he rented for one year, he and his brother-in-law, John W. Tooley, bought out the other heirs of the William R. Graves estate, and on 400 acres of the land belonging to it prior to their purchase Mr. Graves settled down to farming as a permanent occupation, determined to give his whole attention to the management, development and improvement of his property and the operations properly growing out of it. Since that time he has been continuously and extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and raising live-stock for the markets on a large scale. He has been very enterprising and far-seeing, has applied intelligence and energy to his work, and has had his eyes open and his faculties ready to take advantage of any opportunity he might find to improve his condition and accelerate his progress. Studious of his business and looking to all its details with sleepless vigilance, he has made it prosperous in a high degree, and risen to the first rank among the farmers of Macon county.

Mr. Graves has also taken an active and intelligent interest in local public affairs and lent himself willingly, zealously and effectively to all undertakings for the improvement of the township and county and promoting the lasting welfare of their people. He served wisely and efficiently as school director, and in many other ways has given the people the benefit of his intelligence, progressiveness and breadth of view. In politics he is an active working Democrat, with good judgment as an adviser and indomitable energy as a worker in behalf of his party, and his services to it are highly appreciated by both its leaders and its rank and file.

On March 5, 1895, Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Miss Eva Haley, a daughter of James and Sarah (Wedding) Haley, prominent residents of Randolph county in this state. The four children born of this union are all living and all still at home with their parents. They are Hettie, Opal, William G., Jr., and J. T., and are now seeking to acquire good educations and prepare themselves to take their parents' places in the general esteem and good will of the people and carry the family name to farther conquests in business life and keep up the excellent reputation it has socially and in every other way. The family

home is one of the pleasant and popular resorts for elevated social enjoyment in the township, and is a center of refined and gracious hospitality. Wherever they are known Mr. and Mrs. Graves are held in the highest esteem.

HIRAM M. REYNOLDS.

This prominent and prosperous farmer and leading citizen of Middlefork township, in this county, is a brother of Ebenezer E. Reynolds, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work, which contains the family history at some length. Mr. Reynolds was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on December 20, 1836, and is a son of George and Sarah (Skidmore) Reynolds, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Kentucky. They came to Missouri in the very early days, being pioneers in the state, and passed the remainder of their days here.

Hiram M. Reynolds obtained his education in the district schools of Shelby county, where he passed his boyhood and youth. He located in Macon county early in the seventies and has been profitably engaged in farming and raising stock here ever since, with the exception of ten years, which he passed at Carthage, Jasper county, occupied in railroading. Farm life had, however, a potent and commanding voice for him, and at the end of the period mentioned he returned to Macon county and bought forty acres of land, on which he is still living and expending his powers to his own advantage and the great improvement of the place. He was also engaged in farming in Shelby county at the dawn of his manhood, and made his industry there tell in every way to his benefit. He farms with skill and judgment, applying to his work the information he gleans from a careful reading and study of what is written on the subject, as well as the lessons of experience, and is regarded as one of the most progressive agriculturists in the township.

Mr. Reynolds was married in 1863 to Miss Nancy J. Crane, a native of Kentucky, and by the marriage became the father of four children, all of whom are living. They are: John; Mattie, wife of C. E. Long; George W.; and James P., all residents of this county. The mother of these children died in 1876, and in September, 1880, the father married a second wife, being united on this occasion with Miss Catherine M. Hodges, who was born and reared in Macon county. The five children born of this marriage are all living and are: Ida, the wife of John E. Fredeick, of California; Albert E., who lives in this county; Frank, who is in business in Hannibal; and Hiram N. and Charles E., both of whom are living at home with their parents.

In politics the father has been a life-long Democrat, warmly interested at all times in the success of his party and doing all he can to bring that about. In religion he leans toward the Christian church, of which his wife is a zealous and energetic working member. She and her husband are well esteemed, both on account of their personal merit and their public spirit and zeal in promoting the welfare of the community in which they live and the comfort and convenience of its people. They are leaders in thought and action in all good works, and are held in high appreciation for the enterprise they show in both.

ROBERT MADISON GRAVES.

The nineteenth century was very near its meridian in time when Robert Madison Graves, of Middlefork township, Macon county, was born in the locality of his present residence on April 1, 1849. He has witnessed all of its subsequent splendor of development, progress and achievement, and in his own way and location has done his part towards all that has been accomplished, giving his aid at all times to every worthy undertaking for the improvement of his township, which was the place of his nativity and has always been his home, and doing all in his power to advance the interests of its people.

Mr. Graves is of North Carolina ancestry on his father's side, his grandfather, Thomas Graves, having been born and reared in that state. His father, William R. Graves, the son of Thomas, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on December 12, 1822, and became a resident of Macon county in this state when he was a boy of sixteen, coming hither in 1838. He took up a tract of government land, but soon afterward sold his claim. He then bought a tract of 160 acres, and with that as a nucleus he built up a plantation of 1,000 acres. True, the country was new and unpeopled, and the advances of the white race were still stubbornly resisted by the Indians. The forests and plains were still the roving grounds of wild beasts, which were all too willing to levy on the fruits of systematic industry and even human life itself for their subsistence. Danger lurked in every shadow and every day was fraught with peril. The common necessaries of existence were hard to get and the luxuries were altogether unattainable. But Mr. Graves met all the conditions of his frontier life with lofty courage, cheerful endurance and a resolute determination to build and prosper where he had stuck his stake. Having started farming in the wilderness, he never faltered in his purpose, but kept on improving his land and enlarging his operations until, as has been shown, he became one of the most extensive landholders in the county. He raised considerable numbers of cattle

and other live stock and fed a great many for the markets every year, and this industry was one of the principal factors in building up his fortune.

As a pioneer settler and a man of capacity, breadth of view and progressiveness, he was called on to take an active part in the early government of the township and county, and had a large share in getting them started in municipal life and laying the foundations of their civil institutions and their present prosperity and greatness. He rose to commanding influence in the county, and when he died on June 20, 1898, was one of the most prominent citizens of northeastern Missouri. In 1845 he was married to Miss Permelia Reynolds, a native of Macon county, who died in 1869. They became the parents of thirteen children, three of whom have passed away. Those living are: Ursula Jane, the wife of J. J. Richardson; Robert M., the interesting theme of this article; Mary D., the wife of R. H. Walker; Hiram N., who lives in Macon City; James F.; William G.; Sarah, the wife of William Richardson; Isabelle, widow of James Rowe; Catherine, the wife of John Tooley; and Lysander Lee. They are all residents of this county, and in their several spheres are accounted as being among the most progressive, representative and useful citizens of the section of the state in which they live. In politics the father was a prominent and influential Democrat, and in religion a leading and hard working member of the Christian church.

Robert M. Graves is literally a child of the frontier and the product of its conditions. He obtained his education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, which he attended irregularly during the winter months for a few years, all the while assisting in the labors of the farm, which in that day formed the first requirement for everybody. At the best his gleanings from this field of small production would have been slender, but he was not allowed to get all even it might have furnished. The Civil war broke out in the midst of his school days, and that great sectional contest so disturbed the social, civil and business institutions of this part of the state that almost everything was at a standstill during its continuance. The warfare waged in and around this section was of a predatory nature, and it required the utmost vigilance on the part of the farmers to save what they had from the foragers of both sides to the controversy. Mr. Graves remained at home, partially to help in taking care of the property and carrying on the work and partially because it was dangerous for anyone to be on the highways much of the time. He lived with his parents until 1873, when he married and moved into a home of his own.

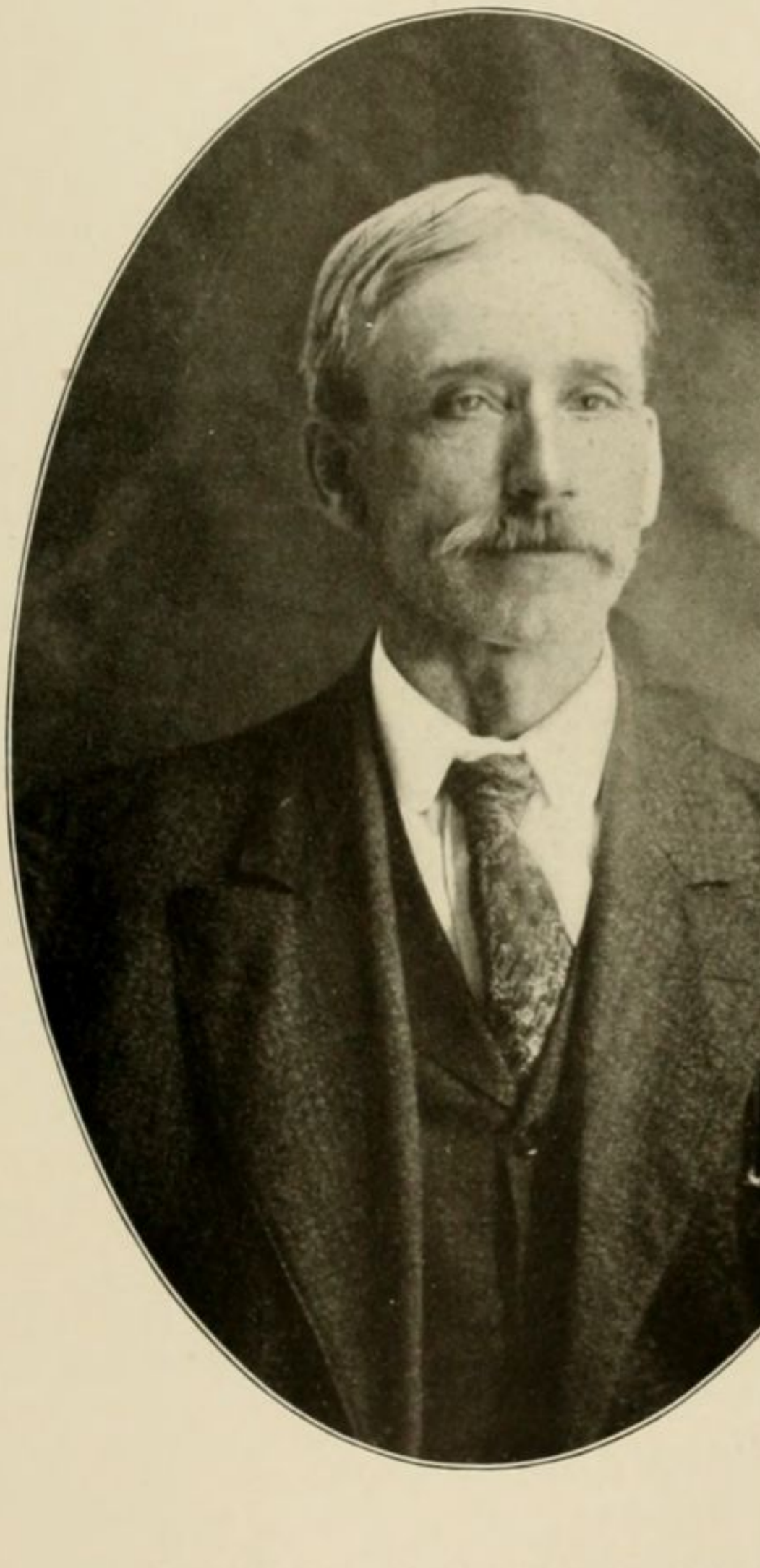
Since then he has been continuously and very actively engaged in farming and raising stock, and in all his operations he has been eminently successful. He began with a farm of 200 acres, which he bought on time, and he now owns 600 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation and highly productive.

Mr. Graves has not only been successful in business and in developing and promoting his own welfare, but he has also taken an active and helpful interest in the prosperity and progress of the township and county, and done all he could to advance their interests along lines of wholesome development. He has served the public well and wisely as constable, justice of the peace and school director officially, and by his example and influence has inspired and kept at work the spirit of progress in others, stimulating them to exertion and directing their force to worthy and profitable results.

On January 9, 1873, Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Miss Flora A. Sage, a daughter of James and Sarah (Jett) Sage, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of Missouri, now living in Macon county, where they have long resided. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have had six children, three of whom have died. Those living are Philip M., a prosperous farmer in this county, and Grace and Emory, who are still living with their parents on the family homestead. The father is a very active, hard working Democrat, influential in his party and regarded as one of its wisest and most judicious leaders. He and his wife and all the children are members of the Christian church and are among the most energetic and effective workers in the congregation to which they belong. The family stands well socially and is regarded as one of the most useful, representative and estimable in the county, dignifying and adorning life, both public and private, official, social and religious, and bearing well its part in the performance of duty and in service to the community whatever may be the line of endeavor that requires attention and the force of action and example.

FRANCIS H. NEWTON, M. D.

Born, reared, educated and trained in social life in the empire city of this country, and during the last seventeen years practicing medicine in a rural community in the West, Dr. Francis H. Newton of Elmer in this county has given a striking proof of his adaptability to circumstances and his readiness and capacity to meet their demands, whatever they may be. His record is a gratifying tribute to the versatility of American manhood and an evidence of the commanding spirit of independence that dominates it.



FRANCIS H. NEWTON, M. D.

Dr. Newton was born in New York city in 1858, a son of Lawrence and Mary A. (Ettrick) Newton, natives of England and the parents of nine children. All the children of the household grew to maturity, the Doctor being the youngest of the nine. The father died in 1875 and the mother in 1877. The Doctor therefore became an orphan before he reached his manhood, and was left almost wholly to his own resources for advancement in life, without parental assistance or even guidance at the beginning of his career. He obtained a good elementary education and something more in the way of scholastic training in the public schools of his native city, also attended Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, and as soon as he completed their courses of instruction began the study of medicine. He had already chosen his life work, with the promptness of decision that has distinguished him always, and in his steady adherence to his first choice he has exemplified another characteristic of his nature. His technical training for his professional work was secured at the Northwestern University, St. Joseph, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of M. D. from the medical department of that renowned and progressive institution.

In the whole history of a man, whatever of incident or adventure, of trial or triumph, it may involve, there can scarcely ever be any hour more intensely interesting or fraught with the greater weight of vital significance to him than the one in which he stands on the threshold of the big and busy world, and anxiously contemplates his own part in its work and selects the locality in which that shall be performed. Dr. Newton, no doubt, still recollects that hour in his experience with vividness, and recalls it even now with thrilling interest. But he did not dally on the verge of his responsibility. His face was set in line with the progress of the sun and the course of empire, and he promptly fell in with the moving tide and came to Missouri, a yet young but rapidly progressing portion of the country and laden with unworn opportunities for skill and ability industriously applied to any useful occupation.

He located at Elmer and began his practice. There was need for a man of his caliber in the town at the time and his arrival was at what close reasoners might call "the psychological moment." His progress was gratifying from the start and has been continuous and more and more expansive ever since. He has devoted himself almost wholly to the demands of his business and is reaping the reward of his fidelity in an extensive and remunerative practice and a position of commanding influence in the regard and good will of the people to whose benefit he has so essentially ministered.

The public affairs of the township and county have deeply interested him and their needs have closely engaged his attention. To see the section in which he lives prosper and progress, to have all its moral, educational and social forces doing their best for the wholesome improvement of the people, and to witness its material resources pouring their stores into the world's great treasure house under the impulse of highly vitalized and wisely directed power, has been one of his leading ambitions, and in the full measure of his capacity and opportunties he has aided in the effort to realize it. In his professional work he has been of signal and continued service to the community; and in the domain of progress and improvement he has never withheld his hand from any undertaking that he considered of value or likely to result in substantial good.

In the study of his profession and the use of the means for greater mastery of its possibilities he has been indefatigable. He has been an industrious reader of the best medical journals and similar literature, and for many years has taken an active and helpful part in the proceedings of the County, State and American medical associations. In politics he is a pronounced and zealous Republican, earnestly interested in the welfare of his party and devoted in his service to it. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors, and each of these estimable fraternities has his cordial support in all its worthy efforts for advancement toward greater usefulness. He was married in 1895 to Miss Martha Enyeart, a native of this county, and has two children, his daughter Nellie Frances and his son George Lyman, both of whom help to brighten and warm the family hearthstone and render the home of their parents additionally attractive to their hosts of admiring friends.

EBENEZER E. REYNOLDS.

The oldest native born resident of Middlefork township, Macon county, Ebenezer E. Reynolds has a distinction all his own, and one that entitles him to and secures for him the respect and consideration of all its people. But he is not dependent on the accident of his birth for the esteem in which he is universally held. He has demonstrated in his long and useful life among this people that he possesses qualities of head and heart that would win him regard and good will anywhere and establish him in the favorable opinion of any community.

Mr. Reynolds came into being in the township of his present residence on July 15, 1838, and is a scion of an old North Carolina family

living in that state from early colonial times. His grandfather, James Reynolds, moved from that state into Georgia as a young man, and in Georgia Ebenezer's father, George Reynolds, was born. He became a resident of Missouri in 1819, two years before the admission of the territory into the Union as a state. Mr. Reynolds located first in what was then Howard county, where he remained a number of years. Then, after a short residence in Randolph county, he moved to Macon county in 1836 and founded his home at Woodville, where he was prosperously engaged in farming until his death in 1851. He was one of the pioneers of this portion of the state and his memory is embalmed in the hearts of the people as that of one of the founders of their present civil institutions and their substantial prosperity. He was married to Miss Sarah Skidmore, a native of Kentucky. They had fourteen children and two of them are still living: Hiram M., who is a resident of this county, and Ebenezer E.

In political faith and action the father was an ardent Democrat throughout his mature life, and to the end of his days he gave loyal and unstinted support to the principles and candidates of his party. He was also influential in the early government of the township, being one of the wisest and most far-seeing of the first settlers and well qualified to lead in local public affairs. Many of the movements toward a local autonomy and settled form of government were started and all were heartily supported by him. He lived to see the fruits of his labors and his self-sacrificing devotion to the good of the neighborhood in a well developed and prosperous community, full of present life and energy and rich in promise for the future.

Ebenezer E. Reynolds obtained what scholastic training was available to the children of the frontier in the primitive country schools of his boyhood in this locality. But Nature was his main teacher, and free communion with her gave him breadth of view, quickness of perception, readiness in action and unyielding self-reliance. He remained with his parents until 1861, then at the first call for volunteers in defense of his political principles, which were deemed to be seriously threatened by the controversy between the North and the South, and the election of a president of the United States on sectional issues, he enlisted in the State Guards, a little later transferring his allegiance and his arms to the service of the Confederacy, and entering its armies in a company under the command of Captain Ben. Eli Guthrie. His military service continued to the end of the war. It was arduous, dangerous and trying, and he still bears the marks of its hardships upon him. He participated in many noted engagements, among them the

battles at Lexington, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Corinth, Vicksburg and Iuka, Mississippi; Franklin, Tennessee; New Hope Church and Lookout Mountain, Georgia, and others, besides many skirmishes and minor engagements. He was wounded seven times, but none of the wounds were so serious as to incapacitate him for service permanently.

When the great civil strife between the sections of the country ended Mr. Reynolds was mustered out of the service at Jackson, Mississippi. He then returned to this county, where he purchased land and was actively engaged in farming and improving it and raising stock until 1894, when he retired, having won a competency and earned a rest for the remainder of his days by the intensity if not the length of his industry, and the trials of his years of action if not the amount of labor performed in them. He owns forty acres of land and has been a successful man, wining by worth and fidelity to duty the high place he occupies in the esteem of his fellow men.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is an unwavering Democrat, and with a loyalty to his party that never hesitates, he is always ready for the march when the advance is sounded to help with all the powers at his command to win victory for the cause to which he is pledged. His services to the party are highly appreciated by its leaders, and they are sincere and disinterested, for he has never sought or desired any of the honors or emoluments of public office. His religious connection is with the Missionary Baptist church, in which he has long been an active worker. He was married on May 30, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Shoush, of Macon county. All of the six children born to them are living. They are: Robert Lee, who lives in Hannibal; Gilla Ann, wife of Joseph Robey, of this county; Hesekiah, who is also a resident of Hannibal; George M., who lives in Joplin; Sarah Jane, wife of Perry Chinn, of this county; and Ebenezer, who is living in Hannibal. Their mother died on October 14, 1883, and on July 27, 1898, the father married Mrs. Mary C. Keen, of Macon county. They have had three children, one of whom is living, their son Dennis, who is still with his parents.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

This prominent, public-spirited and progressive citizen and prosperous farmer of Middlefork township, Macon county, was born in the neighboring county of Shelby on December 25, 1845, and is a son of Kentucky parentage, his parents and all his grandparents having been born and lived in the Blue Grass state. His paternal grandfather, George Reynolds, was one of the early settlers in what is now Shelby county, and also lived for a number of years in Macon county.

Mr. Reynolds is a son of George Madison and Elizabeth (Raney) Reynolds, who emigrated from their native state to Missouri about the year 1838 and located in Shelby county. The father was born in 1821. He was therefore but seventeen years old when he became a resident of this state. His school days were over when he came hither, and they would have been if he had not ended them before. For the exacting conditions of the frontier, as this portion of Missouri was then, required that every available force be put to work in breaking up the land, making necessary improvements and finding a living for the household whose members were engaged in this arduous but promising task. Mr. Reynolds was large and old enough to do a man's portion of the toil, and he was often forced by the exigencies of the situatian to do more. He gave himself resolutely to the performance of the duties before him, and passed the remainder of his days farming in Shelby county, first on his father's farm and later on his own, ending a busy and useful life in 1885 on the land he had helped to redeem from the wilderness and make over into a comfortable home.

In all his ventures Mr. Reynolds was successful, forging steadily ahead in a worldly way until he became the owner of 400 acres of highly fertile land with good buildings and other improvements plentifully bestowed upon it, and winning his way in the regard and good will of the people around him until he was universally esteemed. He was married in 1843 to Miss Elizabeth Raney, a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, as he was of Lincoln county in that state. Of the twelve children born to them seven are living: George, the immediate subject of this article; Sarah Frances, the wife of J. H. Hughes, of Wright county, Missouri; William, who lives in Randolph county; John D., whose home is in Macon county; Clemency, the wife of R. G. Heron, of Bevier, Macon county; Eben, a prosperous citizen of the new state of Oklahoma; and Elizabeth, the wife of James Heron, who is now living in Shelby county. The father was a life-long member of the Democratic party in political allegiance and a Baptist in church relations.

George Reynolds, the third of the family to bear the name in direct and immediate descent, was educated at the Liberty school in Shelby county and grew to manhood in that county. He remained there until 1876, when he attained his majority and took up the burden of life for himself. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of farming on his father's farm, and he chose the occupation of his forefathers for generations as his own. Coming to Macon county in 1876, he at once turned his attention to farming and raising stock, and to those lines of industry he has steadfastly adhered during all his subsequent years in spite

of all temptations to take up and follow others which promised more considerable immediate returns. He now owns and successfully and profitably farms 135 acres of land, his farm, which is all under cultivation, being considered one of the best and most desirable in the township of Middlefork.

Mr. Reynolds has given close, constant and careful attention to his agricultural and live stock interests, but he has not allowed them to absorb the whole of his time and energy. He has taken an active and leading part in local public affairs and performed his whole duty in the service of his township and its people. He served as a justice of the peace from 1882 to 1894, clerked in a general store at Woodville three years, and was diligently employed as road overseer for fifteen years. In all these positions he was faithful and zealous, and the people who have had the benefit of his services in them have naught but praise for the manner in which he has always discharged every duty, whether it was in business or official station, in public or in private life.

On April 17, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Ollie Albright, a daughter of J. M. and Ann Albright, well known and highly respected citizens of Macon county. Of the seven children born of this union three have died. The four living are: James M. and John N., who live in Macon county; Edgar, whose home is in Oklahoma; and Porter, who is a prominent business man in Hannibal, Missouri. The father has always taken a very active part in politics as a Democrat, rendering his party good service and helping it to win many victories in the county and state. In religious affiliations he is connected by membership with the Holiness church, in which he is also a zealous and effective worker. His thirty-three years of residence and useful and productive labor in Macon county have not been devoid of excellent results. He has acquired a competency for himself and aided materially in building up and improving the county. In private and in public life he has been a stimulating example to the young, a companion and help to the mature and a comfort to the aged, and all alike hold him in the highest esteem.

JAMES PORTER ROBUCK.

Descended of a sturdy Scotch ancestry, and reproducing on the soil of the New World the traits of character and habits of industry which have given the race to which he belongs success in the old and renown throughout the whole world, with triumphs in every field of human endeavor, James Porter Robuck, of Middlefork township, Macon county,

furnishes a gratifying proof that in all manly contests blood will tell in the results, other things being equal and the field being fair.

Mr. Robuck is a native of Missouri, born on February 11, 1852, in Randolph county. His grandfather came from Scotland to the United States when he was a young man and located in Tennessee. There he grappled with the then wild conditions and wrested from reluctant Nature a substantial competence and achieved considerable prominence and influence among the early settlers. In Tennessee his son, Henry Kelso Robuck, the father of James P., was born on August 4, 1816, and there he lived and labored on the parental frontier acres until 1834. He was then but eighteen years old, but the manly independence he inherited from his parents made him eager to begin the battle of life for himself and at a place remote from family influence, so that whatever he might accomplish would be wholly his own triumph, won by his own efforts and ability, without the aid of any other force.

In 1834, therefore, he came to Missouri and entered eighty acres of government land in Randolph county. To the cultivation and improvement of this land he devoted himself with faithful and telling industry, and in time had the reward of his diligence and capacity in the ownership of 165 acres of the best farm land in the township in which he lived. He continued to work his farm and enjoy its products until 1892, when he sold all his property and moved to Macon county, making his home with his son until his death on December 31, 1898. He was married on December 7, 1837, to Miss Rhoda Jane Jenkins, of Randolph county, and they became the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living: Mary Ann, wife of Cyrus Halteman, of Randolph county; Albert, who lives in Shelby county; James P., the subject of this writing; John, who is a resident of Moberly, Missouri; and Lee, whose home is in Dallas, Texas. The father was an ardent Democrat in politics and a member, an elder and an active worker of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, giving the congregation to which he belonged excellent service for many years and standing high among its members, as he did in the community in general, and wherever else he was known.

James P. Robuck was educated in the district schools of Randolph county. He remained with his parents, helping to brighten their home and assisting them on the farm until 1874. He then moved to Macon county and became possessed of land, in the cultivation and improvement of which he has ever since been sedulously and profitably engaged. He now owns 145 acres of excellent land, which is all under cultivation and yielding rich returns for the skill and labor he bestows upon it. In connection with his farming he carried the United States mails from

1895 to 1899 on one of the star routes that were the subject of violent political controversy during the administration of President Arthur. Like his father, James P. Robuck has won success by his own efforts and ability, and his triumphs are all his own.

Mr. Robuck was married on January 15, 1874, to Miss Martha Cox, a daughter of F. M. and Sarah E. Cox, early settlers in Macon county. Five children were born of this union and three of them are living: A. L., one of the rising citizens of Macon county, and Hattie and Harry, who are still under the shelter of the parental roof and add brightness and warmth to the family fireside.

In his political allegiance the father became a Democrat at the dawn of his manhood and he still adheres to the party of his first choice. To this party he has always rendered effective service and both his counsel and his activity are highly appreciated by its leaders. He served as one of the road commissioners of the county three years and is now constable for Middlefork township, serving his second term. He has also served four terms on the school board, and the present elevated standard of the schools shows the vigor and wisdom of his administration of the office. In fraternal relations he is connected with the order of American Patriots, and in religious affiliation he leans to the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is an active and zealous working member.

ANDREW S. COX.

A native of Kentucky, a resident of Missouri, a sojourner in California, a farmer, a stock breeder, a manufacturer, a merchant and a public official for years, Andrew S. Cox, of Middlefork township, Macon county, has seen life in many places and a great variety of attitudes. A striking exception to the rule that a rolling stone gathers no moss, he has acquired a considerable amount of worldly wealth and risen steadily through all his wanderings in travel and occupation to a position of commanding influence in his community and is firmly established in the regard and good will of its people.

Mr. Cox was born in Byron county, Kentucky, on October 11, 1836. He is a son of Louis A. and Caroline P. (Baird) Cox, natives, also, of Kentucky, but for many years residents of Missouri. The father was born in Byron county, Kentucky, on October 25, 1815, and located at Bloomington, Macon county, Missouri, in 1842. During the next two years he followed farming at that point, then moved to Hannibal, where he wrought diligently and profitably as a mason, remaining six years. In 1850, moved by the siren voice of the California gold fields,

he journeyed across the trackless plains to that distant eldorado, making the trip with ox teams, and determined to remain until he acquired a fortune or exhausted his resources in the attempt. After an absence of sixteen years he returned to Macon county, and for four or five years devoted his energies to farming. At the end of the period mentioned he went to New Mexico to work on a railroad, and there he died on May 20, 1879.

The parents of the subject of these paragraphs were married in 1835 and had five children, three of whom are living, himself and his brothers, Spruce M., now living in Oklahoma, and James K., a resident of Washington. The father belonged to the Democratic party politically and throughout his mature life gave it his cordial and unwavering support.

Andrew S. Cox became a resident of Missouri when he was but six years old and grew to manhood amid the rugged scenes and experiences of pioneer life. He obtained his limited scholastic training in the primitive country schools of the day and locality, and, after leaving school at an early age, took his place in the productive industries of Macon county by working on farms in the vicinity of his home as a hired hand, assisting in the duty of supporting the family in the absence of the father. In 1854 he and his brothers, in connection with their mother, purchased 160 acres of school land to have a home of their own and make some headway in the struggle for advancement. This land they broke up and improved, and on it Andrew remained until 1866, diligently engaged in farming. By that time he had acquired some means, and determined to go to California in search of his father. He crossed the plains with teams, the only means of transportation then available, and after a stay of eighteen months on the Pacific slope brought his father back to Macon county and the home the mother and sons had won from the wilderness.

Turning the farm over to the management of the father, the son started an enterprise in making wagons and coffins, which he conducted for a period of five years, doing some farming in connection with his manufacturing. But farming and raising live stock was the business for which he deemed himself best suited, and so, at the end of the period named above, he abandoned his wagon and coffin making and gave himself up almost wholly to the industries he preferred until 1908, when he retired from active pursuits. In the meantime, however, he founded the village of Cox and conducted a general store there for six years, also serving as postmaster, a position which he filled acceptably for twenty-one years.

In the public affairs of the township and county Mr. Cox has always manifested a lively and intelligent interest and taken an active part. He served as a justice of the peace four terms, as school director a number of years and in various other township offices. He has been very successful in all his ventures and made everything tell to his advantage, acquiring a competence for life, of which his fine farm of 116 acres is the nucleus. But he has not been selfish in his advancement, but has freely contributed to the improvement of the township and county, seeking by every means at his command to keep their progress abreast of his own. He enjoys the regard and good will of the people in a marked degree, and stands forth prominently among them as one of their leading citizens, deeply interested in their welfare and zealous in promoting it.

On March 9, 1869, Mr. Cox was married to Mrs. Susan M. Dunham, of this county. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: Ernest E.; Mora O., the wife of Calvin Robuck; and Mabel L., who is living at home with her parents. The others are also residents of Macon county. In politics the father has always been an energetic working Democrat, giving the principles and candidates of his party effective and appreciated support at all times, and earnestly striving for their success in every proper way. He and all the members of his family are members of the Christian church and zealous workers for its advancement. Mr. Cox is a charter member of the congregation to which he belongs, and donated to it the ground for the church edifice and the cemetery attached to it.

ANDREW B. VANSICKLE.

Beginning the battle of life with no armament but his natural endowment of pluck, self-reliance and determination to win, good health and a hopeful spirit, a limited common school education and a few hints from the academy of experience, which came to him even as a boy, Andrew B. Vansickle, now one of the leading farmers and stock breeders of Narrows township, Macon county, has made his way steadily forward through difficulties and untoward conditions to consequence in a worldly way and general esteem among the people in the way of reputation. It is much to his credit, too, that his triumphs are all his own, owing nothing to favoring circumstances of the smiles of fortune.

Mr. Vansickle was born in Macon county, Missouri, on October 13, 1864. He is a grandson of Louis Vansickle, a native of New York state and one of the first settlers in this county. He came to this region before there was anything in the nature of a local government or suf-

ficient people living in it to make one. A hardy adventurer, daring the rage of wild men and the elements, the fury of beasts of prey and other perils, he was engaged in hunting and trading with the Indians, and so became one of the pathfinders for the advance guard of the army of conquest and civilization that was to follow.

His son, Henry Vansickle, the father of Andrew, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, in 1828, and was brought to Missouri by his parents in 1839. The family located in Macon county seven miles and a half south of the present Macon City, where the father entered one of the first tracts of land taken up from the government in this locality. When the son grew to manhood he also took up a tract of government land and make it his permanent home. He fenced and broke up his land, and by continuous and well applied industry gradually brought it to fertility and gathered about him such home comforts as the frontier could furnish, in time making his place one of the best and most attractive farms in this part of the county. But in addition to being a farmer, he was also a trader and dealer in land, buying and selling to advantage as the tide of immigration into the region swelled, and so became a man of considerable property and also one of considerable influence in the locality. Some years before his death, which occurred in 1894, he sold all his land and retired from active work.

The elder Vansickle was married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1848, was Miss Mary Snell, of Ralls county. They had eight children, five of whom are living: John H., who lives in Kansas; Frances, the wife of H. S. Smith, of Nebraska; Sarah, the wife of Ed Butner, of Wagoner, Oklahoma; Mary Jane, the wife of S. R. Perkins, of this county; and Andrew B., the subject of this memoir. Their mother died in 1866, and two years later the father was married to Mrs. Mary L. Duffy, a native of West Virginia. Of the second marriage six children were born and five of them are living: Brookie, the wife of H. S. Adkins, of Imola, Oklahoma; Ethie M., the wife of Fred Zollman, of Macon county, Missouri; Maud, the wife of Albert Holcomb, of Michigan; Mattie, the wife of Dr. Hyatt, of Macon City; and Barney, who lives in Oregon. In his political faith the father was an ardent supporter of the Republican party in national affairs. In local matters of public import he gave the welfare of the county his first consideration and sought to promote that without regard to party or personal interests. He was a useful citizen and did his full portion toward developing and building up the part of the state in which he lived, and knowing his services and the integrity of his character, the people held him in high esteem.

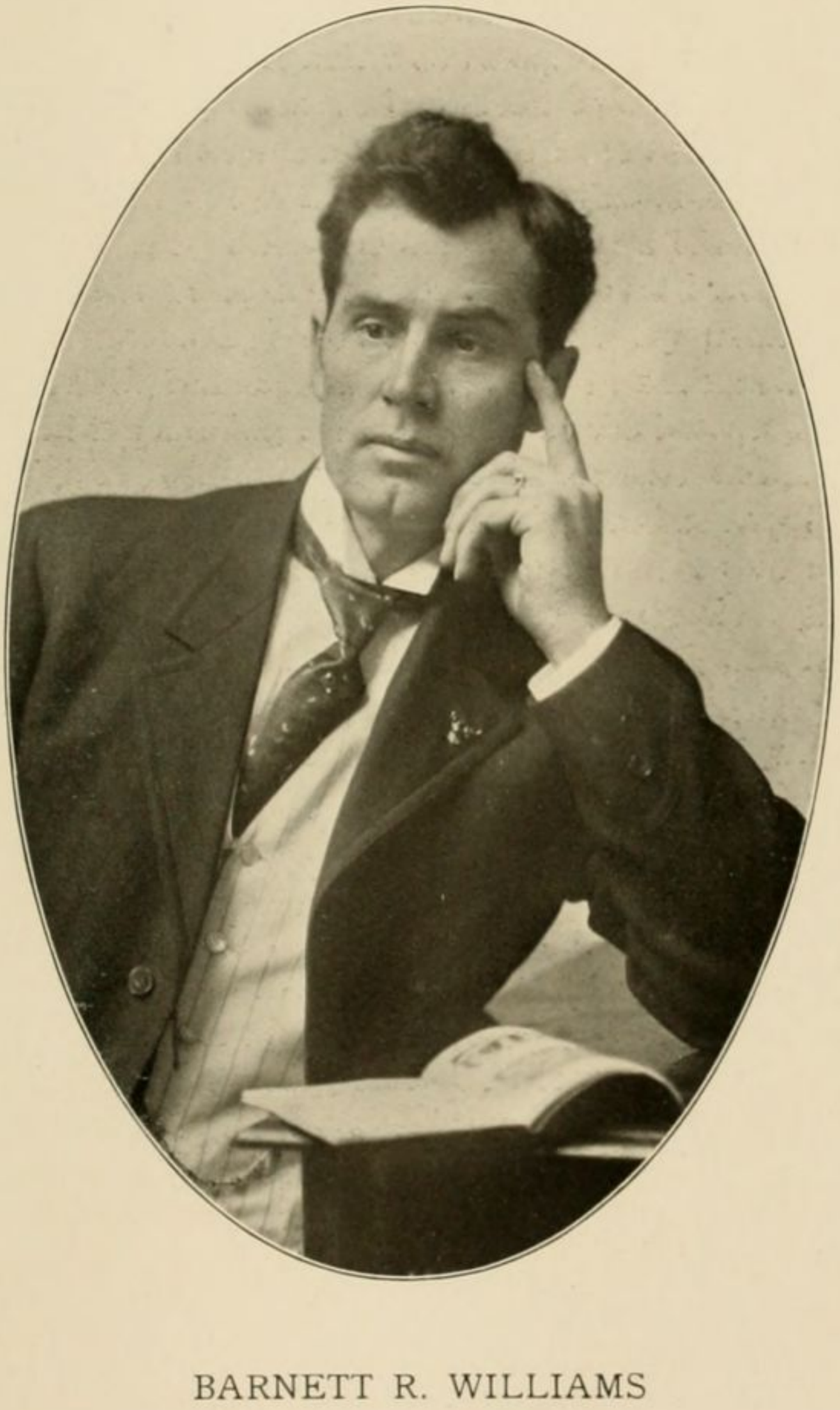
Andrew B. Vansickle obtained his education in the frontier schools of Macon county, which he was able to attend but for a short time, and irregularly at that, owing to the poor health of his father. This compelled him to leave school at an early age and take charge of the farm, of which he had the practical management until 1882. In that year he went to Osage county, Kansas, where he was engaged in coal mining for two years. He then returned to this county, and after mining here for a time he again turned his attention to farming and raising stock, in which he is still actively engaged. He now has 190 acres of land of fine quality, the most of which is under cultivation and yielding liberally to the faith and steady industry of its skillful and enterprising owner.

Mr. Vansickle was married on March 7, 1886, to Miss Caroline C. Miller, a daughter of John W. and Maria C. Miller, well known residents of this county. All of the ten children born of this union are living. They are: William H. and Forrest A., Thomas E., Charles, Ruth, Dora, Minnie, Philip, Fred, and Mary Maude, an infant, all of whom are still living with their parents. The father is a pronounced Republican in political relations and always gives effective support to the principles and candidates of his party. He is successful and prosperous in his farming and stock raising industries, carrying them on extensively and with vigor and progressiveness. He also travels extensively, being sales agent for the W. P. Soash Land Company, of Soash, Texas. Throughout Macon and the adjoining counties, and in many other localities, he is well known and held in the highest esteem.

BARNETT R. WILLIAMS.

Exhibiting in his business and professional career great versatility and adaptiveness to circumstances, with readiness to meet and resources to deal successfully with all conditions, Barnett R. Williams of Ethel, law-student, farmer, real estate dealer, former school teacher and one-time merchant, has proven himself to be one of the most capable and representative men in Macon county, and is correspondingly esteemed by all classes of its people. He has met every requirement of his duty in all relations, and while pushing his own affairs to extensive and profitable development, has also given due attention to every want of the community and fostering care and appreciated assistance to every undertaking designed to promote its substantial progress and the welfare of its people.

Mr. Williams is a North Carolinian by nativity and was born at Yadkinville in the "Old North State" on September 13, 1871, and is



BARNETT R. WILLIAMS

a son of Sanford and Sarah (Mitchell) Williams, also natives of North Carolina and belonging to families domesticated in that state from early colonial times. They moved their family to Missouri in 1881 and located in De Kalb county, where they engaged in farming. Their offspring numbered ten and all of them are living. They are: Barnett R., the immediate subject of this writing; Laura, the wife of George Stauver of Savannah, Missouri; Dora, the wife of James Ganote; Lucy, the wife of Mitchell Lowe; Mary Jane; Flora, the wife of Daniel Rice; Thomas R., Charles, Earl and Argolis. The parents are still living and actively engaged yet in operating their farm, near Albany, Gentry county Missouri.

Their son Barnett R. grew to manhood on the parental homestead and secured his education at the country schools of the neighborhood and the Northwestern Normal School at Stanberry in this state. He became a teacher after leaving the latter institution and for about seven years dispensed to others the acquisitions in the way of scholarship he had gained, and while doing this studied law under the direction of Major J. L. McCully of Stanberry, and later for a short time under that of C. H. Goodman of Albany in Gentry county. He quit teaching to pursue a course of study in Christian College at Albany, and after completing that engaged in mercantile life from 1898 until 1902, when he sold his interests in the business and turned his attention to farming in Macon county. He is still closely connected with that industry. He owns and cultivates 515 acres of first rate land with diligence and skill and with excellent results. He is also extensively engaged in the real estate, mortgage, loan and insurance business, and in addition to all his other interests, has a nice practice as a lawyer to look after and attend to. While he is one of the busiest men in Ethel he is not satisfied and left his home town to enter the Law Department of University of Missouri in February to complete his study of law.

In political relations Mr. Williams has been a Democrat from his youth. He is true and loyal to his party and is at all times active and effective in its service, giving good advice in council and energetic work in the field, accomplishing good results himself and awakening powers of fruitful activity in others by his influence and example. He has been town attorney of Ethel two years and town collector two. He is also president of the local school board. In fraternal life he is connected with the Masonic order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Elks and the Order of Woodmen, and his religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. For many years he has held a commission as a notary public. In church and lodge relations he is zealous and devoted,

and his membership is esteemed as of great value in every organization to which he belongs.

On April 5, 1896, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle M. Ross of Stanberry, this state, but of Nova Scotia parentage. Three children have blessed the union and brightened the family circle, Helen, George and Barnett R., Jr. The father is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the expression. He has made his own way in the world without the aid of Fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances, and he has so conducted his progress that every step of it has been on solid ground and a permanent advance. He has had clearness of vision to see and alertness of spirit to seize his opportunities as they came, and has even turned adversities to his advantage and made of them wings and weapons for his further promotion. And all the time he has made the most of everything that came his way. His career is a high tribute to the resourcefulness of American manhood and furnishes a fine illustration of what thrift, industry and capacity can accomplish in this land of open opportunity and boundless productiveness.

On February 3, 1910, Mr. Williams moved his family to Columbia, Missouri, where he entered the Law Department of the Missouri University where he expects to remain until he finishes the course, at which time he will move back to Macon county and pursue the practice of his chosen profession that he has so long aspired to complete.

ISHAM M. WALKER.

Isham M. Walker, of Narrows township, Macon county, who is well and favorably known as a successful and progressive farmer and excellent citizen, is a native of the county and was reared and educated almost wholly within its borders. He was born on October 15, 1853, and if not himself exactly a child of the frontier, inherited from his parents its sturdy independence, self-reliance and capacity for any task that might properly be laid before him.

Mr. Walker's parents, Isham and Mahitable (Murphy) Walker, were dwellers in this state in its pioneer days and experienced all the hardships and privations and felt all the alarms of such a state of existence. The father was born in Kentucky in 1816, and came with his parents to this state when he was a small boy. His father, Johnson Walker, was also a native of Kentucky and born into being there while it, too, was a wilderness. He grew to manhood on or beyond the border of civilization and was prepared by his experiences there for the more exacting ones that awaited him in the new home still farther from the

centers of cultivated life to which, as a young man, he brought his little family at a very early day in the history of what is now the rich, populous and influential state of Missouri. The family located in Howard county, and the son, Isham, Sr., who had come to that section as a child, remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen. In 1835, taking his father's example as his incitement and guide, he sought a new home in an undeveloped region, determined to make his own way in the world and build a name and reputation for himself without the aid of parental influence or family standing. He came to Macon county and entered land on which he determined to found a home and develop a citizenship of usefulness. Macon county then extended all the way to the Iowa line and was sparsely peopled.

On the land on which he thus became possessed the elder Mr. Walker passed the remainder of his days, developing and improving his property and adding to it until he owned 800 acres. On this farm also he reared his family and rose to prominence and influence as one of the leading landholders of the county and one of its most judicious, progressive and serviceable citizens. During the whole of his residence in the county he was actively engaged in extensive general farming and raising superior live stock, and in all his undertakings he was eminently successful. He took an active interest, also, in the public affairs of the county, helping to give proper trend and enterprise to its forces of development and improvement, and to guide its political and moral agencies along lines of wholesome and elevating potency.

The father's death occurred in 1877. His first marriage was with Miss Mahitable Murphy, of Macon county. They became the parents of seven children and five of them are living: Elizabeth, the widow of L. E. Hope, of Christianburg, Kentucky; Gabriel M., who lives in Macon county; Sarah J., the wife of Jacob Albright, of Joplin, Missouri; Andrew B., who is one of the prosperous citizens of St. Louis; and Isham M. The mother of these children died in 1855, and in 1860 the father was married a second time, on this occasion being united with Miss Malinda Andrews, of Howard county, in this state. Of their two children only one is living, Anna D., the wife of George Wisdom, of Macon county. The father was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religious connection. He took an active part in the work of both his party and his church. Second wife died in 1897.

Isham M. Walker, like nearly all the children of his day and locality, obtained his education in the district schools in large measure. But unlike most of the others, he had the benefit of a finishing course at Mount Pleasant College, in Huntsville, Missouri. He passed his early

life assisting his parents on the farm, working on it even after leaving college, and remaining at home until 1876. He then started a farming enterprise of his own on 100 acres of land which his father gave him, and has continued it energetically and profitably to the present time. He now owns 210 acres of good land and has the greater part of it under skillful and productive cultivation.

Mr. Walker has not, however, devoted himself wholly to his own interests. He has been zealously serviceable to the community as a member of the school board and in many other ways, aiding in every worthy project for the improvement of the region around him, and contributing essentially and substantially to the welfare of its people. He was married on November 19, 1876, to Miss Mary J. McGrew, a daughter of Clinton and Angeline (Spencer) McGrew, prominent citizens of Macon county. They have five children, all living in Macon county but one. They are: Susan Luella, the wife of Alfred Purdy; Melville C., whose home is at Rockyford, Colorado; Hubert E., of this county; Henry F., also of this county; and Victor T., who is still at home. The father is a Democrat in politics and he and his wife are Baptists in religion, and both active workers in the church to which they belong. They stand well in the county, being reckoned among its most prosperous and influential citizens and most active factors for good to the whole people. They are generous in social life, making their home a center of refined and considerate hospitality, and contributing liberally to everything that ministers to the enjoyment of their hosts of friends, who hold them in cordial admiration as all the rest of the population does in high respect.

HENRY M. HUNTSMAN.

The wild plains and sloping hillsides of Missouri required heroic effort on the part of the pioneers to awaken them to cultivated productiveness and make them yield their due tribute to the service of civilized man, and the pioneers who did this were men and women of heroic mold and stern endurance, willing to dare any danger and undergo any hardship to redeem the wilderness from the waste and lay in it the foundations of a great, wealthy and progressive commonwealth. They wrought with care, even though crudely, as their circumstances required, and from a retrospective view of their labors and the results which have followed, one must give them credit for wisdom in their efforts and breadth of view as well as endurance in their toil.

Among this race of conquerors were Josiah and Daisy (Collins) Huntsman, the parents of Henry W. Huntsman, one of the substantial

and successful farmers of Narrows township in Macon county. They were natives of Kentucky and repeated on the soil of Missouri the triumphs their forefathers had won on that of their native state. The father came to this state in 1833, a young adventurer twenty-seven years of age, and located on Mud creek, where he entered government land still virgin to the plow and all untouched, as yet, by the hard but kindly hand of systematic husbandry. He was one of the first settlers in that region and had his full share of the stirring and startling experiences of the frontier. But he pursued his chosen way, fencing and breaking up his land, and gradually but surely transforming the wild domain into an excellent and highly improved farm. He prospered in his lofty venture and added to his acres until, at the time of his death on July 22, 1881, he was possessed of 337, the greater part of which was yielding tribute to his enterprise, industry and skill.

Josiah Huntsman was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Poarch, of Kentucky, and through his marriage with her he became the father of five children, three of whom are living: Newton and Thomas, who live in Randolph county, this state, and Martha Jane, who still has her home under the parental roof. The father was married to Miss Daisy Collins, who was also a native of Kentucky. Five children were born of this marriage also and four of them are living. They are: James T., who resides in California; Henry M., the immediate subject of this sketch; William P., an esteemed citizen of Walla Walla county, state of Washington; and C. J., whose home is in Randolph county, Missouri. The father was first a Whig in politics, and when the party of his early choice and loyalty passed away he became a Democrat, taking part in the campaigns of his party and giving its principles and candidates earnest and effective support until the end of his life. He was an earnest and devout member of the Christian church for many years, active in all its worthy undertakings and zealous in defense of its articles of faith.

Henry M. Huntsman accepted his heritage as a child of the frontier, with all that it involved, without repining. He attended the district school near his home and obtained in its instructions all of the direct scholastic training it was his lot to get. He did his part of the hard work on the farm and gave the family all the support he could in its early struggle with the wild conditions opposed to its advancement, although these had been much improved by the time he appeared on the scene. After leaving school and reaching the estate of manhood he still remained at home, assisting his parents, until 1882, when he bought 120 acres of land in Macon county and took up his residence

on it. Making it his life work to develop and improve this tract, and all besides that he might be able to add to it, he has ever since sedulously devoted himself to the task he set for himself, in the performance of which he has been very successful. He now owns 200 acres of fine farming and grazing land, all of which is under cultivation and in a high state of fruitfulness. His main business is general farming at an elevated standard of excellence, and he makes the work profitable. In addition he raises, and feeds and ships, large numbers of cattle. Of these he takes such care that he is always prepared to deliver them to the markets in good condition, and thus maintains the high rate at which his output has long been scheduled.

Mr. Huntsman was married on February 12, 1882, to Miss Pettie Watson, a daughter of Benjamin Watson, one of the leading citizens of Macon county. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Frank C. and Hugh N., who live at Alliance, Nebraska; and Benjamin V., William M. and Waldo W., who are still at home with their parents. In politics the father is a Populist, not extreme in his views, but firm in defense of those he holds. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World, and in religious connection he and his wife are associated with the Christian church, in the work of which they take an active part. They are also faithful in the performance of all their duties as citizens, taking broad and progressive views of life and living up to them. They heartily support every commendable enterprise for the advancement of the community and the elevation of the moral and intellectual standard of its people. All who know them respect them highly as altogether worthy and estimable factors in the public and private life of the township and county, and supporters of its most valued institutions.

GEORGE L. WALTERS.

George L. Walters, one of the successful and progressive farmers of that rich agricultural portion of Macon county, known as Round Grove township, furnishes in his career a fine example of Pennsylvania enterprise and thrift transmitted to another generation and transplanted in a region distant and different from that in which it originated. He was born in Macon county, on the farm which is still his home, on December 27, 1863, and is a son of Aaron and Ann (Border) Walters, who were born, reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers of Macon county. The father came to this state at a very early date and bought land from the government, which was still in a state of primeval nature and not yet given over

to the dominion of the white man by the wild beasts and red rovers of the forest and the plains.

This hardy adventurer knew the perils he faced and the difficulties he would have to encounter, but he had the spirit of a Spartan and dared any danger, smiled at any difficulty, in his determination to win success on the frontier and make a name and achieve an estate for himself, where nature held everything in readiness for the industry and thrift which she awaited as the proper recipients of her bounty. He struggled with her wild condition, faithfully toiled on under her unrelenting frown, and in due time found her yielding to his persistent industry and courage and rewarding him with annually expanding benefactions. He fenced and improved his land and in time made it one of the best farms in the township of its location. He added to his possessions as prosperity gave him the means, and when he died in 1875 was the owner of 240 acres of excellent land, well improved, reduced to a high degree of productiveness and in itself a valuable estate.

About four years before the father died he gave up active work and turned the management and operation of the farm over to his son George, and that progressive and skillful manager has been in charge of it ever since. His venerable mother is still living, aged seventy-five years, and she makes her home with him. She was his father's second wife and the mother of two children, George L. and his older brother Joseph, both residents of Macon county. Both have been successful and each is a substantial and well esteemed citizen, active in all efforts for the improvement of the county and in line with every undertaking that will minister to the comfort, convenience and enduring welfare of its people.

George L. Walters obtained his education in the district schools near his home, and on leaving school settled down at once to his life-long occupation of cultivating the paternal homestead. He has never had any other home or desired any. He has prospered on this and added to its extent until it now comprises 358 acres, about half of which is under cultivation and worked with assiduous industry and commendable skill and judgment. Mr. Walters has risen to a high rank among the farmers of the township, giving all his attention to his one pursuit and making the utmost of that. Like the skylark of poesy, he is a "type of the wise, who soar but never roam, true to the kindred points of heaven and home."

In politics Mr. Walters is a Republican of stable and continuing convictions, but he is not an active partisan, and has never sought or

desired a political office, being content to serve the state from the honorable post of private citizenship, doing what he could for its advancement in his own way and leaving its government to those whom the people chose to administer its affairs. He is regarded as an excellent citizen and estimable man.

ANDREW J. ASBURY.

Andrew J. Asbury, of Hudson township, who is one of the leading citizens of Macon county, and has reflected credit on it and its people in both private and public life, is a native of Missouri, born in Howard county on April 22, 1855. His grandfather, Elijah Asbury, was a native of Virginia, and belonged to a family that for generations held high rank in the Old Dominion, where the family name is one of prominence in the chronicles of the state, running back into colonial times.

Mr. Asbury is a son of Thomas and Katharine (Downing) Asbury, natives of Clinton county, Ohio, where the father was born in 1810. His father caught the western fever when he was a young man and moved into what was then the almost untrodden frontier, in southwestern Ohio. It was a bold step for a young man reared and nurtured amid the blandishments of old Virginia's cultivated society and wealth of creature comforts, but he took it bravely, endured the discomforts of the long and tedious journey into and through the wilderness, and settled down in the new domain to carve out for himself a name among the people and an estate worthy of his abilities and industry. Following his example, the son in turn became an emigrant from the parental homestead and sought the betterment of his fortune in the wilds of Missouri, bringing to this state an abundance of spirit and energy, good health and the buoyant hopefulness of youth, but little else. He took up his residence first in Howard county, where he remained until 1865. In that year he moved to Monroe county, and eight years later to Macon county. Before coming to this county he had lived on rented farms, but on his arrival here he bought a tract of one hundred acres, which he cultivated with skill and energy until the death of his wife in 1879. He then determined to retire and sold his property, thereafter making his home with his children until his death on January 25, 1884. His wife died in January, 1880.

In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army for a period of nine months and served as a member of Company A., Ninth Volunteer Missouri Infantry, the company being under command of General Guitar. Mr. Asbury's term of service was extended to two years, and, although the most of the time during its continuance his command was stationed

in Missouri, it saw active service on the march and in the field, taking part in many skirmishes and some more important engagements.

The marriage of the parents of Andrew Asbury occurred in Ohio and resulted in nine children, but three of whom are now living: Louisa Jane, wife of William Neff, of Macon county; George W., a resident of Shelby county; and the interesting subject of this memoir. The father was a Republican in politics and long a member of and zealous worker in the Christian church. He was regarded throughout the county as an enterprising and progressive citizen and a very worthy and estimable man.

Andrew J. Asbury got his meager draughts of scholastic learning at the common fountain of inspiration for the American people, the district schools, attending these temples to Cadmus in Howard, Monroe and Macon counties. When he had completed their limited courses of instruction he remained at home and assisted his father in the work of the farm until 1877. He then bought forty acres of land and began farming on his own account, continuing his operations in this line of productive industry until 1895. In that year he moved to Macon City, where he lived for a period of thirteen years. In 1908 he bought another farm of eighty acres, and on this he has ever since made his home, but has not engaged actively in the work of farming the land, having other duties of importance to occupy his time and energies. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1894, and in 1898 was chosen marshal, holding the former office one term and the latter two. At the end of his second term as marshal he was appointed superintendent of the county infirmary, a position which he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the institution and the county for a period of two years. While sheriff he hanged the first and only man ever executed by law in the county.

It will be seen that in official life Mr. Asbury has rendered the county good service and dignified and adorned its citizenship. As a farmer also he was highly successful, carrying on his operations on a high plane and helping to raise the standard of farming all around him. It is his demonstrated merit that has raised him to prominence among the people and won him their lasting esteem; and it is his industry, thrift and capacity that have given him a goodly store of this world's goods and made him comfortable for life.

Mr. Asbury's first marriage occurred on February 25, 1877, when he was united in wedlock with Miss Jennie B. Fleming, a native of Pennsylvania. They had six children and five of them are living: Harry W., a resident of Winslow, Arizona; Frank H., who lives in Los Angeles, California; Jesse T., whose home is in Fresno, California; Cline R.,

who also lives in Arizona, at Winslow, and Ruby K., who is still a member of the parental household. Their mother died in 1891, and on September 25, 1893, the father married a second wife, on this occasion being united with Miss Ida M. Vanneten, a resident of Macon county. In politics Mr. Asbury is a pronounced Republican. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church. He has been very active in all and stands well in each.

CHARLES P. SHAY.

Three of the great states of the American Union have had the benefit of the activities and elevated citizenship of Charles P. Shay, now one of the leading merchants of Anabel, in this county, and all of them are the better for his having lived and labored in them. These states are Missouri, Colorado and Texas, and Mr. Shay has pleasant memories of each with a cordial regard for the people he mingled with while within its borders. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on February 18, 1874, and became a resident of Missouri with his parents in 1882, when he was but eight years old.

Mr. Shay is a son of John B. and Margaret (Carpenter) Shay, and he and his brother, Benjamin M., of New York, are the only ones of their three children who are now living. The father was born in Ireland in 1844 and lived in that country until he reached the age of eleven years. Then, in company with an older brother, he came to this country, led to the step by the lack of opportunity for the deserving poor in his own land and its abundance here. Fortune smiled upon him for his daring and gave him acquisitions in material substance and influence as a citizen which he could never have made in the Emerald Isle under its present political and social conditions. On the arrival of the self-expatriated brothers in the United States they located in Warren county, Ohio, and there the younger, orphaned by distance from his parents if not by their death, completed in the public schools the education he had begun in those of his native land.

When he was obliged and ready to take up the burden of life for himself, which was at an early age, he bought and shipped grain and feed for some years and then turned his attention to farming and raising live-stock. He carried on these industries in Warren county, Ohio, until 1882. In that year he concluded to take another flight in the wake of the setting sun, and, in consequence of this determination, he came to Missouri and located in Macon county, half a mile south of Anabel. There he farmed in a general way until his death in 1894. He was

married in 1868 to Miss Margaret Carpenter, a native of Maysville, Kentucky. In politics he was a Republican, in fraternal relations a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in religious connection a member of the Methodist church. All who knew him esteemed him highly, and his early death at the age of fifty was generally lamented. For he had shown in Missouri the same qualities of enterprise and thrift, of self-reliance and readiness for any emergency, that had brought him across the stormy Atlantic in his boyhood and sustained him through all his subsequent struggles; and had manifested here, also, a sturdy devotion to the land of his adoption and an eager desire to do all he could to promote its welfare and enlarge the power of its beneficent institutions, political, educational, industrial and commercial.

Charles P. Shay began his scholastic training in the district schools of Ohio, continued it in the public schools of Clarence, Missouri, and completed it in a course of special instruction at the Northern Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso, in that state, from which he was graduated in 1892. His first occupation after leaving school was that of telegraph operator at Higginsville, Missouri, and Mansfield, Texas. When his father died he returned to this state and assisted his mother in conducting the operations of the home farm until 1896. During the next three years he was engaged in general farming on his own account. In 1899 he moved to Pueblo, Colorado, to perform the duties of an important position for which he had been selected, that of department foreman in a rolling mill operated as a part of the great plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Mr. Shay remained in this important and responsible position until 1903. But, while there were many agreeable features in his employment, it was not altogether to his taste, and in the year last mentioned he returned to his former home in this county. Soon afterward he opened a general store at Anabel, where he has ever since been engaged in merchandising, rising steadily in rank as a merchant, building up a good and expanding trade, gaining constantly in the esteem of the people, and aiding by all the means at his command in advancing the best interests of the community. In November, 1906, he was appointed postmaster of Anabel by President Roosevelt. He is still filling this office and, what is rare, is discharging its duties with satisfaction to all the patrons of the postal service in the territory dependent for that service on the Anabel office.

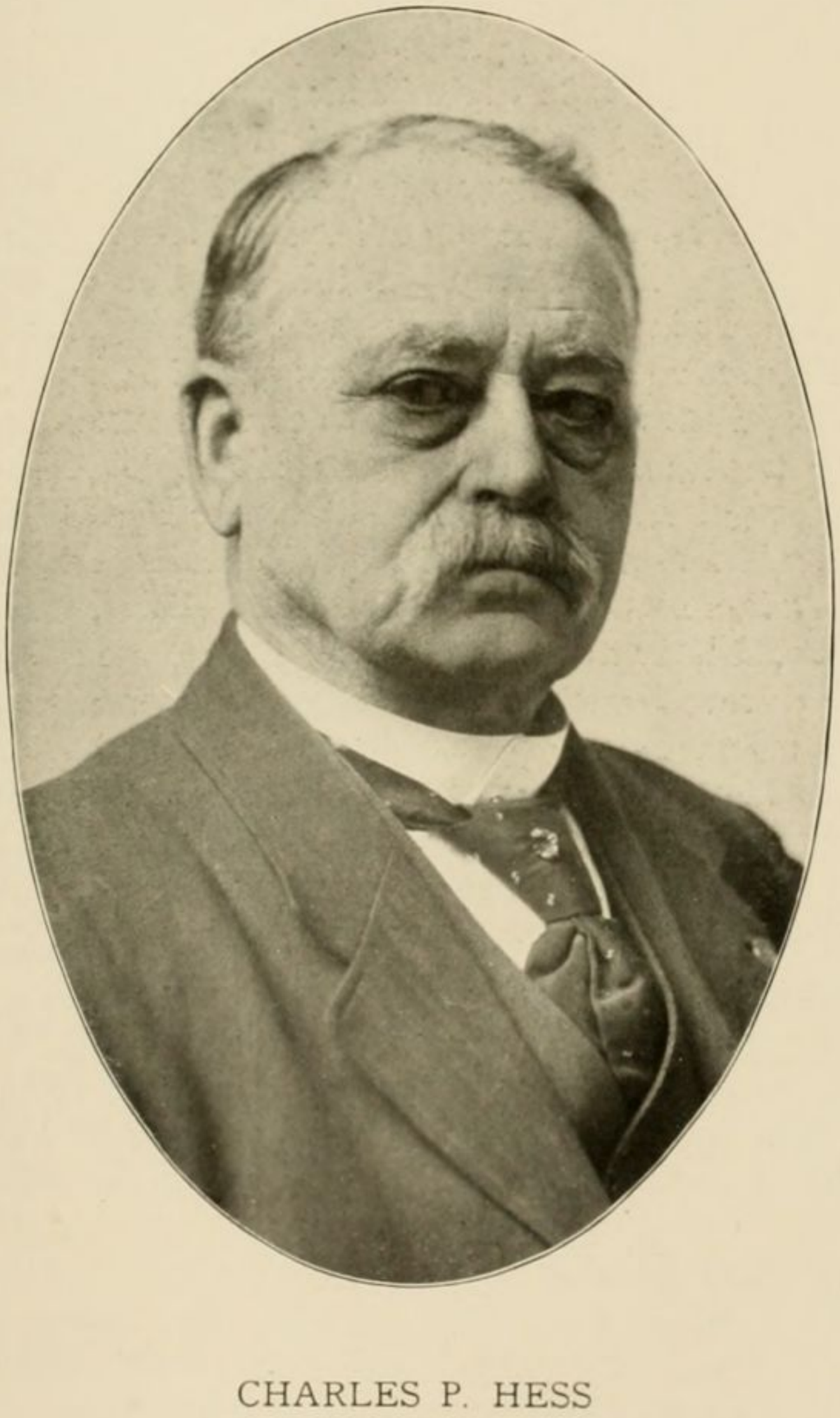
Mr. Shay was married on June 30, 1896, to Miss Mae White, a daughter of William C. White, one of the leading citizens of Macon county. They have two children, their sons, Charles W. and Connor

P., who are living at home and attending school. In politics Mr. Shay is a consistent and zealous Republican, earnest and effective in the service of his party and esteemed by its leaders in the county and state as judicious in council and very energetic in work. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees. With youth, health, enterprise and good judgment as assets, with lofty ideals of citizenship as beacons for his guidance, and with a determination to make the most of his opportunities in every way, the people of Macon county expect him to become one of their best and most representative and useful men.

CHARLES P. HESS.

The honored subject of this sketch is a worthy representative of that sturdy and valued element which the great empire of Germany has contributed to our American social and industrial life, and, coming to the United States when a young man, he has won for himself definite success in a material way, the while he has so guided and governed his course as to merit and receive at all times the unqualified confidence and regard of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of his signally active and useful life. He gave to his adopted country loyal service as a soldier in the Civil war, and none could manifest greater patriotism than this. In the "piping times of peace" his loyalty has been of the same insistent order and he deserves well of the nation whose integrity he aided in perpetuating. He has served as county judge and held other offices of distinctive public trust, is a veteran member of the bar of Macon county, and he has long wielded much influence in public affairs. His intellectual powers are of high type, though he gained his training largely in the school of experience and through effective self-discipline, and he has proved amply qualified for leadership in both thought and action. Judge Hess stands today one of the best known and most honored citizens of Macon county, and, venerable in years, he can view the dim perspective of the past and find that he has not flinched from duty and has striven ever to play his part as one of the world's noble army of workers. It is a matter of satisfaction to the publishers of this work to be able to incorporate in the same even a brief review of his career,—a record that is properly perpetuated in such a vehicle of historic import.

Charles Philip Hess was born in Laugenlonsheim bei Kreuznach, Prussia, on the 9th of September, 1837, and there his parents, Johannes and Katherine (Stern) Hess, passed their entire lives, secure in the esteem of all who knew them. The father was a farmer by vocation



CHARLES P. HESS

and served the prescribed term in the Prussian army when a young man. Judge Hess secured his early educational discipline in the schools of his native place, where he was reared to maturity. As a youth his ambition prompted him to sever the gracious ties which bound him to home and fatherland and to seek his fortunes in America, which had proved a veritable land of promise to many of his countrymen. Accordingly, in 1854, when but seventeen years of age, he came to the United States, making the voyage on a sailing vessel, from the port of Havre de Grace, and being on the ocean for a period of thirty-two days before landing in the port of New York city. He soon made his way to the city of Buffalo, where he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of carriagemaker, in which he became a skilled workman and to which he devoted his attention until he felt the call of higher duty, when the dark cloud of Civil war obscured the national horizon. He was one of those who responded to President Lincoln's first call, he became a member of the regular army by proceeding to the city of Philadelphia, where, in October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was in service during three years of the great internicine conflict and proved a gallant and faithful soldier of the republic. Among the more notable engagements in which he took part may be mentioned the following: Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Chickahominy Swamp, Savage Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill, Antietam, the first and second battles of the Wilderness, and Appomattox. Besides these he took part in many skirmishes and minor engagements. For efficient service he was promoted to the office of sergeant of Company A of his regiment, and in 1862 he was transferred to Company C, of which he was made first sergeant. In the engagement at Fairfield, Pennsylvania, he was severely injured, on the 4th of July, 1863, his left knee having been dislocated by his horse falling upon him after the animal had been shot from under him. He was confined to the hospital for a period of nine weeks, at the expiration of which he rejoined his command, at Fairfax, Virginia, where he was detailed as forage master at the headquarters of the cavalry corps of the Department of the Potomac. He received his honorable discharge at Harrisonville near Winchester, Virginia, on the 10th of October, 1864, after which he was appointed second lieutenant of the Twenty-seventh United States Reserves, at Alexandria, Virginia. He has ever maintained a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war, and signifies the same by his membership in F. A. Jones Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, in Macon, of which he has served as commander and also as Jr. Department commander of the state of Missouri.

In 1865 Judge Hess returned to his native land, where he remained about six months, renewing old associations and enjoying once more the hospitality of his boyhood home. He returned to America in October of 1865 and was accompanied by his sister Katherine and her husband Frederick W. Muff and family and who are now dead. Soon after his return to the United States Judge Hess came to Macon county, Missouri, and settled on a farm in Eagle township. He improved the property and continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits for two years, and then he took up his residence in the city of Macon, which was then a mere village, in 1867. He gave careful attention to the study of approved law textbooks, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar of the state. His knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is exact and comprehensive and while he has not given much attention to the active work of his profession his technical learning has been of great value to him on the bench and in connection with other offices of which he has been incumbent.

Judge Hess has ever been an able and uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has been influential in his councils in his home county and state, where he has given active and efficient service in the promotion of its cause. In 1868 he was elected to the bench of the county court of Macon county, and prior to this he had served as justice of the peace. He continued on the county bench until 1873, and in 1876 he was elected city attorney of Macon, of which office he continued incumbent for the long period of fourteen consecutive years, within which he ably safeguarded the interests of the city. For twelve years he was secretary of the Macon board of education, and he has always taken a zealous part in the furtherance of the cause of popular education. In 1888 Judge Hess was fittingly honored in being chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention, in Chicago, in which General Benjamin Harrison was nominated for the presidency. In 1892 he received the Republican nomination for circuit judge of his circuit, but was unable to overcome the normal Democratic majority in the circuit, through he received a flattering support at all the polls. Judge Hess has done much in the way of directing public opinion in this section of the state and in 1899 he became associated with the late F. W. Blees in the publication of the Macon Citizen, of which he became manager and editor. Under his direction and able editorial policy the paper wielded much influence in political affairs and was made an effective exponent of local interests. He continued as editor in chief of this paper, which is issued weekly, until 1902, when he severed his connection with the same. Since that

time he has lived virtually retired, secure in the high regard of the community in which he has long made his home and to whose best interests he has given unreserved service of promotion. He is identified with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, as well as with the Grand Army of the Republic, as already noted. On the 29th of October, 1869, Judge Hess was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Sophia Maffry, who was born in Germany but who was at that time a resident of Macon, and of their eight children six are living, namely: Alma, who is the wife of Edward A. Dumeter, of Macon; Caroline, who is the wife of Burlis H. Collins, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Bertha, who is the wife of Clarence Henley, of Oklahoma City; Annette, who remains at the parental home; Olga, who is the wife of Charles Sears, of Ames, Iowa, and Ralph, who is a commercial traveler, in Alabama and Georgia and is now married to a lady who was Miss Mabel Shipp of Winchester, Kentucky.

CHARLES O. WALKER.

Charles O. Walker, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers, fruit-growers and dairymen of Round Grove township, is wholly a product of Macon county, and in himself and his career he reflects credit on the portion of the state that gave him birth and opportunity for the exercise of the faculties which have built his own fortunes and greatly helped in the development and progress of the locality in which he has operated. Born, reared, educated and married in this county, and carrying on within its borders all the activities that have engaged his attention, he is a representative man among the people of the county and is esteemed accordingly.

Mr. Walker's life began on September 5, 1850, and he is a son of John P. and Mary H. (Brown) Walker, natives of Botetourt county, Virginia, where the father was born in 1820. In 1840, when he was but twenty years of age, with the hardy and daring spirit that has long characterized his family, he determined to leave the parental rooftree and the scenes and associations of his boyhood and youth, and make a home and name for himself in a region remote from his ancestral home, and in which there was still conquests awaiting the pioneer, the woodsman and the hunter. In that year he came to Missouri in obedience to this impulse and located in Macon county, where he passed the remainder of his days actively engaged in farming and raising livestock. He took up wild, unbroken land and was successful in improving it and bringing it to productiveness. He increased his holdings from time to time until when he died on March 3, 1898, he owned and had under cultivation 240 acres of first-rate land, well improved with

good buildings and other necessary structures, and yielding abundantly in response to the persuasive hand of skilful husbandry.

John P. Walker was married in 1843 to Miss Mary H. Brown, of Virginia, and their union resulted in nine children, seven of whom are living and adding to the productiveness, wealth and power of this country and Canada. They are: William G., a resident of Macon City, this state; Nathan E., who lives at Moberly, Missouri; Charles O., the immediate subject of this brief review; John S., also a resident of this county; Sarah, the wife of William Sketchley, of Canada, and Ella J., the wife of Louis Ebright, of Mequite, Texas. In politics the father was a lifelong Democrat, true and faithful to his convictions and earnest in seeking to enforce them. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order and was a veteran in its ranks. He was successful in industry, upright in manhood and influential in citizenship, winning an estate from Nature's bounty for himself by his enterprise and the esteem of all who knew him by his uniform cleanness of life and fairness in all transactions in business, united with his progressiveness and clearness of vision as a potency in efforts for the improvement and elevation of the county. He was county surveyor and county judge for years.

Charles O. Walker began his education in the district schools near his home, continued it at the Macon City high school, and completed it at the college in Huntsville, Missouri. After leaving college he remained with his parents on the homestead until his marriage on February 17, 1884. He then bought 120 acres of land on which and his subsequent purchases he has ever since been engaged in vigorous and progressive farming and stock-breeding. He also has a fine and fruitful apple orchard of forty acres, and, in addition to the industries already indicated, carries on a flourishing business as a dairyman, helping to supply the surrounding country with the products from his herds and shipping large quantities of milk, cream and butter to the market.

Mr. Walker now owns and cultivates 170 acres of good land and has his farm well improved. He has been successful in all his undertakings and is regarded as one of the most prosperous and substantial men in the township in which he lives. But his own advancement has not blinded him to the needs of the county or the enduring welfare of its people. On the contrary, it has made him zealous in behalf of all public improvements and the general elevation of his locality through the quickening influence of the mental and moral agencies at work in it. These and every form of material development he has aided diligently

and intelligently to promote, serving capably and acceptably as a member of the school board and in various other positions of public usefulness and responsibility.

On February 17, 1884, he married Miss Sina Rogers, of Macon County. They have had eleven children and all of them are living but two. Those living are: Elva, wife of Frank Scarlott, of South Dakota; Albert L., of South Dakota; Grace, wife of James Goe, of New Mexico; Agnus M., of Washington, D. C.; William O., and Ruby J., who reside in South Dakota, and Ada H., Chauncey M. and Roger W., who are still living at home. The political faith of the father is in the Democratic party's principles and theories of government, and he gives a loyal and helpful support to the candidates of that party on all occasions. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has long been a leading member in the community of his home. His life has been a stimulus and an incitement to those around him, showing what industry, thrift and skill can accomplish in this bountiful land, and demonstrating, at the same time, what elevated and useful citizenship means. All look upon him as a representative of the best elements in the population of the county and esteem him highly.

JACOB T. BROWNING.

Born and reared in the mountain region of Pennsylvania, and dur ing the last thirty-six years a resident on the plains of Missouri, Jacob T. Browning, one of the most prosperous, progressive and successful farmers of Round Grove township, Macon county, during the long period of his activity, finds his evening of life passing amid scenes and associations far different from those of its morning, and the intervening time has been full of incident, adventure and conquest for him. It has given him experience, too, in many trials and privations, and subjected him at times to all the hazards of deadly warfare, on whose ensanguined fields Death stalks always the final conqueror, whatever military banner may be victorious.

Mr. Browning is a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where his life began on August 13, 1835. His parents, Basil and Nancy (Cheney) Browning, were also born and reared in the East, the former being of the same nativity as the son, and the latter born in the state of Maryland. The father was born on November 5, 1798, and passed the whole of his life in agricultural pursuits, but traveled extensively for diversion. He was very successful in his undertakings, and when he died owned 889 acres of land in the fertile valleys and on the sloping sides of the Alleghanies. He died on May 23, 1879, on the farm which

had so long been his home and which his skill and industry had improved to the highest degree.

On March 9, 1819, the elder Mr. Browning was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Cheney, then living in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but, as has been stated, a native of the neighboring state of Maryland. Of the five children that blessed their union but two are now living, the subject of these paragraphs and his sister, Rebecca E., who is now the widow of James A. House, deceased, of Flintstone, Maryland, where she maintains her home. In politics the father was a Whig until the birth of the Republican party, and from then on to the end of his days he adhered to the new organization.

Jacob T. Browning, whose grandfather, bearing the same name as himself, was born and reared in Scotland and emigrated to this country in his early manhood, seems to have inherited from his paternal ancestry all the sturdy qualities of the race to which his forefathers belonged, and to have had his faculties of industry, frugality and prudence strengthened and intensified through the influence of his surroundings and requirements in that enormous workshop of all the crafts, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, and after leaving school worked on his father's farm until 1862. The Civil war was then under full headway, and the integrity of the Union was seriously threatened by the awful sectional strife. Under the circumstances he felt it his duty to go to its defense, and, accordingly, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the renowned "Bucktail Volunteers," which became a part of the division of the army under the command of Brigadier General Stone. He was soon at the front and in the very thick of the fight, taking part in the battles of Haymarket, Mine Run, Stevensville and Gettysburg and many minor engagements. He was in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was one of the fighting regiments of the war. In March, 1864, he was discharged at Culpeper, Virginia, on account of disabilities incurred in the service, and returned to his home.

Mr. Browning remained on the farm of his parents and assisted them in carrying on its operations until 1873. He then came to Missouri and located in Macon county, where he has ever since resided. Soon after his arrival in this county he bought forty acres of land near Anabel, on which he has continuously made his home, and as time passed and his ventures prospered, he added to this domain until he now owns and, until recently farmed, 210 acres. In 1907 he retired from

active pursuits and gave the management of the farming interests over to his son.

Mr. Browning has shown himself to be a vigorous and skilful farmer, keeping up to date in all his operations, and applying broad intelligence to his work as well as diligence and thrift. He has also been in line with the most advanced ideas in improvement of land and dwellings and other structures on a farm, and what he has done for himself in this connection not only stands forth as a monument to his enterprise, but has been potential in stimulating others to follow his example, and thereby has been of real and substantial benefit to the township and county. In promoting the welfare of both he has also been zealous and effective in other ways. He has served as road overseer for seven years, and in connection with every avenue of development and advancement has been among the most assiduous and constant of the progressive forces in the county.

On January 16, 1855, Mr. Browning was united in marriage with Miss Jane A. Bennett, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Bennett, one of the leading citizens of that county. She died on August 10, 1903. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Roy S., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Rebecca E., the wife of John C. Gadd, of Moberly, Missouri, and Emory Milton, who is still living at home, and has charge of the farm. In politics the father has been a Republican from the dawn of his manhood, and in fraternal life he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANCIS WITHERS ALLEN, M. D.

Dr. Francis W. Allen, of Morrow township, Macon county, may properly be said to have inherited his professional taste and inclination from his father, and with it to have been born to a large degree of that esteemed physician's ability, resolution and persistency in whatever he undertook. He has been in active and successful practice for twelve years, except during a period of some months in which he was studiously pursuing post-graduate courses in general and special lines of the medical science in Chicago. The whole time of his actual practice has been passed in this state, and nearly the half of it in Macon county.

Dr. F. W. Allen was born in this county in 1873 and is a son of Dr. F. W. Allen, Sr., who was born and reared in Monroe county, this state. Before the Civil war the father conducted an academy for ten years in Macon. But in the awful conditions attendant upon that sanguinary conflict his school was broken up and the buildings were destroyed. He began to study medicine in St. Louis, and, after his

graduation, located in Macon county, where he lived during almost the whole period of his eminent services as a physician and surgeon. He was a graduate of Bethany college and his career was highly creditable to that institution as well as to himself. In connection with his practice he also conducted a farm with success, standing as well as a farmer as he did in his profession.

In politics he was always a Democrat and active in the service of his party, but could never be induced to accept a public office either by election or appointment. But he was zealous in behalf of the improvement of the county and was esteemed as one of its wisest and most useful citizens. His wife, whose maiden name was Melvina Pearl, was a native of Randolph county, Missouri. They had four children, their sons, R. W., C. M., F. W., and J. P., and also reared an adopted daughter named Elizabeth. The father died in November, 1906. The mother is still living and is now sixty-eight years of age. She has her home on the old family homestead and is universally revered throughout the whole surrounding country. For a more extended account of the life of Dr. F. W. Allen, Sr., see sketch of his life on another page of this volume.

Dr. Francis W. Allen, the immediate subject of this brief review, began his academic training in the district schools and completed it at a first-rate high school. He afterward pursued a course of special training at the business college in Moberly. His preparation for his professional work was made in the State University at Columbia, from the medical department of which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898. During the year following his graduation he served as an interne in the hospitals of St. Louis, and at the end of that period he began his practice at Middlegrove, in Monroe county. In 1903 he entered upon post-graduate courses of instruction at Rush Medical college in Chicago and the Chicago Polyclinic school. On completing these courses he returned to Missouri and located at Springfield, Greene county, where he was engaged in an active general practice until 1906. In that year he returned to Macon county and established himself in Morrow township, where he has ever since been living and practicing with a growing reputation for skill and ability and a steadily increasing number of patients. He, like his father, is also a farmer and stockman, owning and cultivating eighty acres of land and carrying on a flourishing business in raising live-stock for the markets. In the management of his farm and his stock industry he finds relief from the exactions of his professional work, but this is never neglected for any other pursuit. He keeps in touch with the advances in his profession

by a studious and reflective reading of its best literature, and with its latest discoveries in practice by an active, participating membership in the North Missouri and Macon County Medical Associations. He is also examining physician for the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.

In political allegiance the Doctor is a Democrat, with an earnest interest in the success and general welfare of his party, to which he contributes by energetic work in its behalf. His fraternal alliances are with the Order of Modern Woodmen and the Order of Odd Fellows, in the proceedings of which he is zealous and helpful in his interest and service. He was married in 1901 to Miss Essie Pearl Boyd, a native of Boone county, Missouri. They have two children, their daughter, Helen V., and their son, Francis B. The Doctor stands well in his profession and deserves the high rank he holds. He has won the confidence and regard of the people by his tireless industry and acknowledged ability in his professional work and his energy and wisdom in the aid he gives to all undertakings designed to improve the county and promote its welfare. In all the relations of life he is recognized as an upright, useful and representative man.

JOHN R. HUGHES.

The sturdiness and rectitude so characteristic of the race from which he sprang are well represented in the career of this honored pioneer of Macon county, with whose business and civic interests he was prominently identified for more than thirty years, having been one of the leading business men and influential citizens of the village of Bevier, where his death occurred on the 3d of June, 1899. He passed to his reward secure in the high regard of all who knew him and left to his descendants the heritage of a good name and of worthy and kindly deeds performed without ostentation and with the simple dignity and sympathy that characterized him in all the relations of life. He won success in the face of obstacles that would have proved insuperable to men of less mental and moral stamina, and was, in the most significant sense, the architect of his own fortunes, since he became largely dependent upon his own resources while still a mere boy, owing to the somewhat straitened circumstances of the family.

John R. Hughes was a native of Wales, where he was born on the 3d of December, 1837, and where he secured his rudimentary education, having attended night school after the age of ten years, as he thus early began to work in the mines during the daytime. His father was a miner in his native land, but followed other lines of work after

coming to America. When the subject of this memoir was a lad of twelve years his parents immigrated to the United States and settled in Meigs county, Ohio. His folks were of sterling character and whose lives were summed up, as Lincoln said of his own parents, in "the short and simple annals of the poor." In the old Buckeye state John R. Hughes was enabled to extend somewhat his educational training, attending the common schools as opportunity afforded, but finding his portion that of ceaseless toil and endeavor during the greater portion of his boyhood and youth. He was reared to manhood in Ohio, and at Pomeroy, that state, on the 14th of October, 1863, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Reese, who likewise was a native of Wales, whence her parents came to America when she was a child of four years. She proved a devoted companion and helpmeet to her husband, and their mutual love and sympathy made their relations of idyllic order during that many years that they walked side by side down the pathway of life. She survived him and is still living at Bevier, Missouri. Of their fourteen children, nine died in infancy, and the other five are still living. Daniel R., a member of the bar of Macon county, residing in the city of Macon, is individually mentioned on other pages of this volume; Edward R. is identified with the newspaper business in the city of Seattle, Washington; John R., an able lawyer, is associated in practice with his brother, Daniel R., in Macon; Miss Elizabeth resides in Bevier, and Jennie is the wife of John W. Howell, of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

After his marriage John R. Hughes continued his residence in Ohio until 1867, when he came to Missouri and took up his abode in the village of Bevier, Macon county, where he secured employment as clerk in a general merchandise store. In 1871 he engaged in business on his own responsibility, opening a well-equipped store in the same town, but the panic of 1873 soon followed and tested to the full his resourcefulness and stability and integrity of character. That he weathered the storm successfully is evident when we revert to the fact that he was the only one of the twenty merchants in Bevier that did not fail as a result of this memorable financial panic. With utmost caution, wisdom and circumspection he conserved his resources and so effectively handled his business affairs that his every creditor received one hundred cents on the dollar. He continued in business at Bevier until his death, and his success was of no mean order, testifying alike to his personal popularity, his honorable methods and his enterprising spirit. No man in the community has enjoyed a more generous measure of public confidence and esteem than did he, and upon the record of his entire

career there rests no suspicion of wrong or shadow of injustice. He made his life count for good in all its relations and his memory is revered by all who came within the bounds of his kindly and beneficent influence.

Though a staunch Republican in his political views of a generic order, Mr. Hughes was never offensively partisan, and in local affairs was liberal in his political influence and action. His first presidential vote was cast for President Lincoln, in 1860. In 1890 he was elected justice of the peace, and of this office he continued incumbent for three successive terms, giving an administration which made the position justify its title. Both he and his wife were most devout and zealous members of the Congregational church, with which he identified himself when seventeen years of age. He became a deacon of the church when but twenty years old and of this position he continued incumbent without interruption during the residue of his long and signally useful life. He became a man of broad mental ken and of much intellectual strength, but he never ceased to regret the lack of educational opportunities in his youth, and thus was the more insistent in doing all in his power to accord to his children the best of opportunities and to support by his aid and influence every measure tending to conserve educational work in his home, village, county and state. He was the first candidate to be initiated in Eskridge Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Bevier, and was its first representative in the grand lodge of the state. He continued to be actively affiliated with this lodge until his death, and all of his sons are members of the same fraternity. A man of intrinsic nobility, simple and unassuming, affable and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow-men, Mr. Hughes was a power for good in his field of labor and sphere in life, and his name merits a place of honor in this compilation, through which may be perpetuated a slight tribute to his memory.

JOHN HENRY GROSS.

The son and the grandson of pioneers in this state, and himself born and reared long enough ago to see it before anything like its present advanced development and strident progress were manifest, John Henry Gross, one of the progressive and successful farmers of Liberty township, Macon county, has been connected with the building of our great state from his birth, and from the time when his energies were sufficient for the purpose, has borne faithfully his full share of the work.

Mr. Gross was born on February 17, 1854, in Independence town-

ship, this county, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Sears) Gross, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Kentucky, Randolph county, who rode in her mother's lap on horseback to Missouri. The father was born in 1816, and when he was but two years old was brought to Missouri by his father, Abraham Gross, also a Kentuckian, born, reared and married in that state, and for some years prosperous as a farmer there. He located his young family in Randolph county on a tract of land which he acquired there, and at once began to take an active and leading part in redeeming the wilderness, as the region was then, and reducing it to systematic cultivation. He aided in laying the foundations of its future progress and planting the seeds of the advanced civilization which now characterizes it and passed the remainder of his life in that county. His son, Noah, grew to manhood in Randolph county, and obtained his education in the primitive country schools, which were then the only academic institutions in this part of the state.

After leaving school and teaching for a while he learned the carpenter trade. In the year 1853 he built a home which was one of the best houses in the county. He burned the brick and lime, also dressed the weather boarding. It took two years to complete this work. During the remainder of his life he worked at his trade and also farmed and raised live-stock, except for a few years before his death, when he lived retired from all active pursuits. He died in 1902 at the age of eighty-six years, sixty-three years after his marriage. This occurred in 1839 and united him with Miss Mary Sears, of Randolph county. They had eleven children, seven of whom are living: James F., a resident of Macon county; Disa E., the widow of the late Charles Talbott; George W., who lives in Randolph county; Sarah E., the wife of Rufus Goodson; John Henry, the subject of this sketch; Thomas J., and Minnie N., the wife of Jesse Truitt. The four last named are all residents of Macon county, Thomas J. living in the city of Macon. In politics the father was a Democrat and in religious affiliation he belonged to the Primitive Baptist church, being a charter member of the congregation in which he was enrolled, and one of its zealous and faithful members.

John Henry Gross began his education in the district school of Independence township and completed it at the Kirksville Normal School. Following the example of his father, he became a teacher in the public schools, following this ennobling work during twenty-one winter terms and assisting his father on the home farm in the summer. He continued this dual occupation until 1899, having started a farming and stock-raising enterprise of his own in the spring of 1884, and

CAPT. B. F. STONE

in this he has ever since been energetically and successfully engaged. He owns 240 acres of first-rate land and has most of it under vigorous and profitable cultivation. His home is considered to be among the prettiest in the county. His stock industry is also a thriving one.

In politics Mr. Gross is an active, working Democrat, but he has never held or sought an office. His religious affiliation is with the Primitive Baptist church, and he has long been moderator and deacon in the congregation to which he belongs. On November 23, 1883, he was married to Miss Myra B. Wilhite, a daughter of Smith and Rebecca (Grant) Wilhite, of Boone county. Three children were born of the union and two of them are living, Ordell and Durward, both of whom take a great pride in their home and farm life, are still abiding with their parents.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN F. STONE.

Capable, industrious and prosperous in business, and true to every duty of citizenship in peace and war, in public office and private life, Capt. Benjamin F. Stone, a well known resident of Macon and an old soldier who still bears the mark of his military service in defense of the Union, is deservedly ranked as one of the most estimable and worthy men in his native county of Macon, where he was born on February 12, 1840, and has passed nearly all of his subsequent life. He obtained his education in the district schools and at McGhee College, being graduated from the latter in 1859, and pursuing a post graduate course in the same institution in 1860 and 1861.

He is a son of Joseph and Melinda (Burris) Stone, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Wayne county, Kentucky. Reuben Stone, his paternal grandfather, was born and reared in South Carolina and moved from that state to Tennessee and some time afterwards to Wayne county, Kentucky. Later he located in southern Illinois, following general farming in all the different places of his residence. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in a Kentucky regiment. His family consisted of four sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased. He died in southern Illinois.

His son Joseph, the Captain's father, was a carpenter and also a farmer. He moved to Randolph, Missouri, about 1835, and two years afterward became a resident of Macon county, entering a tract of government land seven miles southwest of what is now the city of Macon. On this farm he and his wife passed the remainder of their days, and finally laid down their trust in life on the land that was hallowed by their labors, which redeemed from its wild condition and transformed it into

a comfortable and valuable country home. Here they reared to maturity nine of their children, of whom they are now living four of the sons and two of the daughters.

Captain Stone found life strenuous work as soon as he entered upon its duties as a man. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Missouri volunteer infantry in defense of the Union. The regiment was under the command of Col. Samuel A. Holmes and soon became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. The young soldier made a gallant record as long as he was in the service, participating in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi, and numerous other engagements, and becoming corporal of his company. On October 4, 1862, he was shot through the right elbow, the wound resulting in the loss of his arm, in consequence of which he was discharged on account of his disability for further service in February, 1863.

After this serious disaster he returned to Macon county and for a time engaged in teaching school. He then studied law under the direction of B. R. Dysart of Macon and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Previous to this, however, he was appointed county school commissioner in 1866 and filled the office acceptably for a period of six months. In 1868 he was elected county treasurer for a term of two years, and was then chosen recorder of deeds for one of four years. In each of these official positions he made an excellent record and held the confidence and regard of the people for his ability, fidelity and high character.

At the end of his term as recorder of deeds he bought theMacon Times, which he edited and published two years, then, in company with J. M. London, consolidated it with the Macon Journal under the name of the Macon Examiner. Two years later he bought his partner's interest in the paper and some time afterward sold it to J. A. Hudson, who changed its name back to "The Macon Times," and continued its publication under that name. During the Captain's connection with the paper it rose to considerable influence and was noted for the ability and force with which it was conducted, its strong independence and unwavering devotion to the best interests of the county and state.

When Captain Stone abandoned the field of journalism he turned his attention to the real estate business and during a number of succeeding years contributed essentially and extensively to the improvement of the city, putting up many residence, business and public buildings, among them the Jefferson hotel, which is still a popular hostelry and bears the name he gave it. During the last thirty years he has been in business as an abstractor, building up an extensive industry in this useful line

of effort and becoming known all over the county for the excellence and accuracy of his work and the high and broad intelligence with which he has conducted it.

Captian Stone was maried in Macon county in 1875 to Miss Mittie Powell, a half sister of Henry Powell, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They have five children living: Dr. Frank P. Stone, who was a dental surgeon in the United States army and saw service in the Philippines, and who is now engaged in a general practice of his profession at Hobart, Oklahoma; Mary M., the wife of Dr. Bridgeford of Macon; Mabel S., who was for years a teacher in the schools of Macon, and is now attending the State University, and Hattie C. and Harry B., who are still living with their parents. All the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in political relations the father has been a life-long Democrat, strong in his convictions and influential in the councils of his party. Macon county has no better citizen and none more worthy of the confidence and esteem of the people, all shades and classes of whom hold him in high regard.

MARTIN V. McKENZIE.

(Deceased.)

During the last forty-seven years, nearly two-thirds of his whole life to the time of his death, March 20, 1910, Martin V. McKenzie, of Independent township, was a resident of Macon county and the locality in which he died. He came here a young man of twenty-six years of age, and the region in which his productive activities were employed was then young, too. While he passed on to middle age and beyond it the region has grown into advanced development, industrial importance, commercial force and political influence, and will go on in its career of progress. The end of effort came with the end of life for him, but the forces he helped to put in motion and the agencies for good he helped to create and strengthen will still augment in power and continue expanding their usefulness. This is one instance in which the good a man has done will live after him, and Mr. McKenzie was fortunate in being able to see already an abundant harvest enriching the world from seed he helped to sow. He was the oldest inhabitant of the village of Barnesville, and what that is and the country around it has come to be is largely the fruit of his labor and the product of energies awakened by his example.

Mr. McKenzie was born in Ohio in 1837. His father, John McKenzie, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sally Van Netten, were also

born and reared in that state. They were well-to-do farmers and pursued the even tenor of their way through life in daily usefulness and unostentatious worth. They had nine children and of these only three are living, Harriet, Alice and Addison. The mother died in August, 1865, and the father in June, 1867, highly respected by all who knew them.

Martin V. McKenzie attained his manhood in his native county and secured his education in its public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming there until 1863, prospering moderately in his undertaking and steadily advancing in the race for supremacy among men. In April of the year last mentioned he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon county. Farming had been the occupation of his years from boyhood, and in this promising agricultural region he naturally turned to it again and with a quickened interest born of the new conditions with which he was surrounded. He added stock-raising to his enterprise in this locality, and he pushed his interests with all his skill and power and built them up to considerable proportions.

Mr. McKenzie was engaged in mercantile life at Barnesville for fourteen years. He conducted his business with spirit, energy and breadth of view, and attained rank as a wise and progressive merchant throughout the business world around him. He took a great interest and a leading part in the development and progress of the township and county, giving his aid cheerfully and liberally to every worthy enterprise involving the welfare of the people and helping to guide with wise counsel the general advance along lines of the most wholesome growth and toward the most practical and enduring expansion. For more than twenty years he served on the school board and was one of its most energetic and useful members. He was a Democrat in politics, and, during his years of activity, was one of the wheel-horses in the service of his party. In 1864 he was joined in marriage with Miss Nancy Biswell, who was born and grew to maturity in this county. They had two children, their daughter, Alice, and their son, Arthur B. The mother of these children died in 1874 and in 1876 the father contracted a second marriage, uniting himself with Miss Anna Hull, a native of Kentucky. They became the parents of two children, James G. and Sallie. From the dawn of his manhood he made his own way in the world, and so conducted his affairs that he made every advance in life a stepping-stone to higher achievements, and, at the same time, advanced the interests of the community in which he lived along with the prog-

ress of his own. Macon county had no citizen of greater worth and none whom its people more highly esteemed.

JOHN W. WADDILL.

(Deceased.)

Enterprising in many lines of business and successful in all, making every faculty he possessed and every day of his time tell to his advantage, John W. Waddill, of Elmer, was a worthy representative of the progressiveness and business capacity of the people of Macon county. And as he gave to the welfare of the township and county of his home the same careful attention and to the promotion of their interests the same energetic and resourceful activity that he devoted to his own affairs, in contributing so essentially to the growth and development of his community he won the high regard of its people as a representative, also, of their public spirit, breadth of view and elevation of tone in reference to local public affairs and the general advancement of this portion of the state. In this behalf he was active himself and was very serviceable in the activities his influence and example awakened and directed in many other members of the community.

Mr. Waddill was a native of Tennessee, where he was born in 1854. His father, Thomas G. Waddill, was also a native of that state and one of its enterprising farmers until 1857, when he moved to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon county. Here he renewed his farming operations and continued them until his death, which occurred in 1899. He was married to Miss Mary Hanley, who was also born and reared in Tennessee. Of the nine children born to them, six are living: Mary, the wife of Henry Nelson; Samuel; George D.; James; Richard and Sylvester. The mother died in 1897.

John W. Waddill was bred to farming and followed it all his life. He grew to manhood on the parental homestead and took his first lessons in the principal pursuit that engaged his powers in helping to perform its useful and necessary labors. When he could be spared from these he attended the district school in the neighborhood and thus acquired all he had opportunity for in the way of academic instruction. When he left school he continued to assist his parents on the farm until the time came for him to assume the burden of life for himself, and he then started on his own account the farming industry which ever occupied him and gave him consequence as a man of substance, and enabled him to win an exalted place in public esteem as a good farmer and an excellent citizen. He owned and farmed 120 acres of land and carried

on, in connection with his general farming, an extensive business in raising stock for the markets. He was also proprietor of the Hotel Elmer in the town of that name, and in other ways was connected with the business and social life of the community.

During the last five years of his life Mr. Waddill was one of the leading members of the school board. In this position he rendered the town unquestioned service of a high order and enduring value. The schools have felt the influence of his vigorous and progressive spirit and have nobly responded to it in increased efficiency and practical usefulness. He was a Republican in politics and one of the earnest and fruitful workers of his party. In fraternal life he was connected with the Woodmen of the World, and that order, too, has had the benefit of his enterprise in action and his wisdom in counsel. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Elva E. Craig, a native of Iowa. They had two children, but now have only one living, their daughter, Mary E., who is the wife of Thomas Banning, of Elmer. Mr. Waddill died February 15, 1910.

JOSEPH NICKELL.

This enterprising merchant and influential citizen of Nickellton is a scion of a distinguished family in this part of the world, and in his career to the time of this writing (1909) he has nobly exemplified the characteristics and elevation of manhood that gave his ancestry distinction, and which in him have won him a high place in the esteem of the whole region in which he is known. Although comparatively young in years he has risen to high rank in the business world of Northwestern Missouri, and is looked upon as a man destined to win statewide prominence and influence.

Mr. Nickell was born in this county in 1873. He grew to manhood in the neighborhood of his present home and obtained his education at its public schools. After leaving school he devoted himself to farming and raising stock for a period of four years. In 1895 he turned his attention to merchandising, and ever since then he has been engaged in this line of endeavor, with gratifying success for himself and decided benefit to the community of Nickellton, in which his store is located, and all the territory tributary to it in the way of trade. His store is a popular resort and rallying place for the whole region and is regarded with the utmost friendliness and good will by all who frequent it or know it and its proprietor. Mr. Nickell has a genial and accommodating manner, which leads him to make himself serviceable to his associates and patrons, and he has also a considerable fund of general information,

which he knows how to dispense judiciously for the entertainment and profit of all who come in contact with him. No citizen of the township is more popular, and none better deserves the universal esteem of the people. It is not to be inferred, however, that his efforts to please are due to thrift or a desire to increase his business. They are the natural expression of his manhood, the outpourings of his spirit of genuine good-fellowship, and as spontaneous as the sunlight, and they are appreciated in accordance with their own value and this fact.

In the affairs of the community Mr. Nickell takes a good citizen's full and helpful interest, supporting with ardor every commendable undertaking for its advancement and considering all matters involving the enduring welfare of the people with excellent judgment and comprehensive breadth of view. He is a Republican in politics, an Odd Fellow in fraternal life and a member of the Methodist church in religion. But he is non-partisan where the good of his township and county are concerned, holds all the world in fraternity in all benevolent considerations, and is without sect or creed in contributions to help the moral agencies around him to greater power and usefulness. He was married in 1900 to Miss Gertrude M. Linson, a native of Macon county. They have one child, their daughter, Alba.

DAVIDSON NICKELL.

The pioneers of Macon county, like those of every other part of the great West in this country, and those of the East, also, in their day, were of heroic mold and seem to have been fashioned by nature for the great work they were called upon to do. They were beings forged on the anvil of war, and by the process were specially fitted for conflict and conquest. The foes they had to fight and conquer were not, as a rule, well disciplined and accoutred armies, of whose movements they might make calculations with some degree of certainty, but the savage forces of nature, wild beasts and wilder men, the rugged massiveness of the mountains, the stubborn glebe of the plains, deprivation of all the luxuries and many of the common comforts of life, and even the rage of the elements before the climatic conditions were known and could be prepared for. Some of these foes were always with them and others attacked them unawares, at the most unexpected times and places, and often when the hardy adventurers were least prepared to encounter danger or opposition.

But they met their responsibilities firmly, endured their hardships resolutely, faced their foes courageously, and triumphed over all opposing forces gloriously. The stake for which they fought was an

empire, and they deemed it worth any sacrifice, a recompense for any hardship, a sufficient reward for every trial. In the heroic band which founded the prosperity, established the civil polity, laid out the boundaries and began the history of Macon county, few, if any, among them all are entitled to a higher rank or have left a more enduring monument to his manhood and his efforts to aid in planting civilization in a new region than the late Davidson Nickell, of Jackson township, whose name survives him in that of Nickellton, a village baptized into being in his honor.

Mr. Nickell was born in 1829 in that part of Virginia that was torn from her bleeding side by the stern arbitrament of the Civil war and has since been known as West Virginia. He came to Missouri with his parents when he was but nine years old. The family located near where the village of Nickellton now stands, and there the parents underwent the privations, dangers and arduous labors necessary to redeem a tract of land from the wilderness and make it over into a productive farm and a comfortable home. They farmed and raised live-stock, and, in a homely way, the only one available to them under the circumstances, reared their children, giving them to the world strong in traits of character, creditable alike to themselves and their ancestry.

Their son, Davidson, grew to manhood, on the frontier and bravely took his place and did his part in the great work of improving and civilizing it. His education in the learning of the schools was necessarily limited, but field and forest were his instructors and the manifold voices of Nature taught him self-knowledge and the habits of his life gave him skill in the requirements of the locality. As soon as he was able he began farming and raising stock on his own account, and he so managed his affairs that he succeeded in acquiring a competency and establishing himself firmly in the esteem of all the people living around him, far and near. He was married to Miss Fannie Snell, a native of Virginia. They had nine children and five of them are living: Jennie, the wife of J. B. Crawford; David; Viola, the wife of W. E. Naylor, of Clarence, Shelby county; Davidson, and Gertrude, the wife of W. H. Howard. The mother is still living and has her home with one of her daughters. The father died on May 27, 1891, and his remains were laid to rest with every manifestation of popular esteem.

WILBUR F. VAN PELT.

Orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but three years old and that of his father when the son was but six, Wilbur F. Van Pelt, now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Lyda town-

ship, Macon county, was obliged early in life to face a cold and unsympathetic world, with little to depend on but his own native force, capability and determined spirit as his capital for the struggle before him. He had resolution and self-reliance, however, and met his task bravely, with the goal he aimed to reach glimmering afar, but still plainly in view. How fully his hopes were justified and how energetically and carefully he used his powers can easily be inferred from his present state of worldly comfort and the universal esteem which is bestowed upon him.

Mr. Van Pelt was born in Jersey county, Illinois, on February 17, 1851, and is a son of R. H. and Penelope (Stout) Van Pelt, natives of New Jersey, and farmers in Illinois. They had seven children and four of them are living: Adam Clark; Charles E., who lives in Oregon; Winfield S., a resident of Illinois, and Wilbur F. The mother died in 1854 and the father in 1857. They made a comfortable living for their family while life lasted, but left little for the support of their offspring when death ended their labors. For, while they prospered as farmers, they were unable to continue their operations long enough to accumulate much under the circumstances surrounding them and the conditions of the new state of Illinois when they moved into it and made it the base of their operations.

Their son, Wilbur F., received a common school education and, on leaving school, at once went to work in the farming industry, toiling for others at meager compensation. But he was frugal and industrious, and little by little accumulated a small sum of money, and as soon as he was able began farming on his own account. By this move his responsibilities increased and his burden grew heavier. But he rose to the requirements and found within him new powers for every new exaction. His gains increased more rapidly and his feeling of independence also grew greater. He came to Missouri in 1875 and located in Macon county. Here he has ever since resided and been engaged in farming, raising stock and dairying. He has a fine and well-improved farm of 160 acres, which is well supplied with everything needed for its vigorous cultivation, and he farms it with skill and excellent judgment, giving careful attention to every detail and applying the most approved modern methods to all his work. He conducts his other business with equal intelligence and care, and the results of all his undertakings are commensurate with the labor bestowed upon them and the wisdom with which they are managed.

He manifests an earnest interest in whatever seems likely to be of benefit to the township and county in which he lives, aiding ener-

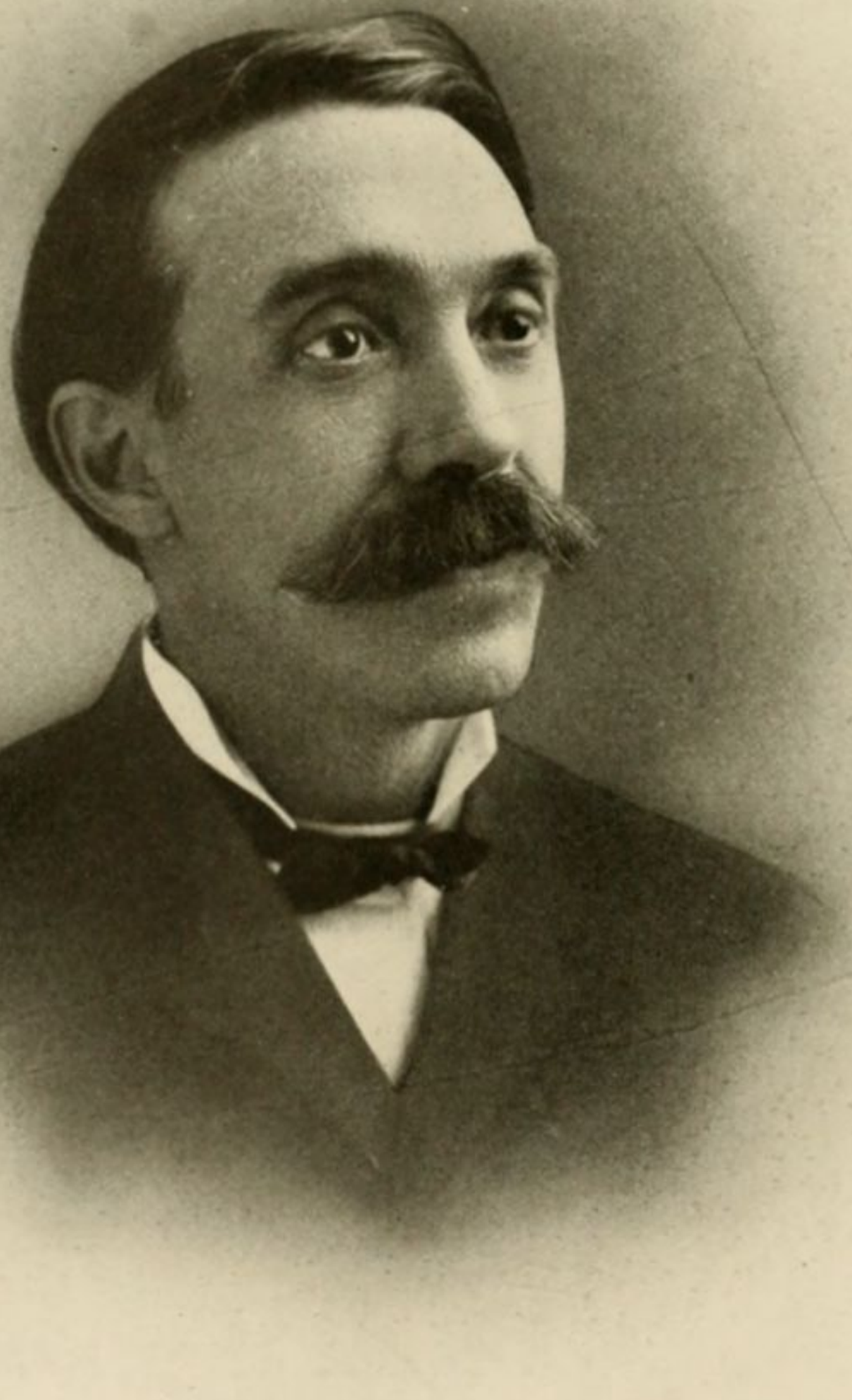
getically in promoting all worthy undertakings for their advancement and the welfare of their people. He is a stockholder in the Macon creamery and connected in a serviceable way with other enterprises of value to the locality of his home. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, with a cordial interest in the success of his party and entire willingness at all times to do all he can to bring it about. He served on the school board for nine years or longer and was road overseer for two. His religious connection is with the Methodist church. In everything with which he is connected he is useful, and in all his services are highly appreciated. Mr. Van Pelt has been very successful in the management of his own affairs, and the qualities which have won him triumphs in them have also been potential for good to the region around him in all matters of public import.

On November 2, 1875, Mr. Van Pelt was married to Miss Isabella Martz, a native of Pennsylvania. Five of the eight children they have had are living, Carrie E., George F., Elmer, Ella and Penelope. The career of the father strikingly illustrates what can be accomplished by industry, thrift and a faithful discharge of duty, and shows that, although circumstances may have their weight in determining the course of usefulness, they do not control it, and can be commanded to service in a man's advancement if he be resolute and self-reliant. Of such a man they are the servants, although of others they may be the masters. Mr. Van Pelt's career and present high-standing in the estimation of the people show also that character is an asset of great value in any condition of life, and that fidelity and straightforwardness in every relation are always elements of great power.

EDGAR WHITE.

The publishers of this work, while always willing to respect a worthy man's modesty, and treat it with due consideration, feels that they cannot, with propriety withhold a just tribute to merit which has been made manifest to them through great patience, perserevance and conspicuous ability in the preparation of what they have undertaken to do in the presentation to the people of Macon county and the state of Missouri of a suitable and interesting history of what those people have accomplished in the development and improvement of this part of the country.

The publishers have had the very valuable assistance of Mr. Edgar White in the compilation of this volume, and they feel that it is their duty to themselves and their patrons to make this public acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude and appreciation they owe Mr. White for



EDGAR WHITE

the great help he has given them. Mr. White prepared and edited the general history of the county which this book contains, and in doing so laid everybody connected with the enterprise, patrons, publishers and the people generally, under a lasting obligation for the excellence of his work, the fine literary taste he has displayed in it, the sparkle and vivacity of his narrative, his skillful grouping of facts and his masterly treatment of them. His accuracy of statement, his comprehensive breadth of view, and his laborious and long-continued efforts to get everything in the history just right, are worthy of all commendation. But all these things are amply shown in the narrative itself, and the publishers rely with all confidence on that to justify whatever of encomium this sketch of Mr. White may contain. They have no idea that either Mr. White himself or any of the brillant products of his facile and trench-pen are in need of praise from them in the presence of the people of Macon county, or any other portion of Missouri, where his literary work is so well known and so highly appreciated. Their primary purpose in calling attention to the facts as stated is that he may have full credit for what he has done to make the history so acceptable, and to unite with those who know him better than they do in doing justice to the merit of his work in this connection, and also to put on record, in a compact and pleasing form, the interesting story of his useful life and varied achievements as a literary gentleman and newspaper writer of high attainments and great talents.

Mr. White grew to manhood in St. Louis, Missouri, and obtained his scholastic training at the Elliott school on Sixteenth street in that city. After leaving school he turned his attention to printing as a vocation and worked at the trade two years in St. Louis. Early in the eighties the whole family moved to Moberly, Missouri, and there Mr. White secured employment with the Moberly "Daily Monitor," first at delivering papers and later setting type and doing job work. He remained with the "Daily Monitor" about three years, then went to Linneus, the county seat of Linn county, where he continued to set type, and, when he had opportunity, studied shorthand, paying a boy ten cents an evening to read to him for pracice. In a short time he became very proficient as a shorthand writer and was called on to report political speeches and political conventions throughout the state.

In 1889 he was appointed court reporter by Judge Andrew Ellison for the Twenty-seventh judicial district, which is now known as the Second. His appointment to this responsible position was largely the result of chance, as his first visit to Macon was made at the request of the attorney of the Burlington Railroad company, who wished him to

report a case for the company that was about to be tried in this court. His work on this case was so satisfactory that Judge Ellison at once appointed him official court reporter for the district, and he filled the office with great acceptability for a period of ten years.

At the end of that time he resigned in order to give his whole time to the literary work and high class newspaper work which have made him famous all over the state and in many others as a writer of choice fiction, discriminating criticism and other productions of superior merit. His work as court stenographer proved to be a valuable schooling for him in his later efforts in the literary field. It broadened his views, gave him a keen and comprehensive knowledge of human nature, brought him into contact with many phases of human life, and taught him self-knowledge in addition. During his service in that capacity he reported many of the noted cases tried in the state and was generally considered the most accurate and accomplished stenographer in Missouri.

As a writer of varied talents and attainments Mr. White's reputation is almost worldwide. The people of this county were therefore prepared for a history of rare interest and value from his pen, and he has not disappointed them. On the contrary, he seems to have achieved in his history of Macon county the most signal triumph of his life in the way of a literary production. And this is all the more remarkable because he has given his pen during most of the years of his use of it to lighter fabrics and more delicate fiber that the rise and progress of a struggling people from insignificance to consequence, from feebleness to greatness and all-conquering power. Or it would be remarkable if the keenness of his vison and his skill in analysis, combination and comment were not so well trained and so highly developed.

The story detailed by Mr. White was in the facts, but they require the talent of a brilliant chronicler to fully interpret them, show their trend and give full expression to their essential meaning. Mr. White has adhered to them with religious fidelity, but he has arranged them with proper subordination and proportion, given them color according to their character and importance, and blended them into a harmonious and consistent construction, which has strength, fine wearing quality and plentiful but not excessive ornamentation. The amusing phases of the life of the people and the section of country he portrays sparkle with wit, radiate mirth and glow with the light of genuine humor. And the tragical events and incidents are set forth with great pathos and power, in periods as strong as the struggles they sprang from, tints as somber as their gloom, and lines as harsh as their hardships, whether they were the difficulties, privations and dangers of the

early settlers, or the cruelties and often merciless brutalities of the dark days and starless nights of the Civil war period. While all the poetry, romance and sentiment of every period run like veritable threads of gold through the warp and woof of his brilliant recital. The material progress and triumphs of this people are also delineated with due attention to their magnitude and real majesty.

Mr. White's parents, Benjamin and Louisa (Humphreys) White, were natives of Missouri and died in the city of Macon. He has two brothers living, Herbert and Malcom. They are residents of Macon, Missouri, and Miamiaburg, Ohio, and gentlemen of prominence and influence in business and social life, highly esteemed wherever they are known and well deserving of the regard bestowed upon them by all classes of the people.

THOMAS EDWARD LINCOLN BEAL.

This wide-awake and enterprising farmer and stockman of Lingo township, who is in the front rank in the two industries which engage his attention among the men who follow them in this locality, is a native of West Virginia, where he was born on March 5, 1861. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Beal, a brief account of whose lives will be found in a sketch of his brother, Robert R. Beal, which appears in this volume.

Mr. Beal was reared much as other farmers' sons in this part of the country. He obtained a limited education at the district schools of Macon county and acquired a knowledge of farming and raising stock on his father's farm and under the direction of that gentleman, with whom he remained and for whom he worked until he started out in life for himself. He chose the pursuits in which he had passed all the years of his minority as his occupation when he left school, and was soon afterward engaged in them with all his force and all the means at his command. The ascent to prosperity and independence looked long and steep to him, but he began it with all the more ardor because of the difficulties it presented to his vision. He had no favors to expect from the smiles of Fortune, and circumstances did not minister to his advancement except as he compelled them to. His sole reliance was on himself, and he devoted all his energies to the work before him. His progress was slow and painful at first, but every step of it was on solid ground and a permanent advance. When his start was secured and his margins began to widen, he found the way more easy and his movement toward the goal of his hopes more rapid. Beginning his struggle with next to nothing, he now owns 120 acres of choice land, on which

he carries on a general farming, stock and fruit industry, which is conducted with vigor, managed with skill and developed to the highest degree of productiveness and profit.

Realizing in full measure the diffiuculties in the way of struggling young men whose start in life is like his own, Mr. Beal is always ready to extend a helping hand to them and give them encouragement. Especially is he zealous in promoting the progress and development of the county and thereby increasing the opportunities for all classes of the people and improving the general conditions of life. His political allegiance is now given to the Republican party, but during the active life of the Greenback party he was an ardent member of that organization. Still, he is not desirous of holding a political office of any kind, and has never accepted one except membership on the school board, on which he has served for a number of years. His farm, his stock and his orchards afford him enough to occupy his time and engage his faculties, and he devotes himself exclusively to them, reserving only what is necessary of time and energy to perform all the duties of citizenship with reference to the general welfare of the region in which he has his home and conducts his business.

In 1882 Mr. Beal was married to Miss Isabella Turner, a native of Ohio. Of their nine children seven are living, George, James, Sylva, Mildred, Oscar, Stella and Raymond. Those of them who have reached maturity are good citizens, too, and practice in their daily lives the lessons learned at the family fireside and enforced by the excellent examples furnished by their parents. The latter stand high in the esteem of all classes of the people and are regarded as among the best citizens of the county. They have hosts of friends wherever they are known and deserve to have them.

WILLIS A. McNEAL.

Energetic, progressive and successful in two of the leading industries of Macon county, and bearing a hand of some weight and influence in the mercantile world, Willis A. McNeal, of Easeley township, with his farm not far from the village of Elmer and his mercantile interests located in it, represents well the people of Macon county in his activities and is well worthy of the position they assign him as a representative man among them in character and citizenship. He embodies and exemplifies their enterprise and progressiveness and, at the same time, moves toward the same high ideals in government and civil and social life they aim to attain to.

Mr. McNeal is of good old Scotch ancestry, although he is himself a

native of Missouri, born in Sullivan county in 1875. His father, William McNeal, was born and reared in Scotland, whose people have been sung into immortality by Burns and Scott, and in every field of human endeavor and in almost every clime have shown themselves worthy of the tributes paid to their qualities of head and heart by those gifted poets. He was brought to Missouri when he was but one year old, and here he was reared and educated. Here, also, he has passed his life since leaving the district schools, in whose humble temples of learning he acquired his scholastic training, as an industrious and well-to-do farmer. In 1873 he was married to Miss Melinda Palmer, and they became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living: Willis A., Alpha, Pearl, Grace, Lessie, Charles, Mattie, Emmett, Cecil and Opal. Both the father and the mother are still living and actively carrying on their useful industry.

Their son, Willis, grew to manhood on the parental homestead and obtained his education also in the public schools. Then, following in his father's course in another way, he began the farming operations which have been his chief occupation ever since. In connection with them, he has carried on an extensive and flourishing business in raising stock and shipping it to the eastern markets. He owns and cultivates something over 120 acres of land, and, in its state of advanced improvement, its manifest fertility and its generally clean and attractive appearance, his farm does him great credit and fully justifies his reputation as an excellent and very enterprising farmer who knows what to do to secure the best results, and does it.

In 1904 Mr. McNeal took on another engagement which has added greatly to his cares and labors, but which in return for the additional burden it laid upon him has brought him popularity and prominence as a merchant and given a considerable increase to his revenues and resources. In that year he entered the hardware trade as a retailer with J. H. Montgomery as a partner, and during the last five years they have together conducted one of the most complete and satisfactory hardware stores in this part of the state.

The fraternal life of the community has enlisted Mr. McNeal's interest in an engrossing way and he has shown his devotion to it by active membership for many years in the orders of Woodmen and Yeomen. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and, while neither an office-seeker nor an active partisan, he is loyal to his party and renders it good service in a quiet but effective way. He was married in 1901 to Miss Rose Montgomery, of this county. They have one child, their daughter, Letha, who is the hope and promise of the house and

a general favorite with the numerous friends of her parents who make their home a center of social life and enjoyment as the inmates have made it popular and locally distinguished as a center of genuine and generous hospitality.

WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.

The son of two of Macon county's venerated pioneers, and himself subjected to many of the privations and dangers of a newly settled country, William J. Richardson, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Round Grove township, is well prepared to realize and rejoice in the improvement and progress of the county from the state in which he first knew it to its present advanced development. And if his modesty did not forbid he might also feel satisfaction over his own part in bringing about the great and gratifying change. As it is, he rejoices in having had the opportunity to contribute, even in a small way, as he may think, to what has been achieved.

Mr. Richardson was born in the township in which he now resides on September 21, 1852, and is a son of James and Jane (Grimes) Richardson, natives of Virginia, who came to Missouri and settled in Macon county in 1834. They were reared and educated in their native state, where the father was born in 1805, and were married there in 1832. Buoyed up with high hopes, and of a disposition to dare anything in the discharge of duty, the young couple, after passing two years of their married life in the neighborhood of their parental homesteads, determined to cast their lot in the distant West, where the boundless opportunities of life were as yet almost untouched. Nor did they hesitate because the experiment they were about to try was full of peril, and embodied a surrender of nearly everything they had been accustomed to in the way of comfort and social enjoyment. They believed in themselves, and in the end they found their faith fully justified. On arriving in this county the husband entered 160 acres of government land in what is now Round Grove township, and on this he passed the remainder of his days, gradually breaking it up and improving it until it became a very fruitful, well-improved and valuable farm, yielding good harvests and other profitable returns for the labor bestowed upon it and providing all the comforts of a good country home. On this farm the father died in 1877, after rearing a family to enrich the county and spending forty-three years of faithful industry upon it. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, but three of whom are living at this time. They are Jack J., a resident of Macon county; M. D., who lives in Kansas City, Missouri; and the interesting subject of these

paragraphs. The father was a Democrat in politics and took an active part in local and general political work. He died at the age of seventy-two, with general recognition of his worth and estimable qualities as a citizen from all who knew him attending him to his last earthly resting place.

William J. Richardson obtained a limited education in the primitive country schools of his boyhood and youth, going to school in the winter and working on his father's farm during the rest of the year. After leaving school he continued to work on the farm and assist the family until 1876. During the next two years he farmed rented land on his own account in this county, and at the end of that period went to Kansas, where he remained one year. Returning to Macon county, he passed another summer on the homestead, and during the twelve succeeding years was located at Clarence and engaged in teaming and other occupations. In 1897 he came back once more to this county and bought eighty acres of land, on which he has ever since carried on a flourishing industry in farming and raising stock.

On June 9, 1876, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Sarah C. Graves, a daughter of William R. and Permelia Graves, highly respected citizens of Macon county, and numbered among its most worthy and progressive people. Ten children were born to this marriage and five of them are living: Permelia, the wife of Ira Barton of this county; Mamie, the wife of Geo. W. Bogart of Kansas City, Missouri; and Newton, Nazo and Cuba, all of whom are still members of the parental household. Following the political principles in which he was trained at home, and with his convictions strengthened and established by his own reading, reflection and observation, Mr. Richardson is a staunch and zealous Democrat, working in all campaigns for the success of his party, and at all times helping to guide it forward in straight lines of integrity and fidelity to duty. In religious affiliation he and his wife are earnest and active working members of the Christian church, seeking by all means at their command to promote its welfare and enlarge its usefulness. In social life they stand high, and in a general way they are everywhere esteemed for their enterprise, usefulness and elevated citizenship, which has been helpful both in its own activity and in the forces for good it has awakened and set in motion in others.

JOHN W. McGHEE.

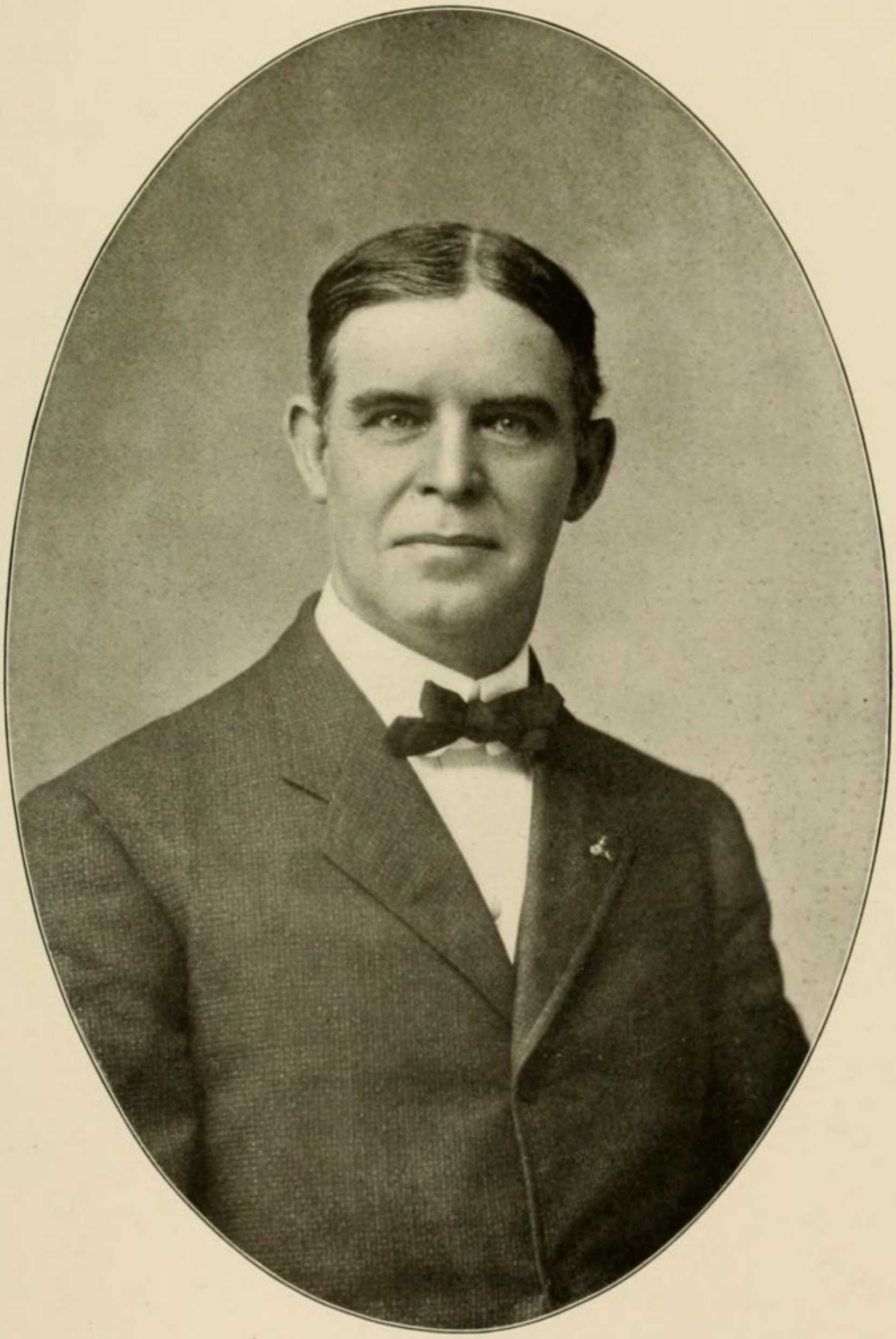
With good blood of old Virginia coursing through his veins, and with immediate ancestors, in the persons of his parents and grandparents, who dared the dangers of the wilderness and endured the hard

conditions of frontier life, as high examples for imitation in heroic undertaking and achievement, John W. McGhee, one of the leading citizens of Middlefork township, Macon county, when he entered upon the stage of action, had every incentive to diligence and daring that the historic renown of his ancestral state and family records could give him, and he has not contemplated their suggestions in vain, or in a superficial manner.

Mr. McGhee was born in the township of his present home on January 20, 1861, and is a son of Joseph A. and Martha (Harris) McGhee, natives of Smith county, Virginia, where, also, his grandfather, Wyatt McGhee, was born and reared, and where the families from which he is descended lived and flourished for many generations. The father was born in 1812 and was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was but a boy. The family located in Boone county and lived there until 1833. In that year Joseph A. McGhee attained his majority and moved to Pettis county to make his own way in the world. He became a farmer, following the occupation to which he had been trained on the parental homestead, and continued his operations in Pettis county until 1850. In that year the gold fever struck him hard, and he went with others across the trackless waste to California, making the trip with ox teams and meeting with many interesting and some thrilling adventures on the way. During the next three years he mined and teamed in California with success and profit, then returned to Missouri and bought a farm in Macon county on which he passed the remainder of his life.

For nearly thirty years he carried on a prosperous industry in farming his land, raising live stock, and doing the other things which pertained to what he had in hand, making steady progress in substantial acquisitions and maintaining himself well in the regard and good will of the people all around him. He died in 1882, leaving a comfortable estate of 200 acres of land, well improved and highly cultivated, and as the better heritage for his heirs, an excellent reputation and a stimulating example of duties well performed and long years of usefulness wisely and profitably employed.

In politics he was a pronounced and active Democrat, and in church relations he and his wife were zealous working members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal sect. They were prominent in the congregation to which they belonged and could always be relied on to do their full share in the promotion of any worthy enterprise undertaken by it. The mother's maiden name was Martha Harris. She was of the same nativity as her husband. They became the parents of nine children.



PHILIP GANSZ

Five of these are living: Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of H. C. Wine of this county; John W., of whom these paragraphs are written principally; Amie J., the wife of Finis Tedford of Clarence, Missouri; and Austin H. and Walter G., both residents of Macon county.

John W. McGhee obtained his education in the district schools of Macon county and worked on the home place until the death of his father. He then continued to carry on the farm on his own account, engaging extensively in its operations and raising live stock in considerable numbers, until 1901. In that year he moved to Hannibal, where he remained four years working in the railroad shops, having sold his interest in the farm and its products.

Returning to Macon county in 1905, he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and the live stock industry, and they have occupied him extensively ever since. He was married on February 28, 1900, to Miss Emma L. Overstreet, whose father, H. Overstreet, is one of the leading farmers and prominent men of this county, where she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. McGhee have had three children and two of them are living, their daughter Martha May and their son John Wesley, both of whom are still with their parents and attending school. The father always takes an active part in political campaigns and does what he can to enforce his convictions by the triumph of his party. He is a firm and zealous Democrat of the working kind, and is regarded as a wheelhorse in the organization and one of the reliable forces in its every emergency. In religious affiliation he and his wife are connected with the Christian church, in which both are earnest workers and highly appreciated as such in the congregation to which they belong. They stand well in the township, being regarded as among its most worthy and estimable citizens.

PHILIP C. GANSZ.

Among the forces that are most potential and serviceable in building up, developing and improving a community, directing its mental, moral, social and political agencies along wholesome lines of progress, and leading public sentiment through right channels to large results, a good live, clean and well conducted newspaper holds a position of commanding importance. Its influence is strong and healthful, it is at all times alive to the best interests of the region in which it is published, and it is alert and forceful in pointing out what is wrong and commending what is right in the active or projected enterprises in its community, and generally contributing to the public weal in many ways of great moment.

Such a paper is the Macon Republican, the leading Republican newspaper in Northeastern Missouri, which is published in the city of Macon. It is owned and edited by Philip C. Gansz, and its high tone as a newspaper, excellence as a family journal and force and influence as a political party organ, indicate in an impressive way the character and attainments of the gentleman who is at the head of it. We have the sanction of Holy Writ for the assurance that men are known by their works, and all human experience confirms the dictum of the sacred writer. Applying this test, with the Macon Republican as our source of information, the conclusion must be inevitable that Mr. Gansz is a first rate citizen and a man of great usefulness in the city and county of his home.

Mr. Gansz was born at Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, on November 1, 1857, and is a son of Carl and Mary (Koehler) Gansz, the former a native of Bavaria and the latter of the little province of Waldeck farther north, but both in the German empire. The father came to the United States in his early manhood, arriving in 1851. He came West and located at Palmyra, after having visited Chicago, St. Paul and other cities, finding this part of the country agreeable to his desires and promising to his hopes. At Palmyra, also, he learned his trade as a stonemason, and there he worked at it industriously until his death on September 7, 1882. His marriage with Mary Koehler occurred at Palmyra in 1856. His widow is still living at the age of seventy-two years, residing in Macon. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, six of the eight being still alive and actively engaged in useful industries. During the Civil war, or the earlier portion of it, the father was a member of the Home Guards on the Union side of the great conflict.

Philip C. Gansz was the first born child in the family of his parents. He was reared at Palmyra and obtained his education in its public schools and at St. Paul's College, attending school until he reached the age of thirteen. He then learned the stonemason trade under the direction and instruction of his father, and for ten years worked at it with diligence. But there was a genius within him for something more intellectual than mechanical pursuits, and he found its commanding voice irresistible. On January 1, 1883, in association with M. P. Drummond, he founded the Marion County Herald, with which he was connected until 1890.

In the year last named he bought the Macon Republican, and he is still its owner, editor and manager. He has enlarged the paper, greatly increased its circulation and elevated its tone and standing.

It is now the leading and most influential Republican newspaper in Northeastern Missouri, as has been noted, and is esteemed as one of the most creditable productions of this portion of the state, being bright, newsy, up-to-date and edited with ability and good judgment in general, and very forcible and uncompromising in its political character.

Mr. Gansz was married on November 27, 1891, to Miss Jessie Wilson, a daughter of Major and Mrs. Samuel J. Wilson of Macon. Mr. and Mrs. Gansz have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Miss Jessie Collett, whom they are rearing and educating with every consideration for her lasting welfare. Mr. Gansz belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks fraternally, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is an elder in the congregation to which they belong and a teacher in its Sunday-school.

It should be stated that Mr. Gansz has other interests in the business life of Macon besides his newspaper. He is a stockholder in the McCall Manufacturing company of the city and one of its directors, and connected with other institutions of value to the community, among them the Macon Building and Loan Association, of which he has been a director for fifteen years. He is a gentleman of great enterprise and progressiveness and has been a leading spirit in all that has made Macon the advancing, prominent and influential city it is, doing all in his power for its growth and improvement, and the development and strengthening of its moral, intellectual and social institutions. He served as mayor in 1896 and 1897, and is now serving his second term as a member of the school board. His services to the city have been great and of a high order, and that they are appreciated is shown by the universal esteem in which he is held by the people here and the popularity he enjoys wherever he is known.

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY.

As a farmer and dealer in live stock of extensive operations in both fields of enterprise, as a lumber merchant and leading hardware and farming implement dispenser, and as a high-toned and progressive citizen, James H. Montgomery of Gifford in Easeley township has for many years been known and universally acknowledged as a leading and representative man in Macon county, worthy of the highest regard from the people and enjoying it in full measure. Almost the whole of his life to the present time (1900) has been passed among

them and his career is creditable alike to him and to them, and has been beneficial to both.

Mr. Montgomery is not a native of Macon county or the state of Missouri, but he has lived in the state from the time when he was two years old and is therefore, in feelings, aspirations and local patriotism, to all intents and purposes, a Missourian. He was reared in the state, educated in its public schools, married into two of its prominent and influential families, and has conducted all his undertakings as parts of its productive activities. He was born at Fincastle, Indiana, in 1855, and came with his parents to this state in 1857. His parents, George and Catherine (Fosher) Montgomery, were also aliens to the state by nativity, the father having been born in Kentucky and the mother in Indiana. But the former became a resident of Missouri and passed the remainder of his days in active and appreciated service to its people, and the latter is still living in Linn county, where she has long had her home.

On his arrival in this state the father located at Brookfield in Linn county, and there engaged in farming and feeding and raising stock. He was successful in his business, and as he always took an earnest interest and active part in public affairs, he rose to consequence in the official life in every locality in which he lived. He was county tax collector of Linn county for four years, and was on the school boards of that county and Macon county at different times for many years. In 1884 he moved to this county, and here repeated the admirable features of his activity in Linn county. He served as county judge for eight years or longer, and was universally esteemed by the people, without regard to class or station in life or to party or church connections. He was himself a Democrat of strong convictions and great energy and influence in the councils and contests of his party, and as a man and citizen stood everywhere in the very first rank. His death occurred in March, 1893. His widow and his mother are still living in Linn county. He and his wife were the parents of five children. Four of them grew to maturity and three are now living, James, Jacob and George.

James H. Montgomery grew to manhood on his father's Linn county farm and obtained his education in the country schools in the neighborhood. He began life for himself as a farmer and stock man and he is still engaged in these fruitful and important industries, although he has also made an admirable record and career as a merchant. His landed estate embraces over 2,000 acres of first rate land, and except what is given up to grazing purposes, the greater part of

the whole tract is under advanced cultivation. In his cattle industry he specializes in shorthorn cattle of superior strains and has a high reputation in the markets for the excellence of his output.

In 1905, in association with his son-in-law, Willis A. McNeal, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, he started an enterprise in the lumber trade under the firm name of Montgomery and Company, and before the year was out the firm became also dealers in hardware and farm implements. It is still in active operation and carrying on a steadily increasing business with each succession of the seasons. Mr. Montgomery is also a stockholder and director of the Winigan State Bank and the Farmers' Exchange Bank of Gifford, in addition he conducts a flourishing and profitable concrete plant of good proportions and with a large and active trade.

Mr. Montgomery is a Republican in his political convictions and allegiance and, although he is not what is called an active partisan, he gives his party loyal support and seeks its advantage in all proper ways that are quiet and unobtrusive. He has been a member of the school board for more than twenty years, and has shown great zeal and progressiveness in behalf of the schools, contributing both breadth of view and enterprise to their management, and leading them steadily to higher standards of excellence. He is connected with the fraternal life of the community by membership in the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and with its religious forces by his activity and energy in behalf of the Methodist church, to which he has belonged for many years.

In 1879 Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Clara S. Dean, whose father and grandfather were prominent in the public and social life of Canada and who was born in that country herself. They had four children: Rosa, the wife of Willis A. McNeal; Homer; Harry, the cashier of the Farmers' Exchange Bank of Gifford; and Mabel. · The mother of these children died on July 1, 1897, and in 1901, the father chose a second wife, Miss May Rice, a native of Macon county, whose parents were also native Missourians. Macon county has no better citizens than the members of the Montgomery family, and none for whom the people of the county have a higher regard or a more universal and well-founded admiration.

HARVEY S. EASELEY.

Born and reared in the township which bears his name, and which was given to it in honor of his grandfather, one of the revered pioneers of the county, Harvey E. Easeley has cause to be warmly attached to

the locality of his home, and to feel an abiding interest in its progress, improvement and substantial welfare in every way. That he has this feeling he has shown by his services in its behalf and the credit he has reflected on it by his upright, manly and serviceable citizenship, and by the fine example he has given of the enterprise, capacity and progressiveness of its people.

Mr. Easeley's life began in November, 1877, and he is a son of Henry C. and Rebecca (Grigsby) Easeley, natives also of Macon county, and for many years numbered among its most useful and progressive residents. They were married in 1874 and had two children, their son Harvey S. and their daughter Rosa May, who is now the wife of Alonzo Gash of this county. The father was a farmer during the whole of his mature life and one of prominence and influence. He took a leading part in local public affairs, as his father had done before him, and gave loyal and very effective support to the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He served the township well as school director for many years, and in reference to all other public interests was a man of great force, activity and energy. He died on December 10, 1905. The mother is still living and is now the wife of Alexander Robinson.

Harvey S. Easeley grew to manhood on his father's farm, which, like that of his grandfather, was a kind of rallying place for the whole countryside when anything involving the welfare of the township was to be considered. By this means he became well acquainted with the people of the region early in life and acquired a good knowledge of their aspirations, tendencies and the springs of action which impelled them. He also gained an intimate knowledge of the township and clear views of its needs with some insight into its possibilities in the way of development. This knowledge was a large part of his early education, and the most important part. The scholastic training he got was begun in the public schools and completed at a good college, which he attended several terms.

When he left school the wide world opened before him with its multitudinous avenues to success and consequences, around him were the scenes and associations of his boyhood and youth, with their inviting pleasures, and upon him was the responsibility created by the examples and records of his forefathers, two generations of whom had done well and reached distinction where he was born. The wide open world, as he regarded it, and the tame and eventful life around him, as it seemed to him to be, both had their allurement, and his inherited responsibility was the same in both. It was difficult for him to choose

his course, and for a few years he worked at different occupations while still undetermined on his choice. But at length he decided in favor of the home life to which he was accustomed, and settled down in the locality of his nativity as a farmer and breeder of stock. Subsequent results have proven his wisdom. His success has been great and he is well established in the community of his home as one of its progressive, prominent and prosperous farmers and leading men. He owns 307 acres of fine land, with the most of it yielding tribute to his enterprise and intelligence in cultivating it, a suitable portion being reserved as pasturage for his extensive holdings in live stock.

When Mr. Easeley once became well settled as a permanent citizen of the region in which he gained his stature and his strength, every interest connected with it had additional value in his eyes, and the promotion of its welfare became a labor of love with him as it was already a willingly acknowledged duty. He has ever been active in connection with all worthy projects involving its improvement and the comfort and convenience of its people. His political activity has been expended in behalf of the Democratic party, to which he has always been firmly attached, and his services to it are highly appreciated by both its leaders and their followers throughout the county. In fraternal life he trains with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious connection he is allied with the Universalist church. Both his lodge and his church have his earnest and energetic support, and in both his membership is valued highly. On November 2, 1904, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Slaughter, whose parents and grandparents came to Missouri from New York state, but who is herself a native of Macon county. Mr. Easeley is one of the principal stockholders in the Bank of Gifford, and to this institution he gives a proper share of his time and careful attention.

JOHN AARON GRIGSBY.

Adversity is a great schoolmistress, as many a poor fellow knows, who has held out his hand to her ferule and whimpered over his lesson before her awful chair. Yet, although her discipline is severe it is thorough, and the instruction she gives is impressive and lasting. The business career and life of useful citizenship of John Aaron Grigsby of Easeley township in this county, where he is actively and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock for the Eastern markets, furnish a striking illustration of this fact, and show, also that behind the unrelenting frown of the stern schoolmistress there beats a really warm

and considerate heart for those who have the faculty to take her discipline at its true merit and apply it to their advantage.

Mr. Grigsby is a native of Putnam county in this state, and was born in 1861. He lost his father at an early age, and when he was but eight years old was given by his mother to N. W. Michaels of La Plata. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Gates) Grigsby, both born and reared in Missouri, and married in 1857. They became the parents of four children, two pairs of twins. Of the four only two are living, John Aaron and his older sister, Rebecca, the wife of Z. Robinson. The early death of the father left the mother with the small children to rear and educate and with almost nothing in the way of provision for the great task that was upon her. She was obliged to do what she considered best for her offspring, and so gave her son to a family she esteemed to be cared for, thus enlarging her power to provide for the rest and securing for him a better outlook in life than she could give him through her efforts.

The son grew to manhood under the care and supervision of his foster parents and obtained a limited education at the public schools. As soon as he left school he started in on the life work he had chosen for himself by turning his attention to farming and conducting his operations in a way that was sure to make them successful. From that time to the present he has diligently followed the dual vocation of an agriculturist and stock-breeder with steadily increasing profits and expanding interests, until he now owns and farms more than 430 acres of land and has a stock industry of considerable magnitude. His farm is vigorously and skillfully cultivated, improved with good buildings and other necessary structures, and provided with approved modern appliances for all that is required of it. His home is one of the valuable and attractive country residences of the township and shows in its every feature the wisdom and capacity of its owner.

Mr. Grigsby is active in the political affairs of his locality as a Republican of pronounced convictions, and gives attention in a practical and serviceable way, not only to the aspirations and desires of his party, but to every commendable project for the improvement and advancement of the region in which he lives. He has been a member of the local school board for upwards of twenty years, and very energetic in his attention to the needs and progress of the schools. His fraternal attributes find food for exercise in his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he has belonged for many years. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary Clem. Of the two children born to them their daughter Buella is living. Her mother

died in 1896, and in 1898 the father married a second wife, being united this time with Miss Elizabeth Gunnels. They have two children, their son J. A. and their daughter Theta H., both now attending school. The parents rank among the most worthy and estimable citizens of the township.

JAMES H. FORD.

James H. Ford, who is one of the progressive, successful and representative farmers of Liberty township in this county is not a native of the state, but he has lived in Macon county almost fifty years and during the whole of that long period has mingled freely with its people and taken an important and helpful part in their industries and their political, civil and social life. He is therefore fully imbued with their feelings and aspirations and is impelled by the same springs of action that inspire them and may fitly be taken as representative of them in all that is worthy and enterprising. In his career he displays the qualities that govern them and typifies the energy that has made them so progressive and their section of the state so well advanced in development and improvement.

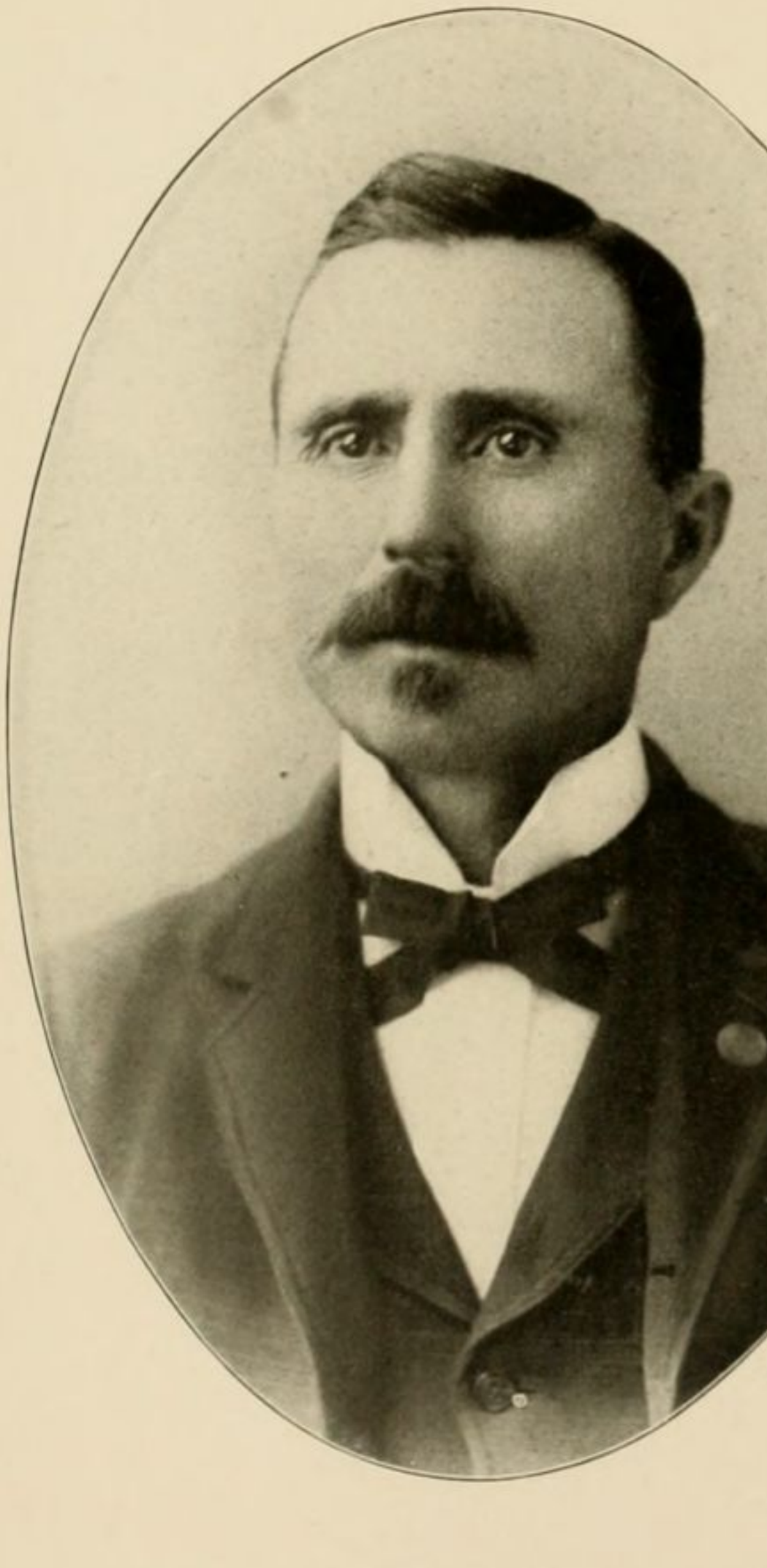
Mr. Ford was born in Benton county, Arkansas, on September 4, 1838, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Tipett) Ford, natives of Tennessee, where their ancestors were domesticated for generations. They moved from their native state to Arkansas in early life, and there they passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying in September, 1879, and the father in March, 1885. They had eleven children, all of whom have died but four, James H., Andrew Jackson, Sarah, the wife of Thomas Markum of Oklahoma, and Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Taylor of Arkansas. The parents were farmers and labored industriously at their calling, winning success and comfort through many trials and difficulties, and making the most of their opportunities in spite of numerous discouraging adversities. The father participated in the Civil war, fighting for his convictions on many a bloody field of that momentous conflict, and suffered the fate of many of its best and bravest soldiers—the ruin of his industries and the impoverishment that always follows that. At the close of the war he was obliged to begin over again, but he had the spirit necessary to succeed, and he went to work to repair his fortunes as bravely as he marched to the battlefield in defense of his political faith.

James H. Ford obtained his education in the country schools near his Arkansas home. This was necessarily limited, for he had no time to seek higher walks of learning than those country schools afforded,

and his attendance at even them was irregular and of short duration. On leaving school he turned his attention to the vocation his fathers had followed for generations, becoming a farmer in his native county. In 1865 he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Macon county. He at once began farming here and has adhered to that industry with profitable fidelity ever since. He now owns and farms 200 acres of good land, cultivating the soil with skill and intelligence, keeping abreast with the most advanced thought in agricultural pursuits, and applying the labor of his hands under the vigorous and careful direction of his far-seeing and well trained mind. In connection with his farming operations he carries on an extensive and flourishing enterprise in general stock raising. To this also he gives intelligent and thoughtful attention, omitting no effort on his part required to secure the best results. He has been very successful in both branches of his industry, and is recognized as one of the most progressive and resourceful stock men and farmers in the county.

To the affairs of the township and county he has applied the same thoughtful and rational attention that he has used in his own business, and has thus risen through usefulness to prominence among the people and been for many years one of their chosen and appreciated public officials. For more than twenty years he has served them faithfully and acceptably as a justice of the peace, and for an equal period as a member of the school board. He was also road overseer for nearly four years. In all these positions he has had an eye single to the good of the people and the substantial and enduring welfare of the township of his home. In political faith and allegiance he is a member of the Democratic party, but where the local public interests are concerned party ties are subordinated to the public good, which, with him, is always a matter of the first consideration. His religious connection is with the Baptist church, in which he takes an active and very serviceable interest.

On August 12, 1860, Mr. Ford was joined in marriage with Miss Margaret Murley, a native of Macon county. They had five children four of whom are living: William, who is a resident of the new state of Oklahoma; John M., Oscar and Ollie, the last named being the wife of Charles Darenger of Kansas City, Missouri. Their mother died on August 13, 1879, and on June 29, 1880, the father contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Ada Hayner, also a native of this county. They have three children, Susan, the wife of Isham King, Victor and Grover, who are living at home with their parents.



D. J. REED

D. J. REED.

The capacity to develop great enterprises and successfully finance and conduct extensive operations is rare, and those who possess it are always very useful to the communities in which they operate and esteemed as persons of great ability. D. J. Reed, one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of New Cambria, in this county, is a man of such measure, and is well known, not only throughout Macon county, but the entire West, as one of the best informed and most resourceful mining men in Missouri.

Mr. Reed is a native of this state, having been born at Kirksville, Adair county, on March 28, 1848. He is a son of David S. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reed, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri in 1843. They first located in Randolph county, and after a short residence there removed to Adair county. In 1849 they became residents of Macon county, making their home at what was then known as Hammack's Mills, and was located about seven miles south of New Cambria. There the father engaged in farming, following this line of useful endeavor until his death. Both he and his wife died in Macon county. Of the eleven children born to them only two are living, D. J. Reed and one of his sisters.

D. J. Reed grew to manhood in Macon county and obtained a limited education in the primitive country schools of his boyhood and youth. As soon as he was able he secured employment as a coal miner in the mines of this county. He worked in the mines here until 1891, when he moved to Colorado, and within the same year was appointed state mine inspector of that state. He filled this position with great ability and with high approval for two years, and during his tenure of the office brought about many needed reforms for the benefit of the miners of the state. Following his service as mine inspector he engaged in prospecting and mining in various parts of Colorado, Arizona, Nevada and other Western states, and he still owns valuable interests in that part of the country.

In 1908 Mr. Reed returned to Macon county, and, in association with Gustave Yager, bought eighty acres of mineral land near New Cambria. Their expectations concerning this land were well founded and are being realized in a very gratifying manner. They found the land underlaid with rich veins of ore carrying gold, silver, tin, and zinc, and for the purpose of developing the property they organized the Pioneer Gold Mining company of New Cambria, of which Mr. Reed is the president and general manager. The property gives promise of developing into

one of the richest fields ever opened in the West, and the people of Macon county are deeply indebted to the gentlemen named for their efforts to bring to the notice of the world one of the extensive resources of Missouri that was before unknown.

That they have met with opposition and obstruction in their work has to be admitted with regret, but it is a part of the usual experience of farseeing and enterprising men. Persons who, it would seem, would welcome every development that promises to enrich the county and state, have not only failed to give what encouragement they could to this undertaking, but have gone out of their way to discourage prospective investors and prevent the consummation of the enterprise. But in spite of all opposition the gentlemen at the head of the concern have succeeded in organizing their company and placing it soundly on its feet by disposing of a large amount of the capital stock. Its progress is now only a matter of effort and ability well applied, and there can be no question that the company will show the ability and make the necessary efforts for a complete and triumphant success.

Mr. Reed was married in 1877 to Miss Dista Reed, who is, like himself a native of Missouri and cordially interested in the welfare of the state. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living. The father is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in fraternal life belongs to the Order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat and as such has served as county mine inspector. He and his family stand high in the social life of the community and are universally esteemed as among the best and most useful people in the county.

WILLIAM W. LLOYD.

The hardihood and endurance, the self-reliance and resourcefulness, and the general adaptability of the Welsh race, which are due in large measure to the hard conditions that soil, climate and civic conditions force upon it in its own land, enable it to grow and flourish like a green bay tree in a country like ours, where all the conditions are favorable and there is scope for the exercise of every faculty in aggressive enterprise, none being required, in the main, for defensive operations. In our responsive soil every seed deposited will come forth to multiplied vitality, some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred fold; and every activity expended in our civil, social and political life, is similarly fruitful and prolific.

William W. Lloyd, one of the far-seeing, enterprising and progressive farmers of Lingo township in this county, owes his success and prominence to his race characteristics of industry, thrift and shrewd-

ness, and to the opportunities the land of his adoption has given for their employment to his advantage. He is a native of North Wales, where he was born in 1839, and a son of William and Ann (Robert) Lloyd, also natives of that country, where they passed the whole of their lives in diligent attention to their duties as farmers and worthy citizens, dying after long years of usefulness on the soil they had hallowed by their labors and being laid to rest in its hospitable bosom. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Griffith, whose home is still in Wales; Hugh G., a resident of New Cambria in this state; William W., who is the subject of the paragraphs; Margaret, the wife of John L. Jones, and Mary, the wife of Thomas O. Jones, both of whom are yet residents of Wales, the land of their forefather for many generations.

The opportunities for schooling that were available to William W. Lloyd were limited and irregular. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his ancestral home when he could be spared from more exacting duties, and, while he made good use of his time in them, he was obliged by the circumstances of the family and his own needs to leave them at an early age. Esau must have pottage, even if he barter away his birthright to get it. Mr. Lloyd had to make his living and he could not do this while going to school. He remained in his native land until 1869, hearing for many years, with increasing force in it and attention from him, the persuasive voice of America calling for volunteers to swell her great army of conquest and development. At length he was unable to longer withstand its importunity, and when he was thirty years old he crossed the heaving ocean to find a more comfortable home and better prospects in the New World. Guided by fate or his own good judgment to where abundance and success awaited him, he located in Macon county, Missouri, and went to work as a farmer. Soon afterward he bought forty acres of good land, which he made the nucleus of the estate he was bending his energies to win. Taking up his residence on this land, he began developing and improving it, dragging good harvests from it by persistent and well applied industry, and steadily increasing its value and adding to his possessions until he now owns 200 acres and has the whole tract under advanced cultivation and yielding rich tribute to his industry and skill as a farmer. His present dwelling stands on the original forty acres and the remainder of the farm is conveniently located around that.

In his farming operations Mr. Lloyd has given the people a good example of what continued and intelligent labor can accomplish on the responsive soil of this great state; and in his wise and energetic

attention to local affairs of importance to the township he has pointed and emphasized the debt America owes to her foreign-born population. He has served acceptably as tax collector under the township organization and also as road overseer, doing good work for the township and its people in both positions and winning almost universal approval for the excellence of his service. He has, in addition, been actively and helpfully connected with various enterprises of value in the development and improvement of the county, and has given them all careful and fruitful attention.

Politically Mr. Lloyd is allied with the Republican party, and in religious relations he and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian church, of which they are zealous and appreciated members and in the good works of which they are active participants. The wife's maiden name was Catherine Roberts, and she is a daughter of John and Ellen Roberts, who were born and reared in Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were married in 1869, and have had five children. Four of the five are living, William J., Kate and Ella, who still abide with their parents, and Annie, who is the oldest and the wife of E. H. Bevan, and who is also a resident of this county. The family is prominent in the county, having a competency in worldly wealth and being firmly fixed in the regard and good will of the whole people wherever its members are known.

CLEMENT F. SMILEY.

Born and reared in Northeastern Missouri, educated at Smileyville, Marion county, which is now a thriving village and was founded by and named in honor of his father, and for many years engaged in business in Macon county, and with a good record also for his parents in the mercantile and industrial life of this portion of the state, the personal achievements and family history of Clement F. Smiley of Axtell are well worthy of honorable mention in any work that purports to give an account of the rise and progress of Macon county and its people.

Mr. Smiley is a native of West Hartford, Ralls county, Missouri, where his life began on December 11, 1868. His grandfather, William Smiley, was born and reared in Ireland, where his son Benjamin, the father of Clement F., also came into being. The latter, however, did not remain long in his native land. He was born on March 28, 1838, and came to the United States an infant in his mother's arms. The family located in Pike county, Illinois, and there Benjamin Smiley grew to manhood and obtained a limited common school education. On leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade and for twelve years

worked at it diligently and profitably. In 1865 he moved to Marion county, this state, and during the next four years was engaged in farming and raising live stock in that county. At the end of the period mentioned he returned to Illinois, and there he continued his farming operations until 1882. He then came back to Missouri and again located in Marion county. There he followed blacksmithing and merchandising until 1905, when he moved to the city of Macon, retiring from active pursuits and leading a quiet but still serviceable life until his death, which occurred on January 31, 1906, when he was sixty-eight years of age.

Benjamin Smiley was first married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Mallory, a native of Virginia. They had four children, all of whom are living: William E., whose home is in Macon city; Mary Allie, the wife of C. A. Jobson of St. Louis, Missouri; Clement F., a resident and merchant of Axtell in this county; and Hattie L., the wife of T. A. Craig, who also dwells in Macon. The mother of these children died on July 22, 1881, and in 1889 the father married a second wife, his choice on this occasion being Miss Fannie McCall, a daughter of Dr. R. S. and Fannie McCall, long well known and esteemed residents of this county. Mr. Smiley's second marriage resulted in two children, Leta Victor and Martha Ena, both of whom are living at home with their mother. The father was a Republican in politics and an enterprising and public spirited man. His memory is cherished with cordial and lasting regard wherever he was known.

Clement F. Smiley attended a district school at Smileyville and after the completion of his education clerked for a few years in a general store conducted by a painstaking and thriving merchant. He then went to work in the same capacity for his father, and so had excellent training for the business in which the greater part of his life to this time has been passed. He remained with his father until 1895, when he moved to Plainville, Illinois, and there for three years was associated with J. T. Havenor and G. M. Nichols in general merchandising under the firm name of Havenor, Nichols & Smiley. The business was successful and profitable, but Mr. Smiley saw better opportunity for himself in another venture. In 1898 he moved to the city of Macon and became a salesman for Albert Jobson, an extensive dealer in farming implements and their accessories.

In 1901 another change "came o'er the spirit of his dreams," and he once more became a merchant on his own account. In that year he located at Axtell in this county, and there started a general store which he is still conducting. His enterprise is flourishing and pro-

gressive, and the success he has won and is winning in it proves the wisdom of his choice when he started it. On July 8, 1902, he was appointed postmaster of that town, an office he has held continuously ever since. He is also ticket agent for the Wabash railroad at Axtell. His store building and stock of merchandise are wholly his own and he also has valuable residence property in the town.

On June 21, 1903, Mr. Smiley was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Havenor, a daughter of J. T. and Sabra Havenor, of Plainville, Illinois, his father-in-law being his former partner in business in that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smiley belong to the Southern Methodist church and they are zealous and energetic church workers. He is one of the stewards of the congregation to which they are attached and the superintendent of its Sunday school. His wife is a teacher in the Sunday school and the organist of the church. In politics the husband is a pronounced Republican of the most loyal and unwavering kind, and in fraternal relations he is a Modern Woodman of America. He and his wife are among the most esteemed citizens of the community in which they now live, and also stand high in the regard of the people in other places where they have had their homes.

JOHN MANHART.

Orphaned by the death of his father when the son was but eleven years of age, and the first born of the living children of his parents, John Manhart of Lingo township in this county, assumed the burden of life for himself at a very early age, and has borne it with commendable cheerfulness and with profit to himself and the rest of the family ever since. Through life so far he has leaned on his mother for advice and direction, and during the last sixteen years she has leaned on him as her main dependence in the management of the farm and the support and education of the rest of the children, a trust to which he has been faithful in full measure and has won the reward of his fidelity in his own gains in a material way and the esteem and admiration of the people all around him.

Mr. Manhart was born in the township and on the farm of his present residence on February 27, 1882, and is a son of Frank F. and Regina (Mitch) Manhart, the former born in Germany in 1846 and the latter a native of this county. The father was brought from his native land to this country and to Lingo township, Macon county, when he was but six months old. His father located on a farm in the township and devoted his energies to breaking up the land and reducing it to systematic productiveness. As the son grew into years and vigor he

took more and more of the work of the farm on himself, remaining at home until he came of age and attending the Manhart district school near the homestead, which was so named in honor of his father. During the Civil war the father was in the army and the care of the farm devolved almost wholly on the son, young as he was. In this particular his experience was similar to that of his son John, as noted above, and like the latter, he also met his obligation with fidelity to every duty. By the time he reached his majority his father was back from the war and he was at liberty to start in life for himself, which he did by securing a small tract of land and giving his attention to farming and raising stock. His operations were successful from the start, and he was moving steadily forward toward wealth and consequence, when death cut short his career and ended his labors at the age of forty-seven, on December 16, 1893. He had acquired the ownership of 120 acres of excellent land and had brought it to a high state of productiveness and improved it with good buildings and other structures. In addition he had it well equipped with all the necessary appliances for progressive and up-to-date farming. He had also risen to consequence and influence in the community, and was regarded by the people as one of their most promising citizens, whose activity would be fruitful in good for them and the township.

In 1879 this prominent citizen, whose untimely death was a source of general regret and sorrow throughout the township, was married to Miss Regina Mitch, a resident at the time of Macon county, but a native of Indiana. Of the seven children born to them five are living, one daughter, Mary, who is the second of the five in the order of birth, and is now the wife of Charles Mossbarger of this county; and four sons, John, Joseph, Albert and August, all of whom are living at home with their mother. In political affairs the father was a very active and influential Democrat. He was always ready to stand or go in the service of his party and counted no sacrifice he could make too great if it helped to promote the welfare of the organization and bring success to its cause. His son John is also a Democrat and renders effective service to his party. The home farm of 160 acres has thriven under his management, and is a model of skillful and scientific husbandry.

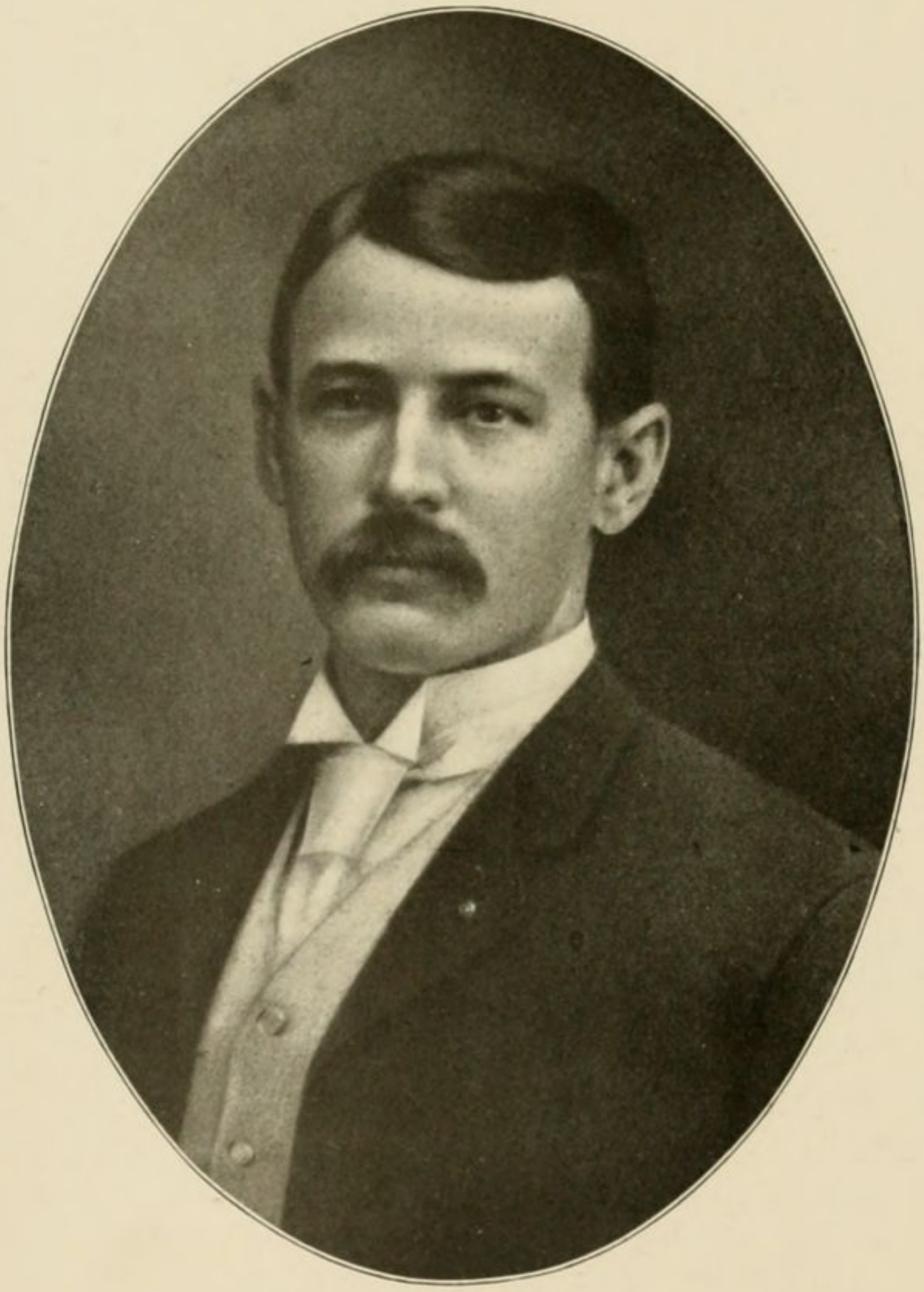
ROBERT E. POWELL.

Of good old North Carolina stock, his grandfather, Henry A. Powell, and his father, William R. Powell, having been born in the Old North state, and their forefathers having lived in it for generations

before them, Robert E. Powell, one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and stock men of Eagle township in this county, has inspiring traditions and fine examples of enterprise and worth in the history of his ancestors, and he has well borne up and dignified the family name himself. He is active and knowing in the management of his own affairs and energetic and broad-minded with reference to those of his community, always ready to aid in any good project for its advancement and true to lofty ideals of citizenship in every way.

Mr. Powell was born on August 7, 1857, in the township of his present and life-long residence to the present day. He is a son of William R. and Sarah (Pinnick) Powell, the former born in North Carolina on April 2, 1830, and the latter a native of Macon county, Missouri. The father came to this state and county in 1839 with his parents, who were very early settlers in this region. The family located near Callao, and there William R. Powell obtained a district school education, or rather the best the locality could furnish at the time, for it was new and unsettled, and all its facilities for mental training were necessarily primitive and very limited in scope. He remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-four, then moved to Eagle township, in which he bought land and was engaged in farming and raising stock to the end of his life. He was successful in his efforts for advancement and became the owner of 240 acres of good land, which he transformed from a state of virgin wilderness into a well-improved and highly productive farm. His marriage with Miss Pinnick occurred in 1854 and two children were born of the union, John H., who lives in Nebraska, and the immediate subject of this brief review. The father was an unwavering Democrat in his political faith and party allegiance, and was active and effective in the support of his convictions. He was a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and energetic in his service to the congregation to which he was attached, taking an earnest interest and leading part in its work.

His son, Robert E. Powell, obtained his education at Hickory Grove district school, working on the home farm while attending its sessions and assisting the family in the same way after leaving school until 1878. In that year he took charge of a farm belonging to his father-in-law, on which he conducted flourishing industries in farming and raising live stock for a continuous period of seven years. At the end of that period he bought the farm on which he now lives, and which has ever since been his home. It comprises 140 acres, is well improved and skillfully cultivated and has grown into considerable value through his continuous industry and judicious management, being now one of



G. A. YAGER

the attractive and desirable country homes in the section in which it is located.

On December 19, 1878, Mr. Powell was married to Miss Sarah S. Griffith, who was born in Eagle township on December 22, 1858, and is a daughter of Obed and Melissa Griffith, who were born and reared in Kentucky. Of the four children born in the Powell household three are living: Myrtie May, who is still a member of the parental family circle; William J., who lives in South Dakota; and Theodore J., who is also living at home. The parents are members of the Southern Methodist church and ardent workers in its benevolent activities. The father's political allegiance has always been given to the Democratic party and he has made his faith in it good by energetic and efficient work at all times for its welfare.

GUSTAVE A. YAGER.

With an experience in human life covering two continents, including five states of the American Union, and three or four different occupations, Gustave A. Yager, secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Gold Mining Company of New Cambria, Macon county, Missouri, has had excellent preparation for the great work in which he is now engaged —the development of the first gold mine in this state. He has been observant and studious, looking always to the real gist and meaning of human activity as it developed around him, and has therefore acquired a knowledge of men and affairs that is extensive, substantial and full of practical utility.

Mr. Yager was born in Asch, Bohemia, on April 11, 1857, where his parents, John C. and Eva M. (Zerold) Yager, also were born, and where they were reared and married. For some years the father was a student at the military school in Prague, and later served seven years as an officer in the Austrian army. After retiring from the army he engaged in the manufacture of stockingnet and a general mercantile business. While he was successful in his undertakings, and expanded his trade to considerable proportions, he longed for greater opportunities for advancement, and believed he could find them in the United States, even though it might be in different lines of endeavor from those to which he was accustomed.

Accordingly, in 1868 he brought his family to this country and settled on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, and there reared his four children, three sons and one daughter, to maturity and won a competency by his industry, thrift and good management. He died on the Wisconsin farm in 1883 and his widow at the same place in 1894. Their

residence of fifteen years in that locality gave the people around them full knowledge of their worth and won them the esteem of all who knew them. They cultivated their farm with skill and diligence; they were true to all the better instincts of humanity in social life, and they performed with fidelity all the duties of American citizenship on an elevated plane of manhood and womanhood.

Their son Gustave passed his boyhood days on the farm, in school and the ordinary occupations of farmers' children in this country. After completing his education he clerked in a store until 1881. In the autumn of that year he left home to spend a winter in Florida, and when the spring of 1882 came went to Thompsonville, Connecticut, to engage in mercantile life. He remained seven years, and during that period was married in 1886 to Miss Jessie Bissland, a native of Gourock, Scotland. In 1889 they moved to Trinidad, Colorado, where he engaged in the grocery trade and mining until 1900, when the state of his wife's health made it necessary for them to return to Thompsonville, Connecticut, where their three sons and one daughter are now being educated, and which they still call their home, although at present living in this county because of the work in which Mr. Yager is engaged.

He has followed mining more or less in Colorado and Nevada during the past twenty years, and the last two has been associated with David J. Reed, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, developing the promising gold mining property of the Pioneer Gold Mining Company in this county, which, as has been noted, is the first of that kind to be worked in the state. In this engagement Mr. Yager has a field suited to his taste and capacity, and that he is well fitted for the work he has already demonstrated by the results he has achieved. The field is a fruitful one, too, for the mine has unusual promise and seems sure to be one of the richest ever laid open in the country.

ARLEY E. EASLEY.

This prominent, prosperous and progressive farmer and stock man of Johnston township, Macon county, Missouri, began his operations in the industries in which he is now engaged with sixty calves bought with money borrowed from his father, and on land he rented for the purpose of farming and building up a business in the live stock trade. He now owns 320 acres of land and feeds thirty to eighty head of cattle on an average every year. He also has his farm well improved, all under cultivation and brought to a high state of productiveness. His progress from practically nothing in the way of property to his

present state of worldly comfort and consequence is the result of his own efforts and ability, and his career is wholly creditable to him.

Mr. Easeley was born in the township of his present home on June 1, 1872. His grandfather, Jesse Easeley, and his father, Thomas M. Easeley, were natives of Kentucky, the latter born in Cumberland county of that state in 1820. When he was seven years old the family moved to Brown county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education, and then farmed until 1855. In that year he came to Missouri and located in Adair county near the village of Gibbs, but two years later moved to Macon county. Here he passed the rest of his life extensively and successfully engaged in farming, making all his time and efforts tell to his advantage, and at one time owning and cultivating 760 acres of land. He divided a considerable portion of this among his children, but still had 320 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1904, when he was eighty-four years of age.

He was a Republican in politics, belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a very zealous working member of the Christian church. He was also one of the hardy and heroic band of adventurers known to history as "The Forty-Niners," who crossed the plains to the Pacific coast during the excitment over the discovery of gold in California just before the middle of the nineteenth century. This exploit was in keeping with his character, for he was resolute in his purpose and never driven from it by any prospect of hardship or danger.

His son, Arley E. Easeley, obtained his education in the district schools of his native township and those of Sue City and Brashear in this state. On leaving school he started in business as a stockman and farmer, as stated in the first paragraph, and in 1892 bought 156 acres of land, a part of his present farm of 320 acres, which is one of the model farms of the county. He has also dealt considerably in real estate in connection with his farming and live stock operations and his other interests.

In the public affairs of his township and county he has always taken an earnest interest and a leading part, his aim being at all times to do what he could to advance the interests of the region of his home and promote the welfare of its people, and with these ends in view he has given his time, service and material aid to every worthy enterprise in which they were involved. In politics he is a Republican of the most pronounced type and one of his party's most energetic and effective workers, although he neither seeks nor desires any of its honors or official favors for himself. His religious connection is with the

Union Presbyterian church, and in this, also, he is an active and helpful worker.

On April 14, 1895, Mr. Easeley was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Malone, a daughter of Charles and Sarah Malone, esteemed residents of Adair county, Missouri, where Mrs. Easeley was born and reared. Two children have blessed the union, Alma and Marvin, both of whom are still members of the parental family circle.

HENRY MARSHALL CAMPBELL.

Owning a fine farm of 160 acres in White township, and cultivating it to the highest degree of productiveness, and also conducting in connection with his farming operations an extensive and profitable stock-raising industry, Henry Marshall Campbell is one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers and most substantial and respected citizens of Macon county. He was born in the county in 1850, and is a son of John and Emily (Ford) Campbell, natives of Virginia. The father left his ancestral home and came to Missouri in 1820, striding boldly into what was then a wilderness on the far western frontier, and daring Fate into the lists in order that through his own struggles and capabilities he might found a name and a family for himself away from the assistance of ancestral influence and traditions.

He was a valiant and heroic man even for that time and this locality as it was then, and in pursuing his dual vocation of farmer and carpenter here gave new proofs of his courage and endurance, which had already been much in evidence on the battlefields of the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a mere youth. He succeeded and prospered here, as by the force of his character and his resolute determination against odds, he showed that he would have succeeded and prospered almost anywhere and under any circumstances. He met the difficulties in his path without fear and conquered them. He took the hardships and privations of his frontier life as a part of his destiny and grappled with them in a spirit that was bound to win success. And he aided in the development and improvement of the country with the same energy that he devoted to the building of his own fortunes.

Of the eight children born to him and his wife two are living: Cynthia, the wife of W. A. Atterberry of Elmer; and Henry M., the immediate subject of this writing. The mother died in 1860 and the father in 1875. They both stood high in the regard of the community of their home, and were held in cordial esteem by everybody who knew them. In their daily lives they exhibited a strong and uncompromising sense of duty and devoted themselves to the requirements of their

situation with unwavering fidelity. They were creditable to American citizenship, and their names are venerated as those of leaders in the public and social life of this portion of the state in one of the most troublous periods of its history.

Henry M. Campbell grew to near maturity on his father's farm and was educated in the primitive country schools of his boyhood in this section. Although he lacked the care and direction of his parents during a portion of his minority, his mother dying when he was but ten years old, he met the requirements of life as a man even before he was of age, and has ever since shown the same spirit of mastery over circumstances and reliance on his own capacity and endeavors. As soon as he left school he began the work in which the rest of his life has been passed, that of farming and raising live stock. His progress at first was slow and painful, but he was knowing and persevering, and soon success began to come to him with increasing rapidity and volume. He now owns 160 acres of excellent land all of which he has under advanced cultivation except what he finds necessary to reserve for pasturage for his stock. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Goldsberry, and interested in other institutions in which the good of the community is involved and fostered. In politics he adheres to the principles and governmental policies of the Democratic party, and he always takes an active part in its campaigns, working sedulously and intelligently for its success, although himself never seeking any of the honor or emoluments it has to bestow on its faithful members. His religious connection is with the Baptist church and he is very zealous in the work of the congregation to which he belongs, and in which his membership is highly appreciated.

1872 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Prudence Moore, a native of Macon county. They had three children: Charles Owen, who now lives in South Dakota; Maude B., who is the wife of John A. Biler, and Arie. The mother of these children died on May 5, 1897, and in 1900 the father was married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Daisy E. Pritchard, also a native of this county. Of the three children born of this union but two are living, a daughter named Cynthia and a son named William M., both of whom are at home and attending school. Mr. Campbell is universally recognized as one of the best, most useful and most representative citizens of Macon county, and whether viewed in his private life or his services to the region in which he resides, he is altogether worthy of the exalted position he occupies in the public regard.

THOMAS J. MANNING.

This progressive and successful farmer and stock man of Chariton township in Macon county was born on March 10, 1857, in that part of the Old Dominion which is now known as West Virginia, and in the city of Charlestown. He came to Missouri with his parents when he was a boy and completed his education at McGee College, College Mound, Macon county, the family having located in that neighborhood. After leaving school he entered upon the work which has occupied his time and energies ever since, that of farming and raising stock for the markets.

Mr. Manning has a fine farm of 160 acres which he inherited, and which he has greatly improved and brought to a very advanced state of cultivation and productiveness. He is attentive to every detail of his work and applies to all departments of it the intelligence gained from reading, studious observation and analytical reflection. The same course governs him in his stock industry also, and as a result both are highly profitable and have given him a wide reputation as one of the most progressive men in the business in this part of the county.

In the public affairs of the township and county Mr. Manning takes an active and helpful part, giving his energetic aid to all worthy projects for the improvement of the region and the benefit of its people. He has rendered excellent service as a member of the school board and in many other ways, and his devotion to the public welfare is appreciated by the people who have the benefit of it. In politics he is a Democrat and is always zealous in behalf of the good of his party, contributing all he can in service and influence for the success of its candidates and striving with loyal and manly devotion to aid in giving it proper guidance and keep it up to a high standard of correctness in spirit and methods of operation.

On March 20, 1879, Mr. Manning was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gipson, a daughter of Stephen and Lucinda Gipson, esteemed residents of Macon county. Six children have been born in the Manning household and five of them are living: Virginia, who still resides at home; Francis D., who is a rising young man in this county, and Mary F., Richard J. and John A., all of whom are also abiding with their parents and helping to brighten and cheer the family circle.

Mr. Manning is highly respected throughout the county and wherever else the people have knowledge of him. He and his wife are devout and earnest members of the Presbyterian Church of the United

States of America, and both are energetic in work for the good of the congregation to which they belong. They are also active in behalf of all other worthy and improving agencies at work in the community, and both through their own efforts and through the forces which they awaken and put in motion in others by their influence and example they are very useful citizens, and are universally esteemed as such.

GEORGE GWINNER.

Among the sturdy, industrious and productive citizens of Macon county, Missouri, of German origin, who have applied to the development and improvement of the land of their adoption the qualities of patient and far-seeing industry, hardy endurance, resourcefulness in effort and frugality in life which have made the land of their nativity so great and prosperous, the late George Gwinner, of Eagle township, was one of the most useful and esteemed. He became warmly attached to his adopted country and devoted his energies to its welfare and the support of its public institutions with the same ardor and effect as if it were his native country, and his services in their behalf were both extensive and appreciated, in accordance with his opportunities.

Mr. Gwinner was born in Bavaria, Germany, on June 24, 1827, and died in Eagle township, this county, on October 18, 1901. He was educated in the schools of his locality in Germany, and after leaving them drove a mail and express coach there for seven years. In 1865, when he was thirty-eight years of age, he came to the United States and made his home for three years on a farm belonging to his sister in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, not far from the city of Milwaukee. In 1868 he became a resident of Macon county, locating first on forty acres of land which he bought on Burch creek. This he soon afterward traded for a similar acreage that was a part of the farm on which he passed the remainder of his life and on which his widow now lives.

While residing with his sister he was energetic and able in assisting in the cultivation of her farm, and after he came to this county his industry and close application to the same industry was continuous and fruitful. At the time of his death he owned and cultivated in the most vigorous and successful manner a farm of 160 acres, which is highly improved and well provided with everything necessary for its operation and very productive, and which, in its present state of advanced development, represents the assiduity and skill of his labor and the wisdom of his management, as it does those of his widow, who has carried the farming on ever since his decease. He was married on November 20, 1870, to Miss Anna Dorothy Winnig, a native of

Macon county and daughter of John and Eva Winnig, who were born and reared in Germany, but were for many years among the most estimable and respected citizens of this county. They were generally esteemed by all classes of the people to whom they were known, as is their daughter, Mrs. Gwinner. She and her husband were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Henry, whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth, the wife of H. Carey, a prosperous resident of Macon county; Adam, who also lives in this county; Mortin, who resides in Livingston, Kansas, and Andrew, who is still at home with his mother.

Mr. Gwinner adhered to the Republican party in political affairs, and gave it zealous and effective support. Although averse to official life and greatly preferring the relief and comfort of private citizenship, he served well and wisely as a member of the school board for a period of ten years, giving his time and efforts freely for the cause of public education and the general welfare of the people. In church faith and membership he was a Lutheran and faithful in attention to his church duties. His widow has for many years been actively connected with the Christian church and one of the most zealous and active members of the congregation to which she belongs in all the worthy undertakings in which it engages. She is a pattern of industry and thrift in her domestic and farm work, and gives the community an example worthy of all imitation in all the relations of life.

DR. JAMES WESLEY ABBOTT.

This esteemed physician and suregon of Goldsberry, in this county, represents at least the second generation of his family born on the soil of Missouri and drawing from it stature and strength of body, material acquisitions in the way of wordly wealth and opportunity for the exercise of the mental faculties given by nature and developed and trained in the educational institutions of the state. He was born in Linn county on January 4, 1877, and is a son of Joseph K. and Julia (Nester) Abbott, also Missourians by nativity, the former born in Randolph county and the latter in Linn county. They were married in December, 1867, and passed the remainder of their lives as worthy and prosperous farmers, the mother dying in 1887 and the father in 1888. Of the seven children born of their union, four grew to maturity and three are now living: George William; Ellen A., the wife of Hermit H. Clark, of Wyoming, and Dr. James W., whose life story is briefly recorded in this sketch.

Dr. Abbott was left an orphan by the death of his parents when

he was less than twelve years of age. He grew to manhood thereafter without parental assistance or guidance, and the experience taught him at an early age that in the battle of life before him, and all too soon upon him, his main reliance for success must be on his own capacities and efforts. The lessons of adversity were salutary in his case. They did not indurate or sour him, but gave him stimulus to exertion and training in self-reliance. Fortune favored him in the matter of acquiring a good education, which he began in the district schools and completed at excellent high schools in Brookfield and Chillicothe. His technical professional training was secured at Barnes' Medical College, in St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1907.

The young Doctor, with the whole wide world before him and no special claims to attach him to any particular spot, chose the village of Goldsberry, in this county as the center of his field of operations and at once located there and began his professional career. The time he has passed in it is necessarily short, but it has been sufficient to demonstrate his worth as a citizen and his ability as a physician, and the people have accorded him the high rank in both respects that he has shown he deserves. His practice has grown rapidly and is now extensive and exacting. It lays him and his resources under tribute in all kinds of weather and at all hours of the day and night. But his profession is the goddess of his devotions and his worship at her shrine is constant, sincere, faithful and self-sacrificing. No claim of personal comfort or enjoyment and no consideration of personal interest or advantage can swerve him from the path of duty in this respect, and the people know that when they require his services they can depend on getting them. This fidelity to his chosen line of work has given him a hold on public confidence and esteem which is strengthened and intensified by the ability with which he meets the requirements of the most critical cases and the success which rewards his efforts in caring for them.

He takes an active interest in the public affairs of the township and does his whole duty toward promoting its welfare. In political faith and adherence he is a firm and consistent member of the Democratic party, but never an active partisan or offensive in his loyalty in either speech or other party service. His fraternal affiliation is with the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and he is the medical examiner for the camp in which he holds his membership. In his profession he is studious and attentive to every means available to him for improvement. His daily practice gives him hints which his reflection

converts into added power, and his reading of the best medical journals and other literature bearing on his life work keeps him in touch with the progress and enlargement of the science to which he is devoted. He is gifted with rare intellectual hospitality which receives as a welcome guest and entertains as a desired friend every new suggestion that seems of value until he has proved its worth or want of it, and so he goes on broadening and deepening his professional knowledge and practical skill, knowing that the science of medicine is a very progressive one and allows no laggards in its courts if success and distinction in the application of its teachings are the objects sought. His profession holds before him its golden cup of full fruition of his hopes, and with commendable zeal he is moving toward it. All who witness his efforts commend him, and he is, therefore, held in the highest regard by the whole population of the township and much of the surrounding country. In November, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie A. Bradley, of Macon county.

WILLIAM WINFIELD BRICKER.

Three of the great states of the American Union have had the benefit of the impulse to progress and development springing from the active spirit and intelligent industry of William Winfield Bricker, one of the leading farmers and stockmen and prominent and influential citizens of Callao township, in this county. He was born in Pennsylvania, lived in Illinois a time and has since been a resident of the portion of Macon county, Missouri, in which he now has his home. In all he has been zealous and energetic, although he was but fifteen when he left his native state, and in each he has made his mark on the industrial life and gained the favor of the people of his locality.

Mr. Bricker was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on September 10, 1847, and became a resident of Illinois in 1862. His education was obtained in the district schools of his native county and ended there. For even as a youth he was full of action and became a producer at an early age. In Illinois he farmed and raised stock on a small scale, but in this county he has carried on both industries on a wider range and with more commanding success and larger profits. He has confined himself to raising cattle and hogs principally in his stock operations, and by wise management and strict attention to every detail of his business, has not only escaped disaster in raising his product and shipping it to the markets, but has been unusually successful in both, making a reputation for himself and his output that is high and widespread and stands greatly to his credit.

Mr. Bricker has also dealt extensively in mules, which form one of the world-renowned products of Missouri, and in this branch of the live-stock industry he has also been very successful. His success is, however, neither accidental nor due to fortunate circumstances. It is the logical result of his ability, his attention to his pursuits, his business acumen and the care and intelligence which he bestows on every detail of his operations. From start to finish, every season's work is carefully planned and systematically conducted, and the results are always commensurate with the outlay of time, effort and intelligence in preparing for them.

In 1880 Mr. Bricker moved to Callao and started an enterprise in undertaking and the lumber and furniture trade, which he is still conducting with a steady increase in the volume of his business. In this enterprise, also, he has wrung prosperity from conditions by his persistent industry and close attention to business, leaving nothing to chance, but seeing to every detail and making every day of effort tell to his advantage. He has a large trade and keeps it active and responsive by his own energy and far-seeing intelligence in connection with it. He stands as high as a merchant as he ever did as a stockman, his establishment being one of the most extensive and satisfactory within a radious of many miles, and holding a high rank in the commercial world around him.

In connection with the affairs of the community of his home he is an active and energetic promoter of progress and development, showing his devotion to the town and county in which he lives by his zeal for their welfare and his regard for the people around him by seeking in every way he can to advance their best interests. Public affairs have his attention and he does his part to see that they are properly conducted, although he is not himself either desirous of official station or willing to accept it. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Luella Harp.

W. A. MINGUS.

W. A. Mingus, who ranks among the most prosperous and successful farmers of Drake township, in this county, is not a native of Missouri, but has lived in the state nearly forty years. He came to this region a youth of eighteen and, therefore, had seen something of the world in other parts of the country. And his arrival on this side of the Mississippi was not in the early days of the wild life and unsettled conditions of this locality, but after civilization had gained a considerable foothold and made substantial advances, when all the machinery

of local government was working smoothly after many years of use, and when the country was reasonably well populated. Yet, although he is neither a native of the soil nor a pioneer in its cultivation, neither a founder of the civil polity under which he lives nor one of those who helped to give it form and substance in development from its first crude and unsystematized state, and although all his knowledge and views of life in the great American republic were not drawn from his present surroundings, he is still thoroughly Missourian in his tastes, habits and local patriotism. His best efforts have been put forth in behalf of the progress of his present location, and he is in full accord with the feelings, aspirations and enterprise of its people. It is, therefore, as a representative citizen of Missouri and Macon county, that he finds a place in this work, for he has been active and influential in making the history of this region during a long time, and all the elements of its twentieth century development up to this period are due in some measure to his devotion to its welfare, and his services in promoting it.

Mr. Mingus was born on July 30, 1852, in the state of Ohio and became a resident of Missouri in 1870, coming to the state and this county with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Barr) Mingus, that year. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and were married in 1844. Soon afterward they moved to Ohio, which was then more undeveloped than Missouri was when they came here nearly twenty years later. They had ten children, six of whom are living: Mary, the wife of Martin Heiser, of La Plata; W. A., the immediate subject of this brief memoir; Martha; Sarah, the wife of Burch Lee, of La Plata; and George and Charles. The mother died in 1889 and the father in 1903, leaving their children the priceless heritage of a good name and a record of upright living and usefulness that is enshrined in the reverential memory of all who knew them.

Their son, W. A. Mingus, grew to the age of eighteen in Ohio and was educated in its public schools. He was trained to the vocation of farming in his early life, and he has followed it without interruption to the present time. As soon as he left school he began his successful career in agricultural pursuits, and to this he has devoted all his subsequent years and the greater part of his energy, industry and intelligence. In connection with his farming operations he has also been extensively engaged in raising live-stock, and he has made both branches of his industry profitable to himself and beneficial to his township and county. By thrift, diligence and first-rate management he has made himself comfortable for life, and by energetic and serviceable atten-

tion to all the duties of citizenship he has won the high regard of the people all around him. For more than twenty years he has given the people of Drake county excellent service as a constable. He has also been exceptionally useful as a member of the school board for eight years, and during the last two years he has been a deputy sheriff, in addition.

In political connection he belongs to the Democratic party and in all of its campaigns he is one of its effective workers. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His lodges interest him, as does everything else that appeals to the higher attributes of his manhood, and he gives them zealous and helpful attention. He was married in 1874 to Miss Maggie Boydston, a native of Georgia. She has been a helpmeet for him in the proper acceptance of the term, and an important aid in working out the success of all his undertakings. They stand well in the social life of the community and are accounted on all sides as among the most worthy and estimable of its citizens.

ADDISON P. STRODE.

This prominent business man and public-spirited citizen of Macon is one of the most esteemed men in the city, and, although he is, and has been for some years, engaged in the liquor traffic, he enjoys universal respect and is very popular with all classes of the people. He takes great interest in the community and is one of the most energetic and effective workers for its advancement and the promotion of its welfare. He is a man of decided convictions and holds to what he believes in firmly, but does not thrust his opinions on others and never finds fault with theirs. He performs all the duties of citizenship with fidelity and breadth of view, giving a good example to others by the manner in which he does it.

Mr. Strode was born at Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, on November 20, 1878. His father, J. C. Strode, was born on August 9, 1851, at Thompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky. He began life for himself as a farmer and is still pursuing that vocation, conducting his operations since 1871 in the vicinity of Milan, in this state. He is a son of William Strode, one of the leading men, in his day, of Monroe county, Kentucky. As has been noted, he became a resident of Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1871, and there he married Miss Minerva J. Payne, a native of that county and a daughter of Addison and Amanda (Braden) Payne, who originally lived in Kentucky.

J. C. Strode and his wife had nine children, three of whom died

in infancy. The six living are Addison P., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of L. Montgomery, of Milan; and William J., Belva, Ella and Jessie. The parents are both living and have their home in Milan, where they are prosperous as farmers and held in general good opinion as citizens, deserving the esteem they enjoy by the uprightness of their lives and the interest and activity they display in the advancement and improvement of the region in which they live. The father has always been a Democrat in politics, and, although an active worker for his party, has always declined to accept a political office of any kind, whether tendered through election or appointment, preferring to discharge his duty in the domain of public affairs as an untrammeled private citizen.

Addison P. Strode was reared in Milan and obtained his education in the public schools of that city in the preparatory grades, completing his scholastic training at Green City College in the same county. After leaving college he worked for a while on the home farm with his father. He next entered the employ of Payne Bros., who conducted a mercantile house, remaining with them until they sold their business. In 1901 he went to California and in 1903 located in Macon, where he has ever since lived. He was variously occupied until 1908, when he started the business in which he is now engaged, and in which he has prospered in a gratifying manner. He, also, is a Democrat in his political faith, but has never been an active partisan.

In fraternal life Mr. Strode belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men, and has risen to high rank in both associations. He is a Past Worthy President of the Eagles and a Past Sachem of the Red Men. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Macon Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. In his make-up there is a large element of the sportive spirit, which makes him a great lover and patron of outdoor sports. On March 11, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Daisy L. Farris, a daughter of Mack H. and Eliza (Baine) Farris, natives of Kentucky and Iowa, respectively, but long residents of Missouri, and herself born and reared in Atlanta, Macon county, Missouri. She and her husband have had one child, their son, Denton Allison, who died on April 8, 1909.

An incident in the business career of Mr. Strode, which is almost unique in its character, and which excited great interest at the time of its occurrence, is worthy of special mention. On one occasion, when Rev. P. M. Fitzgerald, a traveling evangelist, was holding a series of meetings in the city, Mr. Strode invited him to preach a sermon in his place of business on a Saturday morning, and requested all of his

patrons who could do so to attend the service. The invitation was as promptly accepted as it was cordially tendered, and about 200 of the regular patrons of the saloon were present when the sermon was preached. Business was suspended during the services and those present gave the preacher close and very respectful attention. The proprietor and his assistants stood near the evangelist while he preached and joined heartily in the singing of the hymns that were led by a male choir that accompanied the minister. In explanation of his course in this incident Mr. Strode stated that he had been reared by Christian parents and always had a kindly regard for the sort of people they associated with, and in justification of this Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald said that he was a plain-spoken man and was trying to reach the hearts of the people; also, that he believed the men who patronize saloons were as much in need of the message he had to deliver as anybody else, and the surest way to reach them was by meeting them in their resorts. The views of the people of the city concerning this incident differed widely, but all agreed that it was a strong proof of Mr. Strode's independence, courage and tolerance of mind.

FREDERICK MOSS BROCK.

This venerable and highly esteemed patriarch, who is now nearly fourscore years old, has passed seventy-two years of his useful life in Macon county, and all of them in Narrows township near the village of Excello, a "type of the wise, who soar but never roam, true to the kindred points of Heaven and home." He has soared in the sense of greatly improving his own condition and aiding materially and visibly in building up and developing the section all around him, but he has never wandered far from his own fireside, or sought opportunity for aught but the duties plainly before him from day to day, and these he has ever performed with fidelity and to the best of his ability. The results stand to his credit as the products of a long, clean life of personal success and general usefulness.

Mr. Brock was born on January 9, 1831, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and is a son of Chester and Anna (King) Brock, also natives of Kentucky and scions of families long resident in that state, his more remote ancestors being among its pioneer settlers. When the son was but six years old the family moved to Missouri and located in Narrows township, in this county, where the parents passed the remainder of their days, profitably and progressively engaged in farming. Eleven children were born in the household and ten of them grew to maturity. Six are living, and in their several walks in life are exem-

plifying the best traits of sturdy American citizenship and resting safely on the general esteem of all who know them. They are: Fred M., Harvey T., Mattison, James H., Anna, the wife of Collin King, and Mary Jane. The father died in 1869 and the mother in 1846.

Their son, Frederick M., reached his manhood in Macon county and obtained his education at the public schools near his home. In the early days of his boyhood and youth the country schools in this section were primitive and their scope was limited. Their rough desks, slab benches and other appliances, and their imperfect protection against the weather, were characteristic of the frontier, and the course of study and method of teaching were in keeping with these. The schools aimed at little more than the rudiments of learning, and even to these the greater part of the pupils had access only when they could be spared from the exacting requirements incident to redeeming the wilderness from its savage state and bringing it to generous responsiveness under the persuasive hand of skillful cultivation.

Mr. Brock has such benefits in the way of education as these schools supplied, and for the rest nature and experience were his tutors. Their lessons, though often harsh and rugged in their inculcation, were, nevertheless, thorough in character and enduring in value. They gave the pupils who mastered and heeded them self-reliance and resourcefulness, quickness of perception and readiness in action, breadth of view and capacity of endurance, and the stern discipline of the hardy life in which they were administered furnished as well firmness of fiber and flexibility of function. It was on these lessons that Mr. Brock depended mainly for advancement in the struggle for success, and he found them equal to his needs.

After leaving school he started at once on his life's work as a farmer, and to this he adhered until a few years ago, when advancing age induced him to retire from all active pursuits to spend the remainder of his days in quiet enjoyment of the competence he had won by continuous and persevering hard work. The sunset of life finds him comfortable in a worldly way and standing high in the regard of the whole community in which his usefulness has been so conspicuously exhibited and employed to such good purpose.

In 1852 Mr. Brock was united in marriage with Miss Maria McCann, a native of Randolph county, Missouri. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are living: William T., Irving C., Shepherd M., Louisa, the wife of R. C. Lamb, of Excello, and David. The father has always been a firm and faithful Democrat of the old school and throughout his mature life has given good service to the interests

of his party. He gloried in its long supremacy and participated in some of its later triumphs before the Civil war. He has shared in its discipline of defeat and trial since that memorable struggle and helped it to victory on the two occasions when it has elected its candidate to the presidency in recent years. And through all he has steadfastly stood by it and maintained his hope for its ultimate regeneration and continued domination again for long periods. In the local affairs of the township and county he has taken a zealous interest and a prominent part. It has been his great delight to see the community expanding and growing around him, augmenting its wealth and power, enlarging and quickening its educational and moral forces, and elevating and refining its social agencies, and he has sedulously contributed to all this improvement. He served as a member of the school board for a number of years, and has belonged to the Baptist church for a long time. His first wife died. And in 1878 he contracted a second marriage, on this occasion being united with Miss Nancy Darby, of Randolph county, this state.

JOHN B. EDWARDS.

The oft-told tale of the triumphs of American manhood in the use of the opportunities afforded to thrift and enterprise in this country, when directed by natural ability and without the aid of favoring circumstances, is forcibly illustrated by the record of John B. Edwards, one of the leading and most progressive farmers and stockmen of White township and ranked among the most substantial citizens of Macon county. His success in life ought to be very encouraging to young men who are struggling against adversities, if they have the chance to read and reflect over its elements, and is a credit alike to the family from which he sprang and the community in which he lives and labors with such gratifying results.

Mr. Edwards is a native of this country and was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on June 23, 1851. His parents, Benjamin and Jane (Davis) Edwards, were born and reared in Wales, and were married in that country. They found the land of their birth inhospitable to persons struggling for a living wage and some advancement in life for themselves and their families, and even while they were still young, determined to brave the stormy Atlantic and cross over to a country which numbers of their countrymen had found full of good results for them, and whose voice of promise had thrilled their own hearts with the hopes it held out for their contemplation. Gathering what household goods they then had about them, they came to the United States

and located in Ohio. Here they had good prospects and were making headway in their new home, when death struck down the father in 1857. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Catherine, Anna, Margaret, John B. and Thomas. When the father died the mother assumed the burden of rearing her offspring to usefulness, and, with the devotion of a Roman matron, she gave all her energies to the task. But her resources were limited and the duty of providing for her family as she wished was far beyond her ability, faithful as she was. She lived, however, to see those who grew to maturity doing well, and had the comfort of knowing that her efforts and instruction, and the force of her example were not lost upon any of them. Her life of laborious industry and fidelity came to an end in 1899.

John B. Edwards, owing to the circumstances of the family, had almost no opportunity for education in the schools and was obliged to depend largely on the lessons of experience for his training. He was obliged to make his own way in the world from an early age, and he so conducted his affairs that he lost no ground. His progress, slow and painful at first, was based on real merit and due to qualities of head and heart that always win in the battle of life. He worked at whatever he could find to do in boyhood and youth, and in 1869, when he was but eighteen years of age, came to Missouri, which he deemed a more promising field for his enterprise, and at once began farming on his own account. This was the occupation for which he thought Nature had especially fitted him, and he has adhered to it with unshaken persistency ever since, and has reaped a large reward for his entire devotion to it. He now owns 943 acres of good land and is actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is also vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Ethel and one of the stockholders and directors of the Exchange Bank of Elmer. In addition he has large interests in fruitful copper mines in Old Mexico.

Mr. Edwards has taken an active interest and a leading part in the public affairs of his township and county, while pushing his own interests to their largest development. He has served the people well as a member of the school board for more than five years, and has shown his hand effectively in helping to promote every project for the benefit and progress of the region in which he lives. He was also road overseer for a time, but has always avoided public office when he could. In politics he is a Republican and in religious affiliation a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1880 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jane Evans, a native of Ohio, of Welsh ancestry, her parents coming

from Wales to this country and locating in Ohio, just as those of her husband did. Of the seven children born of the union four are living: Mary Jane, the wife of John M. Jones, and Benjamin, Richard and Winifred. The father is, in the best sense of the term, a self-made man. The schools did nothing for him, but Nature gave him an active capital in capacity and the power of determined industry and frugality. He has been wholly the architect of his own fortune, and he has built it so well that he is now one of the most imposing men in the county, in a worldly way, and he is also ranked among its leading and most influential citizens.

PATRICK WATSON CAMPBELL.

Patrick Watson Campbell, one of the leading merchants of College Mound, in this county, has had a varied and interesting career, in which he has been successively school teacher, farmer, preacher and merchant. His living in a number of different places and pursuing a variety of occupations is, however, nothing new in his family, for its members for generations before him were of an adventurous spirit and gave their attention earnestly to the duty of the hour, whatever of personal danger or endurance it involved, looking only to its faithful performance.

Mr. Campbell was born on February 10, 1868, in St. Clair county, Missouri. His father, John Thomas Campbell, was also a native of Missouri, born in 1843, and was left an orphan at the age of twelve years. From then until the beginning of the Civil war he made his own way in the world, working at whatever he could get to do, and while making slow progress in the struggle for advancement among men, he at all times held his own, and moved steadily forward. When the awful cloud of sectional strife burst upon our unhappy country he enlisted in the Federal army, serving one year in the Missouri State Militia, from which he was discharged at Osceola, Missouri, in December, 1863, and then joined Battery H, Second Missouri Light Artillery in January, 1864, and served in that command until the close of the war. The battery was in very active service most of the time and Mr. Campbell took part in some notable engagements, among them the battles of Elkhorn and Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Pilot Knob, Wilson's creek and Big Blue, where General Cable, General Marmaduke and 1,800 men were taken prisoners. In April, 1865, his company went west across the plains and fought the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians in Wyoming and Montana, where they were then waging warfare. In this

far western country he was subjected to great suffering and much hardship, especially on the return trip. The company was compelled to make its way back across the barren plains of Nebraska to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on foot (many of the boys barefooted), leaving their bloody footprints in the sand. Besides all this, their provisions run out and for sixteen days they had nothing to eat but mule flesh roasted on live coals. At last they reached Fort Leavenworth, where they were ordered mustered out of service. From Leavenworth they went to St. Louis, Missouri, and were honorably discharged November 22, 1865, being recommended for promotion for obedience and gallantry. After the cruel war was over, Mr. Campbell, the father of Patrick W., settled down in St. Clair county, Missouri, in 1866, and during the next few years was engaged in farming and raising live-stock. In 1871 he moved with his family to Bates county, Missouri, and in 1876 to Linn county, Kansas. While living in Bates county, he took up the study of medicine, continuing the same after settling in Linn county, Kansas, and became a very successful physician. He kept in active practice until his death, which occurred November 9, 1888. On December 25, 1866, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane McWilliams, of St. Clair county, Missouri, and by this union became the father of nine children, seven of whom are still living: Thomas V., of Galena, Kansas; Patrick Watson, the immediate subject of this memoir; Cyrena Clarisa Belle, the wife of W. J. Sharp, of Brewster, Kansas; A. L., of Mound Valley, Kansas; S. W., of Seattle, Washington; W. B., of Wichita, Kansas; and Ethel, also residing at Galena, Kansas. In politics the father and all the kinfolks were Republicans of the staunchest order. He was a devout Christian and belonged to the church of God (Independent Holiness People). His son, Patrick W. Campbell, began his education in the rural schools of Linn county, Kansas. He very much desired to complete a college course, but was not permitted to do so, though he attended short terms at Kansas Normal College, Fort Scott, Kansas; Chillicothe Normal School, Chillicothe, Missouri; the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri; and Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. At the age of sixteen he secured a teacher's certificate and began teaching school, which he followed for twenty-four years, teaching from four to ten months each year but one, when he laid off.

As a teacher Mr. Campbell was a decided success. He taught first in the rural schools of Kansas, later as principal of the Parker public school at Parker, Kansas, then in one of the grades in the public school of Osawatomie, Kansas, the camping ground of the renowned John Brown, whose heroic career and tragic fate helped greatly to

bring on the Civil war and the end of negro slavery in this country. In 1903, Mr. Campbell providentially became the principal of McGee Holiness College at College Mound, Missouri, and continued to serve in this capacity until his retirement from the educational field in 1906. After a service of a totally different kind as deputy tax collector of Macon county, Missouri, which lasted two years, in November, 1908, he bought the general merchandise store of R. A. Hudson, of College Mound, and since then he has been conducting the business under very favorable conditions and with gratifying success. He carries a stock worth about $2,000 at the present time, and studies to make what he has to sell suit the needs of the community in every way. In addition to being one of the leading merchants of the community, he is an influential man in aiding whatever contributes to the general welfare of the region or the betterment of its people. He has rendered acceptable service as a member of the school and town boards.

On December 26, 1892, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Lenora Ungehuer, of Centreville, Kansas. Six children have been born of this union and five of them are living: Velma F., Ruth L., John J., Hazel V., and Paul W., all of whom are still at home with their parents. The father is a Prohibitionist in politics and zealous in the cause. His religious connection is with the Church of God, of which he is an ordained elder and active worker. In all the relations of life he is upright and he is everywhere highly esteemed as an excellent citizen.

ARTHUR CONLEY HOWLETT.

Editor, owner and founder of the Atlanta Express, of Atlanta, Missouri, is one of the best known newspaper men of North Missouri. Mr. Howlett is a native of Missouri, having been born in Putnam county, Liberty township, on December 17, 1871.

His parents, Francis A. and Buena Vista A. (Dale) Howlett, were natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was born October 5, 1828, in Kentucky, and while he was yet a child the family removed to Illinois and later to Henry county, Iowa. There he grew to manhood; remaining at the old homestead until twenty-six years of age.

In 1854 he fell a victim to the gold excitement in California and became one of a party which crossed the plains in that year with ox teams and remained in California for fifteen years. But, meeting with indifferent success as a miner, he returned to Missouri in 1869, locating in Putnam county, when he met and married Miss Buena Vista A. Dale,

their marriage taking place in April, 1870. To them were born four sons and two daughters, but both daughters died in infancy, the sons are living and filling important positions of life in various parts of the United States.

Arthur C. Howlett was educated in Missouri and at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he attended "Howe's Academy," a private school for teachers. After passing two years at the academy he turned his attention to teaching and followed it successfully for some time. Later he again attended "Howe's Academy," taking a post-graduate course of twelve weeks and then returned to Missouri and followed school teaching for some years.

In 1903 he removed to Schuyler county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming, but not finding tilling of the soil to his liking. In 1906 he abandoned it and removed to Kirksville and entered the State Normal School, which he attended some months.

While he was still a student at the State Normal he was tendered the position of principal of the Greentop schools, which he accepted and acceptably filled that position for two years, resigning at the end of the second term that he might enter the newspaper field.

In the spring of 1908 he removed to Atlanta, Missouri, and April 2 of that year issued the first copy of the "Atlanta Express," a weekly paper, which has been a success from the start.

The paper is Democratic in its politics and Mr. Howlett is an active worker in the cause of his party, and his paper has ever advanced the interests of its candidates, and defended the principles for which it stands.

Mr. Howlett was married August 15, 1895, to Miss Lucinda M. Hemstreet, daughter of Benjamin Hemstreet. Three children have been born to them, Buena Vista Janet, Margie May, and Arthur Conley, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Howlett are active workers in the Christian church of which they are members, and he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America.

ROBERT RICHARDS.

It is well for a man when he finds his right place amid the activities of life and adheres to it. He will then be working according to his bent, and with his heart in his labor, will be able to make every stroke tell to his advantage and that of the industry in which he is engaged. Robert Richards, of Bevier, in this county, found his proper place early

and has stuck to it ever since with a grip like that of the tug of gravitation. And he furnishes, in his successful and useful career, a strong illustration of the truth with which this paragraph begins. He has wasted no time in fruitless efforts in lines unsuited to him, and none in seeking just where he belonged. He has, therefore, found all his days fruitful to himself and the interests with which he has been connected.

Mr. Richards was born on February 13, 1873, in England, and is a son of John E. and Dorothy (Barrons) Richards, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Newcastle, England. An account of the father's life will be found in this volume. He was a miner, and the son entered upon the paternal occupation at an early age and has followed it through life so far. He was reared and educated in his native land to the age of eight years, then came with his parents to this country and found a new home in Pennsylvania. In that great hive of industry he completed his slender education and began the work which was to occupy his time and his faculties until now.

At the age of fourteen he began the duties of life for himself by working in the mines at Bevier, having located there with his parents a short time before. He was not only industrious and frugal, but studious and attentive to every phase of his work. It was his settled purpose to master all the details of the mining industry in the most practical way, so far as that industry passed under his review or became a part of his experience. He gave himself to the undertaking with a zeal and devotion worthy of all praise and in a spirit that gave earnest of the success he has achieved. And he never abandoned his purpose, but continued to pay his court before the altar of his chosen divinity with a loyalty that never wavered and a vigilance that never slept. She, in turn, rewarded his zeal with a munificence commensurate with its constancy, and he is now regarded as one of the best posted men on the subject of mines and mining in this part of the country.

So well known are his capabilities in this respect, and so highly is he esteemed for them and his sterling worth in other respects, that on April 15, 1909, he was appointed state mine inspector for Missouri. His record in this office, short as his tenure of it has been, has brought him even higher standing and a wider reputation as an expert of comprehensive practical knowledge of his business than he enjoyed before, and has fully justified the faith that was shown by those in charge of the matter in his appointment.

Mr. Richards is a Republican in political faith, but he is not an active partisan. He is, however, cordially interested in the welfare of

his community and his state, and does all he can to promote it. For three years he was a member of the board of education and during one of them its president. In the spring of 1909 he was elected mayor of Bevier, but his aversion to official station of a merely political character led him to decline the proffered honor and refuse to accept the office. In 1899 he was married to Miss Margaret Roberts, a native of Bevier. They have three children, their sons, Ralph, aged nine, and Elmer, aged three, and Homer, aged eight months. In fraternal relations Mr. Richards is a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN E. RICHARDS.

It is a far call from the wildly picturesque mountains and glens of Wales to the limitless prairies and long-flowing rivers of the West in this country, but it is one that John E. Richards, of Bevier, in this county, has heard and heeded. For he is a native of the former country and has been for nearly a quarter of a century a resident of Missouri. But, like many another for whom the scenes and associations of childhood have changed to something very different in mature manhood, he continued to follow in his new home the industry which engaged his faculties and rewarded his efforts in the old.

Mr. Richards was born in Wales, in 1840, beginning his life in the northern part of the country. He was reared and educated in England, and in that country began providing for himself by working in the mines. In 1881 he came to the United States and located at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, where he again engaged in mining. After a time he removed to Illinois, but a little while later returned to Pennsylvania. The western fever had seized him, however, and, as it is accustomed to, hung on to him with unyielding tenacity. In 1886 he came to Missouri and took up his residence at Bevier, in this county. Here he was engaged in mining actively until 1906, when he retired from all active pursuits, content to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of his well-earned rest.

Mr. Richards was one of the pioneer miners of Bevier, and helped the infant mining industry of that section into being, assisted at its christening, aided in its training and development through childhood and youth, and then left it challenging the attention of the world by its vigor and aggressiveness in its full maturity. It is his portion now to see in retrospect the transformation of an infant industry through all its subsequent stages of progress to its present enterprising and productive condition, and to realize, with whatever of gratification

his modesty will let him find in the reflection, that he was of very material assistance in bringing about the results which his prevision must have seen in prospect when he began operations in the locality.

In 1860 Mr. Richards was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Barrons, a native of Newcastle, England. They became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living. These are: George, a resident of Bevier; Mary, wife of Thomas Hepple, of Bevier; John B., a minister of the gospel, also living in this state; William B., one of the leading citizens of Bevier; and Robert, who is state mine inspector of Missouri, and a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

In politics the father is independent. That is, he believes in voting for the best man, irrespective of party considerations. But he is a man of fine public spirit and takes an earnest and intelligent interest in the affairs of the county, state and nation in which he lives, giving to the land of his adoption the same cordial devotion and loyalty that he formerly gave to that of his nativity. He has always been deeply and helpfully interested in all matters of local improvement and willing to bear his full share of the burdens incident to promoting the welfare of the community of his home. His wife died on December 15, 1908, and he has since lived quietly in Bevier, generally esteemed as an excellent citizen and in the full enjoyment of the regard of all who know him.

JOHN HUGH JONES, JR.

Every year, even almost every day, brings proof of the statement that "Death loves a shining mark." He sought and found one in this county when in February, 1909, he laid low the late John Hugh Jones, Jr., of Walnut township at the early age of forty-eight years and three months, when everything promised for him long years of usefulness in the service of the people in helping to promote the growth and improvement of the township and county, and of prosperity and progress for himself. He was one of the leading farmers and citizens of the township and had a voice of potential influence in the direction of its public affairs, and his untimely death was universally mourned as a great loss to the county and every interest of value in it.

Mr. Jones was a native of Wales, born in 1860, but was brought to this country by his parents before he was a year old. His father, John Hugh Jones, was also a native of that country, and was descended from families long resident within its borders and engaged in its industries. The father was a miner. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary

Brown, was likewise born and reared in Wales and belonged to families domesticated for generations there. The parents came with their infant son and the rest of the children they had at that time to the United States in 1860, and in 1869 they located in Macon county, Missouri, and engaged in farming. They had five children, all of whom are now deceased. The father died on March 28, 1885, and the mother on September 2, 1904.

Their son, John Hugh, Jr., as he was called, grew to manhood from the age of nine years in this county and secured his education in the public schools and at the State Normal School at Kirksville. After leaving that institution he at once began farming on his own account, and in this industry he was extensively and very profitably occupied until his death. He owned and cultivated with skill and excellent judgment 750 acres of first-rate land in Macon county, and also had interests in land and other property in the state of Wyoming. In addition to and in connection with his extensive farming operations he carried on a large and flourishing industry in raising live-stock for the markets and in this also he was very successful and prosperous. He was a stockholder and director and the vice-president of the Bank of Ethel, and was connected with other financial and industrial institutions of importance to this section of the state and its people.

In the public affairs of the township and county Mr. Jones took a very active interest and a leading part. He served on the school board for many years and was found at the front in behalf of every interest in which the progress of the region or the welfare of its inhabitants was involved. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and his personal influence and activity were expended in the promotion of its success. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen and the Yeomen, and, in addition to all his other efforts for the good of his community, he expended a large amount of zeal and energy in the service of his lodges, in all of which his membership was highly appreciated and accounted as especially valuable.

On December 20, 1888, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Williams, a native of Ohio, but of Welsh parentage, her father and mother having been born in Wales and brought to this country in childhood by their parents. They located in Missouri in 1866, moving here from Ohio, and continued in this state their industry and success as farmers which had brought them prosperity and comfort in Ohio. The mother died on July 20, 1892, and the father is still living, at the age of eighty-two and has his home at Ethel, where everybody knows and esteems him.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones had seven children, all of whom are living: William John, Mary Edna, David Hugh, Benjamin W., Richard Luther, Owen Russell and John Hugh, Jr. They still have the counsel, care and helpful companionship of an excellent mother, and they have the stimulus and incitement of their father's noble example. From the general esteem in which all are held by the people it is clear that they are profiting by both, and that wherever their several lots may be cast in the rapid whirl of American life, and whatever interests may engage their attention, they will continue to exemplify in their daily lives the lessons imparted to them by precept and example around the family fireside and enforced in daily fidelity to duty by their parents in all the relations of life.

ROBERT W. BARROW.

A representative member of the bar of Macon, and a citizen who has been actively identified with her growth and development, Mr. Barrow merits distinctive recognition in this publication. He is especially fortified in his wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and he has attained a noteworthy reputation in the profession in the state.

Mr. Barrow was born in Macon county, near Bevier, December 12, 1864. His parents, Robert W. and Sarah J. (Walker) Barrow, were, like himself, natives of Missouri, while the grandparents on the father's side were natives of Kentucky, but came to Missouri in the pioneer days. His mother was a daughter of Isham Walker, a well known and highly respected citizen of Macon county. His father was killed by lightning while weighing coal at Atwell's mine, near Bevier, in 1864, a few months before our subject was born.

Mr. Barrow passed his boyhood days at the home of his grandfather Walker until he was thirteen years of age, when his mother determined that he should be given the advantages of a good education, and accordingly moved her few household possessions to Kirksville, that he might attend the Normal school of that place. Her relatives tried hard to dissuade her from this course, but she persisted, and the journey from their little home was made by wagon in the midst of a snow storm. The mother rented a small house and took boarders, in order to support herself and son until such time as he could complete the prescribed course.

He attended the Normal school steadily for three years, completing the course in 1884, at the head of his class, and was then given

a teacher's life certificate in all three grades. Following his graduation he taught school for several years in various parts of the state and, by practicing strict economy, he was able to save money, and in 1886 he entered the State University at Columbia, and completed both the law and the regular classical course, receiving his degree of A. B. in 1888. In that year Mr. Barrow won the Stephens medal in oratory, and was chosen to represent the Missouri University in the international collegiate league of the state, winning the first medal in that contest. He also won the Appleton prize in latin that year.

On completion of his studies at Columbia Mr. Barrow came to Macon and entered the office of Captain Ben Eli Guthrie, with whom he read law for a short time. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 before Judge Andrew Ellison, and soon established himself in the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Macon county, and re-elected in 1894. During his occupancy of that offce he tried some of the most noted cases ever tried in the county. One of these was the George Anderson case. Anderson was indicted for the murder of his wife, tried, found guilty and sentenced to hang. The sentence being duly executed at Macon in 1896. This was the only legal execution that has ever occurred in Macon county.

He also prosecuted Sealous Grugin, who was tried for the killing of his son-in-law, Walter Hadley. The defense in this case was the unwritten law. This case was twice tried, Grugin being at first convicted, the Supreme Court reversing the case, and on the second trial he was acquitted. One of the most important decisions relative to the coal mining industry in this part of the state developed while Mr. Barrow was prosecuting attorney, and resulted in the passage of the present law governing the firing of shots, in all mines, by regular shot-firers after the miners have left the mines. This is regarded as one of the most important laws that has been passed for the protection of the coal miners of Missouri. Another case in which Mr. Barrow was employed, and which attracted state-wide attention, was the case of Edward Albright, an alderman of St. Louis, charged with perjury. This case was brought to Macon on a change of venue. Mr. Barrow appeared for the defense in this case, and had associated with him some of the most prominent attorneys of St. Louis. In his closing argument in this case, it was generally conceded that he made the best effort of his life, and he was strongly complimented upon it by the St. Louis attorneys.

Mr. Barrow's forte is an accurate analysis of the law and the evidence in the case being tried. His judgment has been sustained time and

again by the higher courts. During all of his life he has been a close student of the law, and looks carefully after every detail of the evidence. He tries his cases slowly and carefully, making it a point to study his opponent's side as well as his own, and adopts that well known military maxim of expecting your enemy to do what he ought to do and being prepared for it.

In 1896 Mr. Barrow was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Simmons, daughter of George E. Simmons, now a retired business man of Macon. One son has been born to them, Robert W. Barrow the III., who gives every promise of following in the footsteps of his father.

Mr. Barrow is the owner of a fine home in Macon, and his law office is located in his own building on the corner of Rubey and Vine streets.